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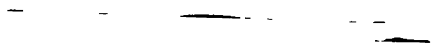
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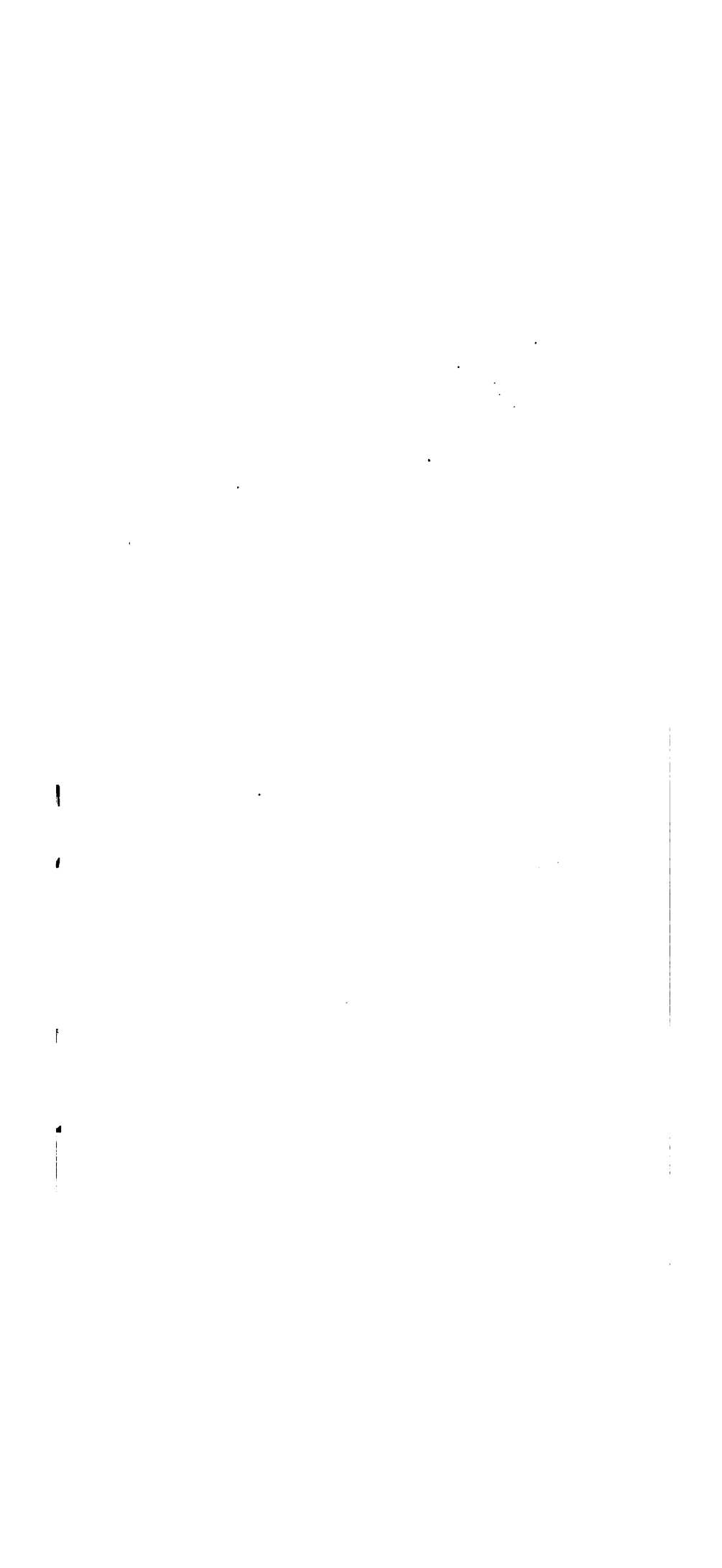


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THE
Legislative Manual
FOR THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN



compiled by

A. J. TURNER

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1874.

THE MERRICKS, LLOYD & KIRCH CO.

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THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN:

COMPRISING
THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN, JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, FORMS
AND LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS;

— ALSO —

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE, ETC.

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

For 1874,

BY A. J. TURNER.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1874.

AN ACT
TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

[Chapter 20 of the G. L. of 1866 as amended by chapter 72 of the Laws of 1873.]

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be prepared and printed by the State printer, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be denominated a "Manual," which shall contain Jefferson's Manual, the rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly, joint rules of the Senate and Assembly, list of Senators and Assemblymen, and the employes of each House, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by Clerks of the two Houses, respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed one thousand copies of such Manual annually, one copy of which shall be distributed to each Senator and Assemblyman within two weeks after the commencement of each session. The remainder of each edition shall be distributed as follows: four copies to each member of the Senate and Assembly, one copy to each of the officers thereof, one copy to each of the State officers, and one hundred and fifty copies shall be deposited with the Superintendent of Public Property, for the use of the succeeding Legislature.

SECTION 3. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, belonging to the general fund, an amount sufficient for the expenses authorized by this act.

PREFACE.

THE LEGISLATIVE MANUAL, for 1874 (the thirteenth annual edition), is herewith presented.

The public records in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other departments of the State government, have been resorted to for the purpose of rendering the volume as accurate and reliable as possible, but in the collection of so many names as appear in the "Legislative Annals" and elsewhere, and in the compilation of so many statistics, it would be strange indeed if some errors should not appear. But so much pains has been taken to guard against them, the Compiler is confident that so few inaccuracies will be detected that they will in no essential degree impair the value of the work, and that whenever there is occasion for reference to any matter contained in this volume, much confidence may be entertained that it will be found correct.

As a matter of personal gratification to himself, the Compiler has included in this volume the portraits of a number of our Members of Congress, only regretting that he has not been able to present them all. Perhaps this is foreign to the original design of the law in providing for the publication of the Manual, but as the State has been put to no expense in the matter, no objection can be presented on that score, and the favor with which the idea was received, in the presentation of a few portraits in previous editions of the Manual, assures the Compiler that no question of taste even, will be raised, in his endeavors to preserve the faces of the public men of the State, in this manner.

A. J. T.

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CONSTITUTION.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and

general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or

duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State

with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and

*This clause of the Constitution has been amended. See 12th article of the amendments, p. 22.

navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects,

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

19

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLY,
WM. PATERSON,
JONA DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEO. CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.

GEO. READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN^r,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO. BROOM.

MARYLAND.

JAMES MCHENRY,
DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
DANL. CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN^r.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SRAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ADR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

AMENDMENTS.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8 Wendell's reports, p. 100,) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution,—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and

no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third Congress. It is printed in the laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 73, as article XI.]

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



Fig 2 by H.P. Hall & Son-542 Fulton-S.N.Y

Jos. C. Howe



Constitution of Wisconsin.

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CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof shall never be abridged.

SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted.

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been

committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

SECTION 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

SECTION 14. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land, for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of, or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according

to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or and preference be given by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union;" approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of lake Superior; thence through the center of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with

the original States," approved April 18, 1818. [**Provided, However, That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.*]

SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of Congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same, by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. *Provided, That nothing in this Constitution, or in the act of Congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the State of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State, and to be hereafter selected and located, by and under the act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.*

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. White citizens of the United States.
2. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. *Provided, That the Legislature may, at any time, extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.*

SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane,

* Not assented to by Congress.

shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State.

SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SECTION 2. The number of the members of the Assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred. The Senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth, of the number of the members of the Assembly.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

SECTION 4. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly are required to be chosen, and no Assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the Senators chosen by the odd numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the Senators chosen by the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not have resided one year within the State, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

SECTION 7. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SECTION 8. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SECTION 9. Each House shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President, when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor.

SECTION 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and no oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

SECTION 12. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

SECTION 13. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SECTION 14. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either House of the Legislature.

SECTION 15. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SECTION 16. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the State shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

SECTION 18. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature; and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route.

SECTION 22. The Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 23. The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

SECTION 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SECTION 25. The Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the Legislature may establish a maximum price. No member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

SECTION 26. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SECTION 27. The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what court suit may be brought against the State.

SECTION 28. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

SECTION 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce* , and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall

hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SECTION 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected. But in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SECTION 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of the Government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matter to them for their consideration, as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures, as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature, at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But

when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

SECTION 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive double the *per diem* allowance of members of the Senate, for every day's attendance as President of the Senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the Legislature.

SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing the members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature. He shall be *ex officio* auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services, yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds, and District Attorneys

shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SECTION 2. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Municipal Courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. *Provided*, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in Municipal Courts shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of Circuit Courts in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this Constitution; and that the Legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the Municipal Courts as of the judges of inferior Courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said Municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the Circuit Courts.

SECTION 3. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of

habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

SECTION 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several Circuit Courts shall be judges of the Supreme Court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The Legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary, to provide by law for the organization of a separate Supreme Court with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The separate Supreme Court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and their term of office shall be the same as provided for the judges of the Circuit Court. And whenever the Legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate Supreme Court, they shall have the power to reduce the number of Circuit Judges to four, and subdivide the Judicial Circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of the said judges, or until a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The First Circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. The Second Circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane. The Third Circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sank and Portage. The Fourth Circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet. And the Fifth Circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

SECTION 6. The Legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines, but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this Constitution, and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the Circuit Court.

SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this Constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as Chief Justice, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. And the Legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well for the election of as for classifying the judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected under this Constitution, in such a manner that one of said

judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not excepted in this Constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected, such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

SECTION 10. Each of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be provided by law, and the Legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State, organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the Judge of the Circuit Court shall have the power to appoint a clerk, until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require; and when elected, shall hold his office for a full term. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk, and the Clerk of a Circuit Court may be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all

the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. *Provided, however,* That the Legislature shall have power to abolish the office of Judge of Probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classifications shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment, to be obligatory on the parties, when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The State of Wisconsin." All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION 18. The Legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior, or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of the judges.

SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. The Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions made within the State, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this

Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That said power shall not exceed that of a judge of the Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

SECTION 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

SECTION 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

SECTION 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the ques-

tion shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State debt whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SECTION 10. The State shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the State may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this State, so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the State, and any other State or Territory now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same. And the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

SECTION 2. The title of all lands and other property, which have accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin, by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise, shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SECTION 3. The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The State Superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University,) and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent

for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and to grant preemption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union, (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned,) shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to-wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

SECTION 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise, by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes, from the income of the school fund.

SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the State, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax, nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University, at or near the seat of State Government, and for connecting with the same from time to time, such Colleges in different parts of the State, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

SECTION 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of the School and University Lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of

said Commissioners ~~shall~~ be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their ~~office~~.

SECTION 8. Provision shall be made ~~by law~~ for the sale of all School and University Lands, after they shall have been appraised, and when any portion of such lands shall be sold, and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the Commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent. interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the Treasurer. The Commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The Commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other University and School funds, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage.

SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. The Legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of "bank or no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. *Provided*, That no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of

the electors of the State at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the Legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution. *Provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the Senate and Assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the Legislature; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall at its next session provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. No Member of Congress, nor any person holding any office of trust under the United States, (postmasters excepted), or under any power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States, or to any county or town therein, or to any State or Territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this State.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide a great seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State; and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of the State, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence for State, United States or County officers. *Provided*, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

SECTION 6. The elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each house.

SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed, shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all process which may be issued under the authority of the Territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are

officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the Legislature shall be organized, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate shall in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the Senators and Members of the Assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator or member of the Assembly, as the case may be.

The counties of Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc and Sheboygan shall constitute the First Senate District.

The counties of Columbia, Marquette, Portage and Sauk shall constitute the Second Senate District.

The counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Third Senate District.

The counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago shall constitute the Fourth Senate District.

The counties of Iowa and Richland shall constitute the Fifth Senate District.

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

The county of La Fayette shall constitute the Seventh Senate District.

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Sixteenth Senate District.

The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville and Burlington, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Seventeenth Senate District.

The third, fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Eighteenth Senate District.

The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Nineteenth Senate District.

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Windsor, Sun Prairie and Cottage Grove, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montross, Oregon and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rome, Dunkirk, Christiana, Albion and Rutland, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy and Williamstown, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Fairfield, Hubbard and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippun, Lebanon and Emmet, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Elba, Lowell, Portland and Clyman, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Trenton, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calumet, Forest, Auburn, Byron, Taychedah and Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Alto, Metomen, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Hazel Green, Fairplay, Smelser's Grove and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Platterville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoda and Fenimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Pleasant Valley, Potosi, Waterloo, Hurricane and New Lisbon, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Millville and Lancaster, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Dallas, Peddler's Creek, Mineral Point and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena and Percous-

sion, in the county of Iowa, and the county of Richland, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Watertown, Axtalan and Waterloo, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Ixonia, Concord, Sullivan, Hebron, Cold Spring and Palmyra in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koskonong, Farmington and Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont, Willow Springs, Prairie, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct north of town one, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The second ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Franklin and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

The town of Racine, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Norway, Raymond, Caledonia and Mount Pleasant, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rochester, Burlington and Yorkville, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Southport, Pike and Pleasant Prairie, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Janesville and Bradford, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Beloit, Turtle and Clinton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Magnolia, Union, Porter and Fulton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Milton, Lima and Johnstown, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Newark, Rock, Avon, Spring Valley and Center, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District. *Provided*, That if the Legislature shall divide the town of Center, they may attach such part of it to the district lying next north, as they deem expedient.

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts numbered one, three and seven, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts number two, four, five and six, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Troy, East Troy and Spring Prairie, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Whitewater, Richmond and Lagrange, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Geneva, Hudson and Bloomfield, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Darien, Sharon, Walworth and Linn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delavan, Sugar Creek, La Fayette and Elkhorn, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee and Brookfield, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Warren, Oconomowoc, Summit and Ottowa, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delafield, Genesee and Pewaukee, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Waukesha and New Berlin, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Eagle, Mukwanago, Vernon and Muskego, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Port Washington, Fredonia and Clarence, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Grafton and Jackson, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Mequon and Germantown, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Polk, Richfield and Erin, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hartford, Addison, West Bend and North Bend, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

The foregoing Districts are subject, however, so far to be altered that when any new town shall be organized, it may be added to either of the adjoining Assembly Districts.

SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Ter-

ritory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SECTION 14. The Senators first elected in the even numbered Senate Districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd numbered Senate Districts, and the members of the Assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of lake Michigan with those of Rock river," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd numbered sections thereby granted, and remaining unsold, may be held and disposed of by the State of Wisconsin, as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further, that the even numbered sections reserved by Congress may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act whereby the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which may have been paid by the purchasers of said even numbered sections which shall have been sold by the United States, be refunded to the present owners thereof, or they be allowed to enter any of the public lands of the United States, to an amount equal in value to the excess so paid.

Resolved, That in case the odd numbered sections shall be ceded to the State as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the State in the same manner as other school lands. *Provided*, that the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: *And provided further*, that the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which

shall have been sold by the territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives or assigns.

Resolved, That Congress be requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, to pass an act whereby the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within the State, to which it shall become entitled on its admission into the Union, by the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be granted to the State of Wisconsin for the use of schools, instead of the purposes mentioned in said acts of Congress respectively.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this State into the Union, so to alter the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the State in aid of said improvements, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to the settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be appended to and signed with the Constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this Territory, and to the Congress of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

CALUMET—	MILWAUKEE—(continued.)
G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.	RUFUS KING,
COLUMBIA—	CHARLES H. LARKIN,
JAMES T. LEWIS.	MORITZ SCHOEFFLER.
CRAWFORD—	PORTAGE—
DANIEL G. FENTON.	WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.
DANE—	RACINE—
WILLIAM H. FOX,	ALBERT G. COLE,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,	STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.	ANDREW B. JACKSON,
DODGE—	FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
STODDARD JUDD,	SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,	JAMES D. REYMERT,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.	HORACE T. SANDERS,
FOND DU LAC—	THEODORE SECOR.
SAMUEL W. BEALL,	ROCK—
WARREN CHASE.	ALMERIN M. CARTER,
GRANT—	JOSEPH COLLEY,
ORSAMUS COLE,	PAUL CRANDALL,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,	EZRA A. FOOT,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSAY,	LOUIS P. HARVEY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,	EDWARD V. WHITON.
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.	SHEBOYGAN—
GREEN—	SILAS STEADMAN,
JAMES BIGGS.	WALWORTH—
IOWA—	EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
CHARLES BISHOP,	GEORGE GALE,
STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK	JAMES HARRINGTON,
JOSEPH WARD.	AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
JEFFERSON—	HOLLIS LATHAM,
JONAS FOLTS,	EZRA A. MULFORD.
MILO JONES,	WASHINGTON—
THEODORE PRENTISS,	JAMES FAGAN,
ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL.	PATRICK PENTONY,
LA FAYETTE—	HARVEY G. TURNER.
CHARLES DUNN,	WAUKESHA—
JOHN O'CONNOR,	SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALLEN WARDEN.	ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
MILWAUKEE—	PETER D. GIFFORD,
JOHN L. DORAN,	ELEAZER ROOT,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,	GEORGE SCAGEL.
ALBERT FOWLER,	WINNEBAGO—
BYRON KILBOURN,	HARRISON REED.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

[Section 8, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1870.]

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

ARTICLE IV.

[Section 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1870.]

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

[Sections 31 and 32, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1871.]

SECTION 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

SECTION 32. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operations throughout the State.

ARTICLE V.

[Sections 5 and 9, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 2, 1899.]

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

Proposed Amendments.

ARTICLE XI.

[Amendment proposed by the Legislatures of 1873 and 1873.]

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That section three (3) of article eleven (11) of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding at the end of the said section the following words: No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.



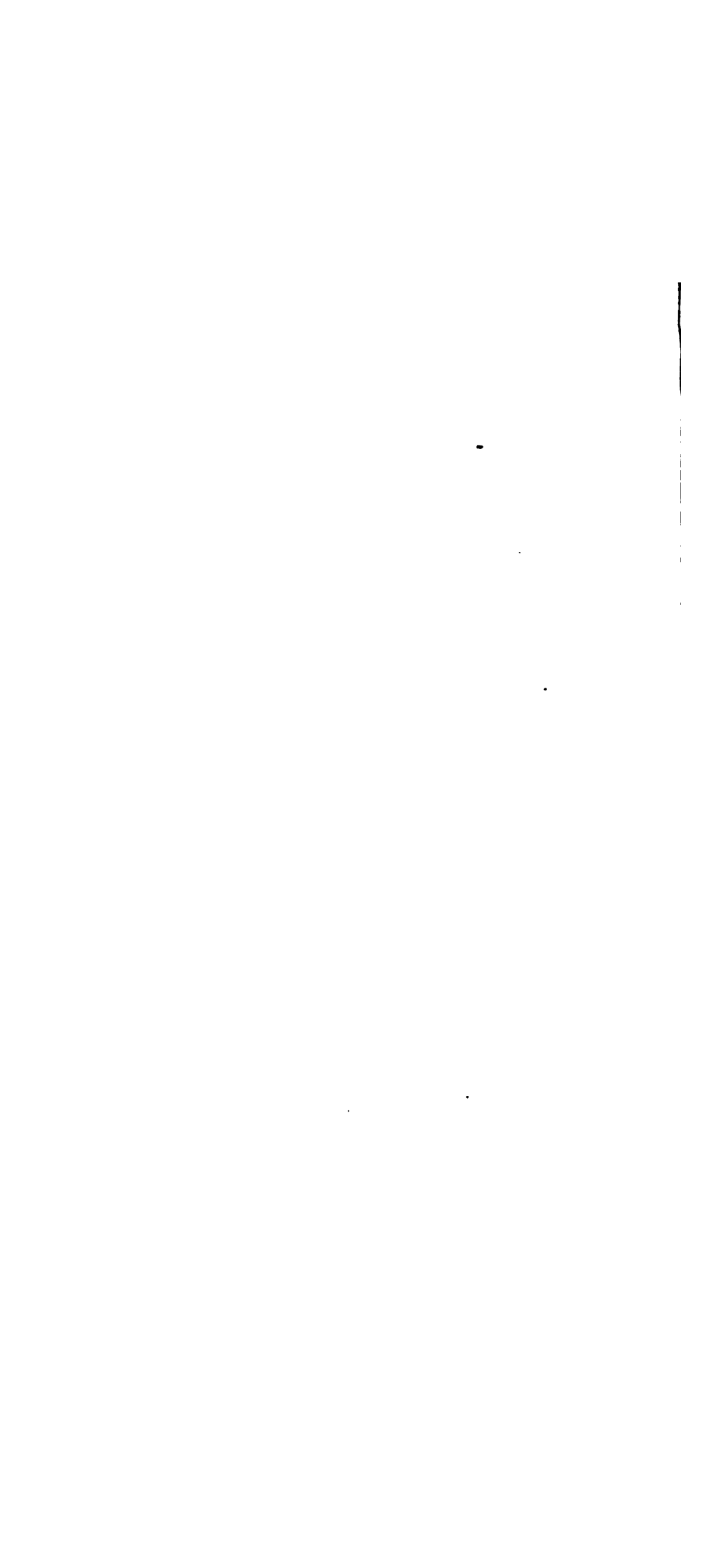
THE ENGRAVER'S WORK

Matt. H. Carpenter

HENRY MATTHEW H. CARPENTER,

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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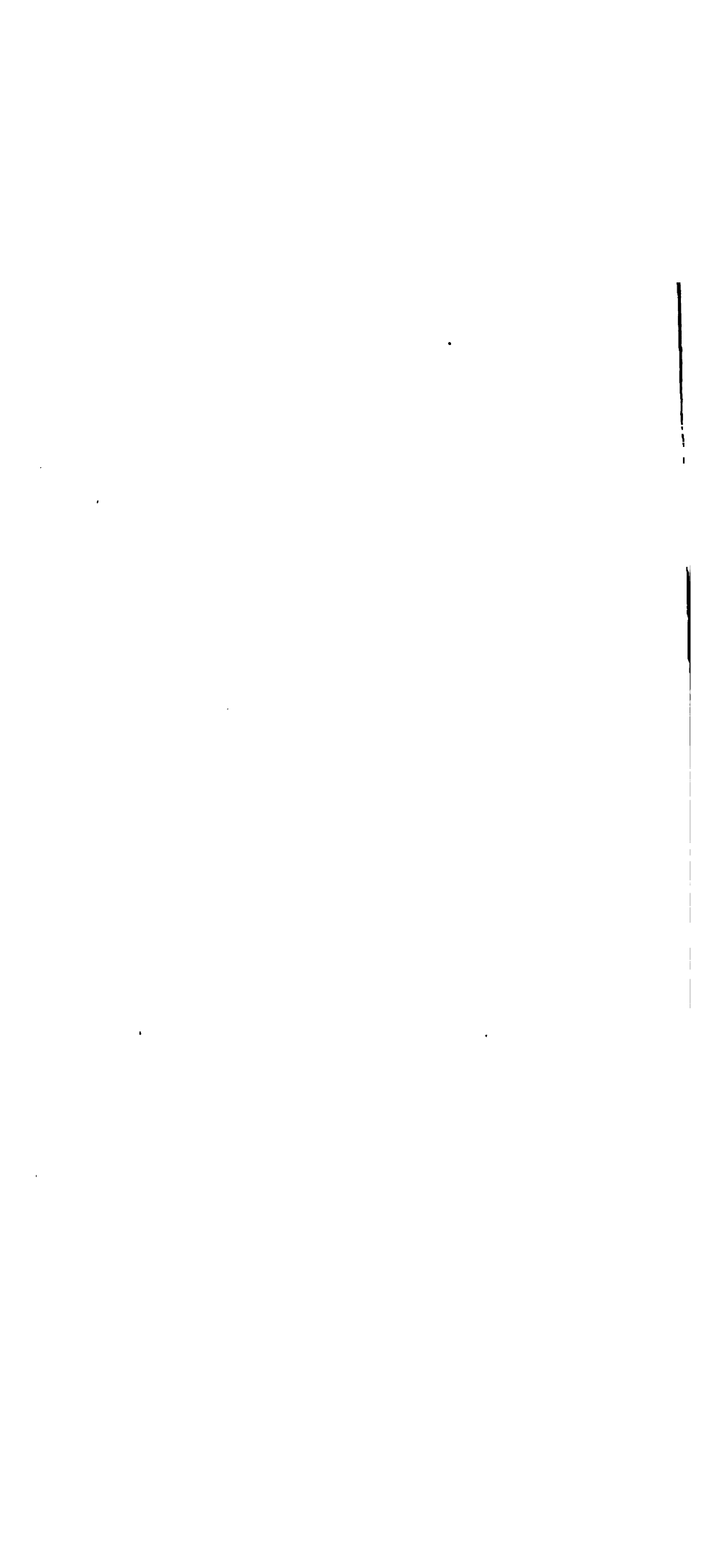


MANUAL
OF
Parliamentary Practice.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

NOTE.—The rules and practices peculiar to the SENATE are printed between brackets, []. Those of PARLIAMENT are not so distinguished.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. OSWALD, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say: "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced Members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check; and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or capriciousness of the Members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

[All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—*Constitution of the United States*, Art. 1, Sec. 1.]

[The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 6.*]

[For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States. I, 4, 7, 8, 9. II, 1, 2. III, 3. IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.]

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a Member himself, his¹ wife, nor his servants, (familiaris sui,) for any matter of their own, may be² arrested on meane process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpenaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 56, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const., U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 3*, they may provide by law the details which may be

¹ Order of House of Commons 1683, July 16.
² *Kilsynge*, 217; 1 *Hats.*, 21; *Gray's Deb.*, 153.

necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds:

1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*.^{*} 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166; 3 *Str.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Str.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, February 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to, and returning from, Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *ex dono, moranda*, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hals.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Str.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a *subpoena ad respondendum*, or, *testificandum*, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1796, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and

^{*} *Str.*, 989.

failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempt, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the mean time, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the 's own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the

law and the judgment on that fact, if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passion of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 197, 108. *D'Ewes*, 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1. *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119. *Lex Parl.*, c. 23. 2 *Hals.*, 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. *Lex Parl.*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U. S.*, I, 6, *S. P. Protest of the Commons to James I.*, 1621; 2 *Bayle*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarum, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member of the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *L. Parl.*, c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hals.*, 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 183.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is

privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 598. So when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction: for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283 col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 138.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 250. Of which see many examples. *Id.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.*, 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 252. 4 *Inst.*, 15. *Seld. Jud.*, 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 *Nelson*, 347; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

[The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the choice of senators. *Const.* I, 4.]
House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of members. *Const.* I, 5.]

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

[The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of the State, any Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

[No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Const. I, 3.*]

[The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.]

[No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.]

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons; including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States, I, 2.*]

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹	1870 ¹⁰
¹¹ Maine.....	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	6	5	5
New Hampshire.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4
Vermont.....	...	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	36	31	33
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	7
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	34	25	24	27
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6
¹² Virginia.....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	8	9
North Carolina.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8
South Carolina.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	18	8	7	9
Kentucky.....	...	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10
¹³ Tennessee.....	...	...	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10
¹⁴ Ohio.....	...	...	...	6	14	19	21	21	19	20
¹⁵ Louisiana.....	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	5	6
¹⁶ Indiana.....	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	11	11	12
¹⁷ Mississippi.....	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	5	6
¹⁸ Illinois.....	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	9	14	19
¹⁹ Alabama.....	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	7	6	8
²⁰ Missouri.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	9	13
²¹ Michigan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	9
²² Arkansas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
²³ Florida.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
²⁴ Iowa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	9
²⁵ Texas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
²⁶ Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8
²⁷ California.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4
²⁸ Minnesota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
²⁹ Oregon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
³⁰ Kansas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
³¹ West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
³² Nevada.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
³³ Nebraska.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	65	105	141	186	212	241	243	236	243	292

¹ As per Constitution.

² As per act of April 14, 1792, one representative for 30,000, first census.

³ As per act of January 14, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.

⁴ As per act of December 21, 1811, one representative for 35,000, third census.

⁵ As per act of March 7, 1822, one representative for 40,000, fourth census.

⁶ As per act of May 22, 1832, one representative for 47,000, fifth census.

⁷ As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,000, sixth census.

⁸ As per act of May 23, 1850, one representative for 98,702, seventh census.

⁹ By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1850 was 136,823, and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one Representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862, the ratio was changed, and the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and this number was increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one Representative each, to 243.

¹⁰ As per apportionment bill passed February 2, 1872, and supplemental apportionment bill passed May 30, 1872.

¹¹ Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and

[When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Const., U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*]

[No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Const., I, 6.*]

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

[A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Const., I, 5.*]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

[The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. *Rules of the Senate.*]

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth;

was called the "District of Maine," and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of March 8, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the fifteenth of the same month. On the 17th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

25 Divided by action of State Legislature and Congress in 1861 and 1862, and State of West Virginia created therefrom.			
13	Admitted under act of Congress of	June 1, 1796, with one representative.	
14	do	April 30, 1802, with one	do
15	do	April 8, 1812, with one	do
16	do	Dec. 11, 1816, with three	do
17	do	Dec. 10, 1817, with one	do
18	do	Dec. 8, 1818, with one	do
19	do	Dec. 14, 1819, with three	do
20	do	Mar. 2, 1821, with one	do
21	do	Jan. 26, 1837, with one	do
22	do	Jan. 15, 1836, with one	do
23	do	Mar. 8, 1845, with one	do
24	do	Mar. 8, 1845, with two	do
25	do	Dec. 23, 1848, with two	do
26	do	May 29, 1848, with two	do
27	do	Sept. 8, 1848, with two	do
28	do	May 11, 1858, with two	do
29	do	Feb. 14, 1859, with one	do
30	do	Jan. 29, 1861, with one	do

31 Previous to December 31, 1862, West Virginia was a part of the State of Virginia, which State was entitled to eleven members of the House of Representatives.

32 Admitted under act of Congress of October 31, 1864, with one representative.

33 Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1867, and proclamation of the President, March 1, 1867, with one representative.

the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons*, 92.

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. *Rule 8.*]

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

[The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Id.*]

[The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Const.*, I, 2.]

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hats.*, 108. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week, without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de die in diem for 14 days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

[In the Senate, a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.]

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, c, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Chariton III, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18.	} Not merely pro tempore. 1 <i>Chand.</i> , 109, 276, 277.
Seymour being III, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1673, April 15.	
Sawyer being III, Seymour chosen.	

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 *H.*, VI. 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*; 8, *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

[The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.*, II, 2.]

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 478; 1 *Chandler*, 296, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. 4 *Inst.*, 11, 12; *Scob.*, 9; 1 *Grey*, 122.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630, col. 1; 4 *Parl. Hist.*, 440; 2 *Hats.*, 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House, *Rushes.*, part 2, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 30. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to enquire concerning him. 9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is

* *Rule 22.* The Vice President or President of the Senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Nals.*, 319.

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 288; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 190; 7 *Grey*, 212, 223, 321.*

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House, (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 8 *Hals.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 8 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman

* **RULE 34.** The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Finance, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Pensions, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Claims, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of seven members.
- A Committee on Patents and Patent Office, to consist of five members.
- A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five members, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.
- Committee on Territories, to consist of seven members.
- Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to consist of nine members.
- Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven members.
- Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge on the same.
- Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate; and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.
- A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three members.

seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.* 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. *3 Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. *3 Grey*, 128.

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee. *3 Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1694; *Eush.*, *L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22, 23; *Grey*, 21, 22, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously in-

stituted an inquiry, (3 *Hats.*, 103,) nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 103. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Id.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 234.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

A Member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Jour. H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744-'45.

Either House may request, but not demand, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the Member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the Member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on the question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew.*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

[In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:]

[1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]

[2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.]

[3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.]

[4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]

[5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:]

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

[3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]

[4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on third reading are put on their passage.]

[5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.]

[6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the House of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

[Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.*, I, 5.]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.*, 141. But what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament; by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having at a Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. 1 *Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town.*, col. 200.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; 3 *Grey*, 408.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487; col. 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75; 1 *Grey*, 143.

[In Senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished, shall sit down. *Rule* 3.]

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the House overrules him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first. Rule* 5.]

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; *Arcan Parl.*, 17.

[The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate. *Rule 4.*]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact, 3 *Grey*, 357, 416; or merely to explain himself (3 *Hats.*, 73) in some material part of his speech, (*Id.*, 75;) or to the manner of words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, (*Memoriale in Hakew.*, 26,) or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Mem. Hakew.*, 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town. col.*, 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Bushw.*, p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *Meri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 508.

No person in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc., (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3;) nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.* 31, *Hale Parl.*, 133; 2 *Hats.*, 166) by speaking reviling, nipping or unmanly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, L., 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1804, Apr. 19.

[* * * When a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. *Rule 6.*]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. *Rule 2.*]

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting, (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, *col.*, 1,640, *col.* 1,) speaking or whispering to another, (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, *col.*, 1;) nor stand up to interrupt him, (*Town.*, *col.* 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31;) nor to push between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House, (*Scob.*, 6) or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hals.*, 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hals.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 3 *Hals.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280;) or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House, (3 *Grey*, 419;) and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken. 2 *Hals.*, 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hals.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[The rule of the Senate says: "If the member be called to order by a Senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter." *Rule* 7.]

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King is against order. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c 3; 3 *Hals.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, on the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hals.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hals.*, 319. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated, (that is the question must be moved,) himself heard and then to withdraw. 3 *Hals.*, 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule, of immemorial observance, should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hals.*, 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob.*, 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. *2 Hats.*, 118.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. *3 Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the doors of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. Ten. Parl.*, 28.

[By rules of the Senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. *Rule 18.*]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. *Rule 19.*]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told where there is not a quorum present. *2 Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full, [*which in Senate is at noon.*]

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. *3 Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawn to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other house. *3 Grey*, 158.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D.*, by *Roughead*; *Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165, (*Pritchard's case.*)

[Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of members to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must

be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 23; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending; (1 *Grey*, 401), or unable to sign, and averred by a member, (3 *Grey*, 418.) But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule 94.*]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.*, 21.

[The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule 9.*]

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

[The rule of the Senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read, before the same shall be debated. * * * *Rule 10.*]

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No mo-

tion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on an appeal to the Senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 28,) the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen.*, June 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule 28.*]

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. *Rule 28.*

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 122; *Scob.*, 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading (*6 Grey*, 286;) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be rejected. *D'Eves*, 335; *col. 1*; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time, and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee?]

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 208; *D'Eves*, 634; col. 2; *Scob.*, 47;) or, as it is said, (5 *Grey*, 145,) the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself, *Scob.*, 48.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule 27.*]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the Chairman of each committee; and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule 34.*]

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, (*Town., col. 88;*) but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the Committee Chamber and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the House. *Scob., 48.* A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them, (*6 Grey, 370;*) but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elysng's Method of Passing Bills, 11.*

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elysngs, 12; Scob., 49.*

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. *8 Grey, 228.*

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, (*Scob., 49,*) pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole, (*3 Hats., 376;*) but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alterations in a former part. *2 Hats., 90.* In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing

tences.]

al order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single excep-

tion found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob* 50; 7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having been already amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a corresponding amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *converso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1807, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted, (*Scob.*, 50,) and where, by references to the page, line, and word of the bill. *Scob.*, 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House please to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendment, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's ta-

ble, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 53; *Hakew.*, 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not in an ordinary course to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hals.*, 131—*note*.

In Senate, January 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill, (3 *Hals.*, 131;) or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (5 *Grey*, 366; 5 *Grey*, 368; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; 3 *Hals.*, 348,) no question need be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on until the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elisynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill be read the third time.

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition of commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated. The 28th rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first

be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole; and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.

[The proceedings of the Senate, as in a Committee of the Whole, or in Quasi-Committee are precisely as in a real Committee of the Whole, taking no question but on amendments. When through the whole they consider the Quasi-Committee as risen, the House resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "The House acting as in a committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in Quasi-Committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the Quasi-Committee stands *in statu quo*.]

[How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in Quasi-Committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussions by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the Quasi-Committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus: 3. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits

of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion, not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not a committee.]

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time? If it come from the other House; or, if originating with themselves whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

[*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill until it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.]

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all, they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote,

*The former practice of the Senate referred to in this paragraph has been changed by the following rule:

[RULE 29. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, to report by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, and should such commitment take place, and any amendment, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in Committee do, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.]

the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakew*, 250.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put. *2 Hals.*, 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Id.*

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. *2 Grey*, 226.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb. 28, 1793.*

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insist that they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. *2 Hals.*, 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[*While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, un-

* This rule has been modified so as to specify the questions entitled to preference. The rule is now as follows:

[When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

less for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule 11.*]

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title. *Lex. Parl.*, 274; *Elaynge's Mem.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 28, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the Order of the Day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House: for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, "Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand, (2 *Hats.*, 83,) for priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. 3 *Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. 3 *Hats.*, 188. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information, or something more pressing claims the present time, the debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the House. 2 *Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 2 *Hats.*, 73.

Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of Parliament stands thus:

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite,	Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Adjournment,	Postponement to a day within the session,
Lying on the table.	{ Postponement indefinite,
	{ Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the Senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous questions, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1. Previous question and postpone.....	}	In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place.
commit.....		
amend.....		
2. Postpone and previous question.....	}	
commit.....		
amend.....		
3. Commit and previous question.....	}	
postpone.....		
amend.....		
4. Amend and previous question.....	}	
postpone.....		
commit.....		

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question

shall now be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment; but if decided negatively, (that it shall not be postponed,) the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may notwithstanding move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed, because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. 2 *Hals.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question.

1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth *e* Senate says that "when a main question is before the House, no *all* be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore the motion to

postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to-wit: to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule 36.*]

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83; 3 *Hats.*, 133, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at

[* *RULE 13.* In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.]

that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 876, 884, 885. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 855.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to-wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew.*, 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 1 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words, "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over, (4 *Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 28.

A proper occasion for the previous question, is when a question is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of

which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? *2 Hats.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it as inconvenient, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair

and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the

rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words, "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by

* In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtfully the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.*, 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that—the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 39. But not as the right of an individual member but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not?—where it is complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on a question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by one. 2 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "if the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member or the section and the proviso, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might then be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception without an enacting clause does not contain an entire point or proposition.

The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that

the bill should not extend, 1, To any foreign minister; nor, 2, To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3, To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea—will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time, so that one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House, and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question, (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement, or commitment,) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 140. And see *Elysng's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit: to adhere.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are—1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1st. To agree. | } | Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put. |
| 2d. To disagree. | | |
| 3d. To recede | } | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. | | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. | | You may then either recede or insist. |
- Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *A. D.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

[The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading cannot, on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted, etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 136. Thus, *27 El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 337, *col.*, 2; 414, *col.*, 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *El-syng's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading, shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House. *Town. col.*, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 512.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 159.

SECTION XII.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hakew.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in; and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hakew.*, 134; 1 *Rush.*, p. 2, fol. 92; *Scob.*, 43, 53; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Eves*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received *	}	Ayes.
Read		
Lie on the table	}	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table		
Referred to committee for further proceeding		Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in	}	Ayes.
Read first or second time		
Engrossed or read a third time		
Proceedings on every other stage		
Committed		

* Noes. 2 *Grey*, 285.

To committee of the whole.....	..	Noes.	
To select committee.....	..	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table .....	..	Noes.	
Be now read.....		Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....			80, P. J. 231
Amendments to be read a second time .....	..	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time.....		Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....			234
With amendments be engrossed.....			235
That a bill be now read a third time.....	..	Noes.	236
Receive a rider.....			
Pass.....			230
Be printed.....		Ayes.	239
Committees. That A take the chair.....			
To agree to the whole or any part of report.....			
That the House do now resolve into committee.....			
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....		Noes.	221
That he issue warrant for new writ.....			
Member. That none be absent without leave.....			
Witness. That he be further examined.....	..	Ayes.	244
Previous question.....	..	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum			
Amendments. That words stand part of.....		Ayes.	
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....	..	Noes.	
Messenger be received.....			
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock.....		Ayes.	
If after 2 o'clock.....	..	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock...	..	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock.....	..	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution).....	..	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January .....	..	Noes.	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day. ..	Ayes.		

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hawk.*, 23.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. *2 Hats.*, 145, *note*.

[But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In Senate, if they are equally divided, the Vice President announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the

members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again; that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."

[By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yeas and nays of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.]

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other, (*Scob.*, 24,) as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 *Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mém. de Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irreg-

ular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hals.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negantibus*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 184.

[But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice President decides when the House is divided. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

When from counting the House on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. 2 *Hals.*, 139.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Ells.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 37.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter.* *Rule 20.*]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

[†The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limit-

*This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.

†This rule now fixes the limitation.

ation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.]

In Parliament, a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns.*, col. 67; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 83. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. *Hakew.*, 158; 6 *Grey*, 302. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. *Towns.*, col. 96; 2 *Hats.*, 96, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, (3 *Hats.*, 278,) or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1783 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 96. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the Journal. *Rule 33.*]

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.*, 97.

When bills, passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.*, 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elyngs*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the house cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an

amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 263; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 23, 1793. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hals.*, 236, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 283. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to-wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the House which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hals.*, 31; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other House, then, if satisfied, vote

the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 235. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats.*, 280. This report cannot be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate*, May 24, 1798.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, (3 *Hats.*, 269,) and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 268, 291, 316, 349;) of insisting, (*Id.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355;) of adhering, (269, 270, 283, 300;) and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Id.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.*, 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. For-

merly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill, 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGERS.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

[In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except, 1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule* 47. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1788.]

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 236.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker of the House. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought the bills from the other House, has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the House "that the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hats.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. 10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. 3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. 1 *Blackst.*, 163.

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of mes-

sage, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.*, 35; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 3 *Hats.*, 360, 361, 362.

The King having sent original letters to the commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 *Hats.*, 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Id.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. [It is then put in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the President's objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days

(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.*, I, 5.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule* 33.]

[The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only, as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule* 32.]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. 2 *Hats.*, 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. 2 *Hats.*, 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.*, I, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. 1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Com-

mons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, Mar. 17, 1592; *Hals. Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the Book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 H. 8 c. 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 *Hals.*, 361; 3 *Hals.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. 2 *Hals.*, 194, 5.

SECTION I.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 *Hals.*, 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hals.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hals.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION II.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by

prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lee.*, 165; *Lex. Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Bo. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 232; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament*; 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separate in two ways only, to wit: by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses, or either of them." (I. 3.) If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and, of course, determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day," (I. 4.) this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judgments depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, or errors of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session, 130, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament*.
 They stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

[The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, II., 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule 30.*]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hayton*, 3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Fattel*, b., 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with

France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule 37.*]

[When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule 37.*]

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. *Const.*, I, 3.]

[The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const.*, II, 4.]

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const.*, III, 2.]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Pari.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 3 *Grey's Deb.*, 525-7; Wooddeson, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 73 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Woodd.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 386. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will

take order from his appearance. *Sackev. Trial*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 618; 6 *Grey*, 334.

Process. If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sack. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray*; 1 *Bushw.*, 293; *Post.*, 293; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Id.* 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Id.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.*, 103-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Bush.*, 274; 1 *Bush.*, 1374; 13 *Parl. Hist.*, 443; 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 *Nov.*, 1643; *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 3 *Woodd.*, 615; 3 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; 3 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sack. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 11.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce, (1 *R. 2.*) a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 143. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 138. This, Selden says, is the only jury he

ends recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be empaneled. *Id.* 124. The *Ld. Berkeley*, 6 *H.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.*, 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.*, 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 128. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale*, *P. C.*, 275;) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 *Feb.*, 1709-10; 2 *Woodd.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.*, 58, 159) as well as not capital; (162.) The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 *Woodd.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 166-171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against two powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta. Tr.*, 14; 2 *Woodd.*, 611. The chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Forst.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 612. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprison-

ment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (3 *Woodd.*, 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 186.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 883; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 28 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

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Annals of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836,
Convened at Belmont, Iowa County, Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

Secretary—EDWARD MCSHERRY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM HENRY.

BROWN.	DUBUQUE.	MILWAUKEE.
Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt.	Thos. McCrancy, John Foley, Thomas McKnight.	Alapson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.
IOWA.	CRAWFORD.	DES MOINES.
Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	[Had no member of the Council.*]	Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph R. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—PETER HILL ENGLE, of Dubuque.

Chief Clerk—WARREN LEWIS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JESSE M. HARRISON.

DES MOINES.	MILWAUKEE.	DUBUQUE.
Isaac Lefler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Ell Reynolds.	William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.	Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.
CRAWFORD.	IOWA.	BROWN.
James H. Lockwood, James B. Dallam.	William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Stanley, James P. Cox.	Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alex. J. Irwin.†

* Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

† Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 8, 1837, and adjourned
 Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—GEORGE BRATTY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—LEVI STEERING

BROWN.
 John P. Arndt,
 Joseph Dickinson.*

IOWA.
 Ebenezer Brigham,
 John B. Terry,
 James R. Vineyard.

MILWAUKEE.
 Alanson Sweet,
 Gilbert Knapp.

DUBUQUE.
 John Foley,
 Thomas McKnight,
 Thomas McCraney.

DES MOINES.
 Jeremiah Smith, Jr.,
 Joseph B. Teas,
 Arthur B. Ingraham.

CRAWFORD.
 [Had no member of the
 Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.
 Ebenezer Childs,
 George McWilliams,
 Charles C. Sholes

IOWA.
 William Boyles,
 Thomas McKnight,
 Thomas Shanley,
 James P. Cox,
 George F. Smith,
 Daniel M. Parkinson.

CRAWFORD.¹
 Ira B. Brunson,†
 Jean Brunet,‡

DES MOINES.
 Isaac Leffer,
 Thomas Blair,
 John Box,
 George W. Teas,
 David R. Chance,
 Warren L. Jenkins,
 John Reynolds.

DUBUQUE.
 Peter Hill Engle,
 Patrick Quigley,|
 Loring Wheeler,
 Hardin Nowlin,
 Alexander McGregor.§

MILWAUKEE.
 William B. Sheldon,
 Charles Durkee,
 Madison B. Cornwall.

* In place of H. S. Baird, resigned Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alex. J. Irwin

† In place of James B. Dallam.

‡ In place of James H. Lockwood.

§ Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

¶ Mr. McGregor was elected in place of H. T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence" by a vote of the House.

Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned
 June 23, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.
Secretary—GEORGE BRATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GEORGE W. HARRIS.
 [Officers elected by Resolution.]

BROWN.	MILWAUKEE.	DES MOINES.
Alexander J. Irwin, John P. Arndt.	Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet.	Arthur B. Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas, Jeremiah Smith, Jr.
IOWA.	DUBUQUE.	CRAWFORD.
Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight.	[Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM B. SHELDON, of Milwaukee.
Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN

BROWN.	MILWAUKEE.	DES MOINES.
George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs.	Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall.	Isaac Leffler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, George W. Teas, John Box, David R. Chance.
IOWA.	DUBUQUE.	CRAWFORD.
William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins.*	Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Luc's H. Langworthy,† Loring Wheeler.	Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.

First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838,
 Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM BULLEN, of Racine.
Secretary—GEORGE BRATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

IOWA.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	RACINE.
James Collins, Levi Sterling.	Daniel Wells, Jr. William A. Prentiss.	William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.
GRANT.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.	BROWN.
James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	Ebenezer Brigham.	Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.
ROCK AND WALWORTH.		CRAWFORD.
James Maxwell.		George Wilson.

* In place of George S. Smith, resigned. † In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS MORGAN.

BROWN.	GRANT.	MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.
Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
RACINE.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, AND JEFFERSON.	IOWA.
Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.	Daniel S. Sutherland.	Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.
CRAWFORD.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.	
Alexander McGregor.	Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	

Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839,
Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY*Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

BROWN.	GRANT.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.
Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.	James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE.	MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.	IOWA.
William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.	Daniel Wells, Jr., Wm. A. Prentiss.	James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH.	CRAWFORD.	
James Maxwell.	George Wilson.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—LUCIUS I. BARBER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN.	RACINE.	CRAWFORD.
Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.	Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.	GRANT.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.
Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.	Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.	IOWA.
	Daniel S. Sutherland.	Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken.

Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839-40,
 Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. NOTES.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*	GRANT. James R. Vineyard. John H. Rountree.	IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD. Joseph Brisbois.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES DUNLEY

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Courro, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	GRANT. Thomas Crison, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.	RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

Fourth (extra) Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1840,
 Convened at Madison, August 2, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GILBERT KNAPP.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	IOWA. Levi Sterling, James Collins.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell		CRAWFORD. Charles J. Learned.‡

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned. † In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned.
 ‡ In place of J. Brisbois, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—D. M. WHITNEY.

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs,
Barlow Shackelford,
Charles C. Sholes,
Jacob W. Conroe.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
William Shew,
Horatio N. Wells,
Augustus Story,
William R. Longstreet.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Othni Beardsley,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Daniel S. Sutherland.
IOWA.

Russel Baldwin,
Charles Bracken,
Henry M. Billings,
Thomas Jenkins,
John W. Blackstone.

GRANT.

Thomas Cruson,
Joseph H. D. Street,
Nelson Dewey,
Jonathan Craig.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson,
Alexander McGregor.

RACINE.

Orrin R. Stevens,
Zadoc Newman,
Tristram C. Hoyt.

First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-1,

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES MAXWELL, of Walworth.*Secretary*—GEORGE BRATTY.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—MILES M. VINEYARD.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC AND SHEBOYGAN.

Charles C. P. Arndt,
Morgan L. Martin.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Jonathan E. Arnold,
Don A. J. Upham.

RACINE.

William Bullen,
Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

Levi Sterling,
James Collins.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
James R. Vineyard.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS M. RUEBKE.

RACINE.

George Batchelder,
Thomas E. Parmelee,
Reuben H. Deming.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett,
Hugh Long,
Jesse C. Mills,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Lucius I. Barber,
James Sutherland.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC AND SHEBOYGAN.

William H. Bruce,*
Mason C. Darling,
David Giddings.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Joseph Bond,
Jacob Brazelton,
Adam E. Ray,
John S. Rockwell,
William Shephard.

IOWA.

Francis J. Dunn,
Ephraim F. Ogden,
Daniel M. Parkinson,
David Newland.

GRANT.

Daniel R. Burt,
Nelson Dewey,
Neely Gray.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Alfred Brunson,†
Joseph R. Brown.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and J. R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1841-2,
 Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BRATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EBENEZER CHILDS.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Jones.	IOWA. James Collins, Moses M. Strong.
Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt. ¹	ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.	GRANT. John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard. ²
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Charles J. Learned.
John H. Tweedy, ³ Don A. J. Upham.	Ebenezer Brigham.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.	IOWA. Thomas Jenkins, ⁷ David Newland, Ephriam F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson.
Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp. ⁸	GRANT. Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.
RACINE. George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee. ⁴		DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.
CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Joseph R. Brown, Albert Brunson. ⁵		

¹ Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.

² In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

³ Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

⁴ Elihu A. Hill claimed a seat as an additional member but was not admitted. Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.

⁵ Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

⁶ In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

⁷ In place of F. J. Dunn, resigned.

First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843-45.

[The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor, (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February, 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.]

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa..

[Resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin of Brown elected to fill the vacancy.]

Secretary—JOHN V. INGERSOL. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES C. BROWN
[Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of session.]

BROWN, CALUMET, POND
DULAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

RACINE.

Consider Heath,*
Peter D. Huganin.*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whitton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
Nelson Dewey.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Hans Crocker,
Lemuel White,
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
Theoph. La Chappelle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

BROWN, CALUMET, POND
DULAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis,
Mason C. Darling,
David Agry.

WALWORTH AND ROCK.

John Hopkins,
James Tripp,
John M. Capron,
Wm. A. Bartlett.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore,
Benjamin Hunkins,
Thomas H. Olin,
Jonathan Parsons,
Jared Thompson,
George H. Walker.

IOWA.

Robert M. Long,
Moses Meeker,
William S. Hamilton.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
John H. Mahan.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Isaac H. Palmer,
Lyman Crossman,
Robert Masters.

RACINE.

Philander Judson,
John T. Trowbridge,
Peter Van Vleet.*

GRANT.

Franklin Z. Hicks,
Alonso Platt,
Glendower M. Price.

* These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 3, 1843.

Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843-4.
 Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President—MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.

Secretary—BEN. C. EASTMAN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—G. C. S. VAIL.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
 NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
 Edward V. Whiton.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Lemuel White,
 Hans Croker,
 David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
 Nelson Dewey.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
 NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis,
 David Agry,
 Mason C. Darling.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

IOWA.

Moses Meeker,
 George Messersmith,
 Robert M. Long.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore,
 Benjamin Hunkins,
 Thomas H. Olin,
 Jonathan Parsons,
 Jared Thompson,
 George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Robert Masters,
 Lyman Crossman,
 Isaac H. Palmer.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John M. Capron,
 William A. Bartlett,
 John Hopkins,
 James Tripp.

GRANT.

Alonso Platt,
 Glendower M. Price,
 Franklin Z. Hicks.

RACINE.

John T. Trowbridge,
 Levi Grant,
 Ezra Birchard.

* Took his seat March 6 1843.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845.
 Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Secretary—BEN. C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES H. LARKIN.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
 NEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
 John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
 Edward V. Whiton.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
 James Kneeland,
 Jacob Kimball.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Wiram Knowlton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAUNCEY DAVIS

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
 NEBAGO.

Mason C. Darling,
 Abraham Branley,
 William Fowler.*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Stephen Field,
 Jesse C. Mills,
 Salmon Thomas,
 Jesse Moore.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

James Fisher.

RACINE.

Robert McClellan,
 Orson Sheldon,
 Albert G. Northway.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Charles E. Brown,
 Pitts Ellis,
 Byron Kilbourn,
 Benjamin H. Mooers,
 William Shew,
 George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Charles S. Bristol,
 Noah Phelps,
 George H. Slaughter.

IOWA.

James Collins,
 Robert C. Hoard,
 Solomon Oliver.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett,
 Thomas Cruson,
 Franklin Z. Hicks.

* Brothertown Indian.

Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846.
 Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Secretary—BEN. C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BRISBOIS

[Mr. EASTMAN resigned Jan. 19, and WM. R. SMITH elected.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Curtis Reed, James Kimball, James Kneeland.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Randall Wilcox.	IOWA. Moses M. Strong.	RACINE. Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE.	GRANT. Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK. John Catlin.
Wiram Knowlton.		

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—MASON C. DARLING, of Fond du Lac.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—DAVID BONHAM

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN- NEBAGO.	GRANT. Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruseon.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH INGTON. Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.
Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.	WALWORTH. Caleb Croswell, Warren Earl, Gaylord Graves.	IOWA. Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.
RACINE. Andrew B. Jackson, Orron Sheldon, Julius Wooster.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps.	ROCK. Ira Jones
CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE. James Fisher.		

*First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,
Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.*

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOHN BEVINS.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE
AND WINNEBAGO,
Mason C. Darling.

MILWAUKEE.
Horatio N. Wells.

RACINE.
Frederick S. Lovell,
Marshall M. Strong.

WALWORTH.
Henry Clark.
BOCK.
Andrew Palmer.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.
William Singer.
WAUKESHA.
Joseph Turner.
CRAWFORD.
Benjamin F. Manahan.

GRANT.
Orris McCartney.
DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
Alexander L. Collins.
DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
John E. Holmes.
WASHINGTON AND SHE-
BOYGAN.
Chauncey M. Phelps.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGGIN.

RACINE.
Uriah Wood,
Elisha Raymond.

WALWORTH.
Charles A. Bronson,
Palmer Gardiner.

MILWAUKEE.
William Shew,
Andrew Sullivan,
William W. Brown.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.
Timothy Burns,
James D. Jenkins,
Thomas Chilton.

GRANT.
Armstead C. Brown,
William Richardson.
DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
Charles Lum,
William A. Wheeler,
John W. Stewart.
SHEBOYGAN AND WASH-
INGTON.
Harrison C. Hobart.
DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
George W. Green,
John T. Haight,
James Giddings.

BOCK.
Jared G. Winslow,
James M. Burgess.
WAUKESHA.
Joseph Bond,
Chauncey G. Heath.
CRAWFORD.
Joseph W. Furber.
BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE
AND WINNEBAGO.
Elisha Morrow,
Hugh McFarlane.

Special Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847.

Convened October 17, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.*Secretary*—THOMAS MCHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART

RACINE. Frederick S. Lovell. Philo White.	WALWORTH. Henry Clark.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE. John E. Holmes.
ROCK. Andrew Palmer.	GRANT. Orris McCartney.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE. Benjamin F. Manahan.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND HIGHLAND. Ninian E. Whiteside.	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. Alexander L. Collins.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Mason C. Darling.
WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN. Chauncey M. Phelps.	MILWAUKEE. Horatio N. Wells.	
	WAUKESHA. Joseph Turner.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUEUNIN

RACINE. G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	GRANT. Noah H. Virgin. Daniel R. Burt.	WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN. Benjamin H. Mooers.
WALWORTH. Eliaser Wakeley, George Walworth.	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.	WAUKESHA. George Reed, L. Martin.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND HIGHLAND. Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE. Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.	ROCK. Daniel C. Babcock. George H. Williston.
MILWAUKEE. Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE. Henry Jackson.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Moses S. Gibson. GW Featherstonhaugh

*Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848,
Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.*

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND. Ninian E. Whiteside.	RACINE. Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.	MILWAUKEE. Horatio N. Wells.
WAUKESHA. Joseph Turner.	WALWORTH. Henry Clark.	SHEBOYGAN AND WASH- INGTON. Chauncey M. Phelps.
DODGE AND JEFFERSON. John E. Holmes.	ROCK. Andrew Palmer.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Mason C. Darling.
CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. Benjamin F. Manahan.	GRANT. Orris McCartney.	
	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. Alexander L. Collins.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND. Timothy Burns, Charles Fole, M. M. Cothren.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. G. W. Featherstonh'gh, Moses S. Gibson.	MILWAUKEE. Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Ass Kinney.
GRANT. Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.	RACINE. G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	WAUKESHA. George Reed, L. Martin.
SHEBOYGAN AND WASH- INGTON. Benj. H. Mooers.*	WALWORTH. Eleszer Wakeley, George Walworth.	DODGE AND JEFFERSON. Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.	ROCK. Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.	CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. Henry Jackson.

* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

First Convention.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The Convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

President—DON A. J. UPHAM, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

BROWN.	GREEN—continued.	PORTAGE.
David Agry,	William C. Green,	Henry C. Goodrich.
Henry S. Baird.	Hiram Brown.	
CALUMET.	IOWA.	RACINE.
Lemuel Goodell.	William R. Smith,	Edward G. Ryan,
COLUMBIA.	Moses M. Strong,	Marshall M. Strong,
Jeremiah Drake,	Daniel M. Parkinson,	Frederick S. Lovell,
La Fayette Hill.	Thomas Jenkins,	Elijah Steele,
CRAWFORD.	William J. Madden,	Stephen O. Bennett,
Peter A. R. Brace.	Ninian E. Whitesides,	Nathaniel Dickinson,
DANE.	Joshua L. White,	Daniel Harkin,
John Y. Smith,	Thomas James,	Chauncey Kellogg,
Abel Dunning,	Andrew Burnside,	Haynes Finch,
Benjamin Fuller,	Moses Meeker,	Chatfield H. Parsons,
George B. Smith,	Elihu B. Goodsell,	Victor M. Willard,
Nathaniel F. Hyer,	JEFFERSON.	James H. Hall,
John M. Babcock.	Patrick Rogan,	James B. Carter,
DODGE.	Theodore Prentiss,	T. S. Stockwell.*
William M. Dennis,	Aaron Rankin,	ROCK.
Stoddard Judd,	Elihu L. Attwood,	A. Hyatt Smith,
Hiram Barber,	Samuel T. Clothier,	David Noggle.
Benjamin Granger,	Peter H. Turner,	Sanford P. Hammond,
Horace D. Patch,	George Hyer,	James Chamberlain,
John H. Manahan.	LA POINTE.	Joseph S. Pierce,
FOND DU LAC.	James P. Hays.	George B. Hall,
Warren Chase,	MARQUETTE.	David L. Mills,
Lorenzo Hazen,	Samuel W. Beall.	John Hackett,
Moses S. Gibson.	MANITOWOC.	Joseph Kinney, Jr.,
GRANT.	Evander M. Soper.	Israel Inman, Jr.,
Thomas P. Burnett,	MILWAUKEE.	RICHLAND.
Thomas Cruson,	Don A. J. Upham,	Edward Coumbe.
Lorenzo Bevans,	Francis Huebschmann,	ST. CROIX.
Neely Gray,	Wallace W. Graham,	William Holcombe.
Joel Allen Barber,	Garret Vliet,	SHEBOYGAN.
James Gilmore,	John Crawford,	David Giddings.
Franklin Z. Hicks,	Asa Kinney,	WASHINGTON.
Daniel R. Burt,	Garret M. Fitzgerald,	Boatwick O'Connor,
James R. Vineyard.	John Cooper,	Edward H. Janssen,
GREEN.	John H. Tweedy,	Patrick Toland,
Davis Bowen,	James Magone,	Charles Julius Kern,
Noah Phelps,	Horace Chase,	Hopewell Cox,
	Charles E. Brown.	Joel F. Wilson.

* This gentleman never took his seat.

First Convention—(continued.)

WAUKESHA.	WAUKESHA—continued.	WALWORTH—continued.
Andrew E. Elmore,	Benjamin Hunkins,	William Bell,
Pitts Ellis,	Alexander W. Randall.	Lyman H. Seaver,
George Reed,		Sewall Smith,
Elisha W. Edgerton,	WALWORTH.	Josiah Topping,
Rufus Parks,	Solmons Wakeley,	William Berry,
William B. Hesb,	Joseph Bowker,	M. T. Hawes.†
Barnes Babcock,	Charles M. Baker,	WINNEBAGO.
Charles Burchard,*	John W. Boyd,	James Duane Doty
James M. Moore,		

Second Convention.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

President—MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Brown.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

BROWN.	IOWA—continued.	RACINE—continued.
Morgan L. Martin.	Charles Bishop,	A. B. Jackson,
CALUMET.	Joseph Ward.	Albert G. Cole,
G. W. Featherstonhaugh.	JEFFERSON.	James D. Reymert.
CHIFFEWA AND CHAUFORD.	Theodore Prentiss,	ROCK.
Daniel G. Fenton.	Milo Jones,	Almerin M. Carter.
COLUMBIA.	Abram Vanderpool,	Ezra A. Foot,
James T. Lewis.	Jonas Folts.	Edward V. Whiton.,
DANE.	LA FAYETTE.	Paul Crandall,
Charles M. Nichols,	Charles Dunn,	Joseph Colley,
William A. Wheeler,	Allen Warden,	Louis P. Harvey.
William H. Fox.	John O'Connor.	ST. CROIX.
DODGE.	MARQUETTE AND WINNEBAGO.	George W. Brownell.
Stoddard Judd,	Harrison Reed.	SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC.
Samuel W. Lyman,	MILWAUKEE.	Silas Steadman.
Charles H. Larrabee.	Byron Kilbourn,	WALWORTH.
FOND DU LAC.	Rufus King,	James Harrington,
Samuel W. Beall,	Charles H. Larkin,	August C. Kinne,
Warren Chase.	John L. Doran,	George Gale,
GRANT.	Garret M. Fitzgerald,	Experience Estabrook,
George W. Lakin,	Morritz Schaeffer,	Hollis Latham,
John H. Rountree,	Albert Fowler.	Ezra Mulford.
Alex. D. Ramsey,	FORTAGE.	WASHINGTON.
Oreanus Cole,	William H. Kennedy.	Patrick Pentony,
William Richardson.	RACINE.	James Fagan,
GREEN.	Theodore Secor,	Harvey G. Turner.
James Biggs,	S. R. McClellan,	WAUKESHA.
William McDowell.	Horace T. Sanders,	Peter D. Gifford,
IOWA.	Frederick S. Lovell.	George Scagel,
S. P. Hollenbeck,	S. A. Davenport,	Squire S. Case,
		A. L. Castleman,
		Emulous P. Cotton,
		Eleazer Root.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee.

† This gentleman never took his seat.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

First Session of the State Legislature, 1848,
Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HENRY G. ABBEY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LYMAN H. SHAYER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. C. Hobart..	Sheboygan.	11	Fred W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrell..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	D. G. Fenton...	Pra. du Chien.	13	Joseph Turner.	Prairieville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	H. M. Billings..	Highland.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Racine.
7	Thos. K. Gibson	Benton.	17	Philo White...	Racine.
8	E. T. Gardner..	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney....	Milwaukee.
9	Simeon Muls..	Madison.	19	R. N. Messenger	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDE, of La Fayette.

Chief Clerk—DANIEL N. JOHNSON. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
David Agry.....	Green Bay.	Lorenzo Merrill....	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET.		Chas. Billingshurst.	Juneau.
Lemuel Goodell.....	Stockbridge.	Benjamin Randall..	Lebanon.
COLUMBIA.		Monroe Thompson..	Fox Lake.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Stephen Jones.....	Lowell.
CRIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.		FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. T. Sterling....	Mt. Sterling.	Charles Doty.....	Fond du Lac.
DANE.		Jonat'n Daugherty.	Rosendale.
Henry M. Warner...	Cottage Grove.	GRANT.	
Ebenezer Brigham..	Blue Mounds.	James Gilmore.....	Jamestown.
Samuel A. Roys.....	Stoughton.	Noah H. Virgin....	Platteville.
		Armisted C. Brown	Potosi.
		Arthur W. Worth..	Lancaster.

First Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		RACINE—continued.	
Henry Adams	Monticello.	Julius L. Gilbert ...	Racine.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Elias Woodworth...	Bristol.
Thomas Jenkins	Dodgeville.	ROCK.	
Abner Nichols	Mineral Point.	G. F. A. Atherton...	Emer'd Grove.
JEFFERSON.		Alan's B. Vaughan...	Union.
Wales Emmons	Watertown.	Albert P. Blakeslee.	Johnstown.
Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.	Robert T. Cary	Beloit.
Davenport Road.	Jefferson.	Nathaniel Strong...	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Elias Slothower	Gratiot.	Delando Pratt	Baraboo.
Ninian E. Whiteside.	Belmont.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Charles E. Morris ..	Sheboygan.
Wm. R. Marshall*...	St. Croix Falls.	Jedediah Brown....	Sheboy. Falls.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
Ezra Durgen	Manitowoc.	Gaylord Graves	East Troy.
MARQUETTE.		Prosper Cravath....	Whitewater.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	E. D. Richardson...	Geneva.
MILWAUKEE.		Hugh Long	Darien.
Edward Wunderly...	Milwaukee.	Milo Kelsey	Delevan.
Augustus Greulich...	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
William W. Brown...	Milwaukee.	Henry Allen	Pt. Washington
Leonard P. Crary....	Milwaukee.	Benjamin H. Mooers.	Grafton.
Andrew Sullivan	Milwaukee.	Adolph Zimmerm'n.	Mequon.
Horace Chase	Milwaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
Perley J. Shumway.	Wauwatosa.	William Caldwell...	Barton.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
James M. Campbell.	Stevens Point.	Joseph W. Brackett.	Brookfield.
RACINE.		Dewey K. Warren ..	Delafield.
David McDonald	Racine.	Chauncey G. Heath.	Pewaukee.
Henry B. Roberts....	Caledonia.	Geo. M. Humphrey.	New Berlin.
Samuel E. Chapman	Rochester.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Erasmus D. Hall ...	Waukan.

* Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron of Hudson.

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849,
 Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. SHOLLNER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell*	Stockbridge ..	11	Fred. W. Horn ..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	James Fisher...	Eastman.	13	Fred. A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin ..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.
7	Dennis Murphy†	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard.	Waterford.
8	E. T. Gardner..	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney ...	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith ..	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HARRISON C. HOBART, of Sheboygan.

Chief Clerk—ROBERT L. REAM. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FELIX MOLINDON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Meade	Green Bay.	Robert Young	Wyalusing.
CALUMET.		David Gillillan	Potosi.
Alonso D. Dickt.	Manchester.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		James R. Vineyard.	Platteville.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	GREEN.	
CHIFFEWA AND CRAW-		John C. Crawford ..	Monroe.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
James O'Neill.....	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Jabez Pierce	Mineral Point.
DANE.		Timothy Burns.....	Dodgeville.
Charles Rickerson ..	Sun Prairie.	JEFFERSON.	
Ira W. Bird.....	Madison.	Benjamin Nute.....	Milford.
Samuel H. Roys....	Stoughton.	Jarvis K. Pike.....	Cold Spring.
DODGE.		William H. Johnson	Fort Atkinson.
Paul Juneau	Theresa.	LA FAYETTE.	
Hiram Barber	Oak Grove.	Dan. M. Parkinson.	Willow Springs
George C. King	Shields.	William Hill	New Diggings.
Jedediah Kimball...	Portland.	LA POINTE AND ST.	
Parker Warren ..	Beaver Dam.	CROIX.	
FOND DU LAC.		Joseph Bowron	Hudson.
Morgan L. Noble....	Fond du Lac.	MANITOWOC.	
Jonathan Daugherty	Rosendale.	Charles Kuehn... ..	Manitowoc.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Satteflee Clark, Jr.	Green Lake.

*Seat contested by H. Eugene Eastman on the ground of ineligibility; but sustained his seat by a vote on report made.

†Resigned his seat, having been a Postmaster when elected.

‡Brothertown Indian.

Second Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan.
Zelotus A. Cotton...	Milwaukee.	Jeremiah Brown...	Sheboy. Falls.
Julius White.....	Milwaukee.		
Stoddard H. Martin.	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH.	
John Flynn, Jr.....	Oak Creek.	Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
Enoch Chase.....	Lake.	Enos J. Hazzard.	La Grange.
Robert Wasson, Jr..	Granville.	Samuel D. Hastings	Geneva.
		George H. Lown....	Walworth.
PORTAGE.		Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
John Delaney.....	Stevens Point.		
RACINE.		WASHINGTON.	
Marshall M. Strong..	Racine.	Solon Johnson	Pt. Washington
James D. Heymert ..	Norway.	James Fagan.....	Jackson.
Maurice L. Ayers....	Burlington.	Peter Turck.....	Mequon.
Otis Colwell.....	Southport.	Patrick Toland....	Erin.
Herman S. Thorp....	Bristol.	Chauncey M. Phelps	Addison.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Anson W. Pope.....	Janesville.	William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Samuel G. Colley....	Beloit.	John H. Wells.....	Prairieville.
Lucius H. Page.....	Fulton.	Albert Alden	Delafield.
Paul Crandall.....	Lima.	David H. Rockwell.	Oconomowoc.
Josiah F. Willard....	Janesville.	Thomas Sugden...	North Prairie.
SAUK.		WINNEBAGO.	
Cyrus Leland.....	Sauk City.	Thos. J. Townsend.	Winnebago.

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850,

Convened Jan. 9, and adjourned Feb. 11, 1850.

SENATE.*President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.**Chief Clerk—WM. R. SMITH.**Sergeant-at-Arms—JAMES HANNAHAN.*

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	11	Fred. W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	James Fisher...	Pr. du Chien.	13	F. A. Sprague..	Eagleville.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale....	Elkhorn.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	Elijah Steele...	Pike.
7	Dennis Murphy	Shullsburg.	17	V. M. Willard..	Waterford.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin....	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Jas. Giddings...	Chester.			

Third Session of State Legislature—continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—M. M. STRONG, of Iowa.**Chief Clerk—ALEX. T. GRAY.**Sergeant-at-Arms—E. R. HUGHES.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Charles D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	James B. Cross.	Milwaukee.
CALUMET.		Charles E. Jenkins.	Milwaukee.
David E. Wood.	Machester.	Edward McGarry.	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		John E. Cameron.	Milwaukee.
Hugh McFarlane.	Portage City.	Garret M. Fitzgerald.	Franklin.
CHIFFEWA AND CRAW-		Enoch Chase.	Lake.
FORD.		Samuel Brown.	Milwaukee.
William T. Sterling. .	Mt. Sterling.	PORTAGE.	
DANE.		Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
John Hasey.	York.	RACINE.	
Chauncey Abbott.	Madison.	Horace N. Chapman.	Racine.
Oliver B. Bryant.	Rutland.	Stephen O. Bennett.	Raymond.
DODGE.		Caleb P. Barnes.	Burlington.
Oscar Haribut.	Lomira.	Samuel Hale.	Racine.
James Murdock.	Neosho.	George M. Robinson.	Salem.
John Lowth.	Lowell.	ROCK.	
William T. Ward.	Hustisford.	Wm. F. Tompkins. .	Janesville.
Malcom Sellers.	Beaver Dam.	John R. Briggs.	Beloit.
FOND DU LAC.		Leander Hoskins.	Union.
Morgan L. Noble.	Fond du Lac.	John A. Segar.	Johnstown.
Bertine Pinkney.	Elipon.	Ezekiel C. Smith. .	Spring Valley.
GRANT.		SAUK.	
Henry D. York.	Hazel Green.	Caleb Crosswell.	Baraboo.
William McGonigal.	Wingville.	SHEBOYGAN.	
John B. Turley.	Cassville.	Horatio N. Smith. .	Sheboygan.
Jeremiah E. Dodge. .	Lancaster.	Francis G. Manney.	Linden.
GREEN.		WALWORTH.	
William C. Green.	York.	Alex. O. Babcock. .	East Troy.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Rufus Cheney, Jr. .	Whitewater.
Moses M. Strong.	Mineral Point.	Alex. S. Palmer.	Geneva.
Thomas N. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.	George Sykes.	Sharon.
JEFFERSON.		Wyman Spooner. .	Elkhorn.
Abraham Vanderpool.	Waterloo.	WASHINGTON.	
Austin Kellogg.	Concord.	Solon Johnson.	Port Wash'n.
Alva Stewart.	Fort Atkinson.	Eugene S. Turner. .	Grafton.
LA FAYETTE.		Edward Divine.	Richfield.
Cornelius DeLong. .	Belmont.	Henry Well.	West Bend.
John K. Williams.	Shullsburg.	Cornelius S. Griffin.	Saukville.
LA POINTE AND ST.		WAUKESHA.	
CROIX.		Patrick Higgins.	Menomonee.
John S. Watrous. .	La Pointe.	Henry Shears.	Oconomowoc.
MANITOWOC.		Pitts Ellis.	Genesee.
Charles Kuehn.	Manitowoc.	John E. Gallagher. .	Waukesha.
MARQUETTE AND WAU-		Anson H. Taylor. .	Muskego.
SHARA.		WINNEBAGO.	
Benj. B. Spaulding. .	Arcade.	Leonard P. Crary. .	Oshkosh.

*Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851,
Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 18, 1851.*

SENATE.

President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM HULL.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. D. MASTERMAN.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton	11	Harvey G. Turner	Ozaukee.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	Henry A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer ...	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman...	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer	Janesville.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	Orson S. Head ..	Kenosha.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Washington.

Chief Clerk—ALEX. T. GRAY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—CHAS. M. KINGSBURY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Lessey	Green Bay.	James B. Johnson ..	Fairplay.
CALUMET.		John N. Jones	Platteville.
William H. Dick* ...	Brothertown.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		Wm. R. Biddlecome	Potosi.
William T. Bradley..	Leeds.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		Julius Hulbert. ..	Albany.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
William T. Price	Bl. River Falls.	Charles G. Rodolf ..	Highland.
DANE.		Richard Tregaskis ..	Mineral Point.
Abram A. Boyce	Lodi.	JEFFERSON.	
Augustus A. Bird ...	Madison.	Alonzo Wing	Jefferson.
Gabriel Bjornson....	Perry.	Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
DODGE.		Samuel T. Olothier.	Cold Spring.
John Muzzy	Mayville.	KENOSHA.	
Asa W. French	Herman.	Obed P. Hale	Kenosha.
John Lowth	Lowell.	Henry Johnson	Somers.
Charles B. Whiton ..	Ashippun.	LA FAYETTE.	
William E. Smith...	Fox Lake.	Nathan Olmsted ...	Cottage Inn.
FOND DU LAC.		Samuel Cole	Gratiot.
Morris S. Barnett ...	Eldorado.		
Charles L. Julius....	Calumet.		

* Brothertown Indian.

Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		BOOK—continued.	
John O. Henning....	Hudson.	John D. Beaver...	Cookville.
MANITOWOC.		SAUK.	
G. C. Oscar Malmros.	Manitowoc.	Nathaniel Perkins..	Sauk City.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Thomas J. Morman...	Stevens Point.	Albert D. La Due...	Sheboygan.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		John D. Murphy....	Sheboygan Fla.
Charles Waldo.....	Kingston.	WALWORTH.	
MILWAUKEE.		Adam E. Ray.....	Troy.
William K. Wilson...	Milwaukee.	H'y C. Hemingway.	Richmond.
Charles E. Jenkins..	Milwaukee.	Exp. Estabrook ...	Whitewater.
John L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.	Elijah Easton ...	Walworth.
George H. Walker...	Milwaukee.	Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Jobias G. Osborne...	Milwaukee.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Patrick Carney.....	Milwaukee.	Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
RACINE.		Frederick Stock...	Mequon.
William L. Utley....	Racine.	Francis Everley....	West Bend.
Peter Van Vleet.....	Caledonia.	John C. Toll.....	Cedar Creek
James Tinker.....	Dover.	WAUKESHA.	
ROCK.		John C. Snover.....	Eagle.
Edward Vincent.....	Milton.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
William F. Tompkins	Janesville.	Aaron V. Groot.....	Brookfield.
John Bannister.....	Beloit.	William A. Cone ...	New Berlin.
Joseph Kinney.....	Lima.	Hosea Fuller, Jr....	Fewaukee.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Edward Eastman...	Oshkosh.

Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1859,

Convened January 14, 1859, and adjourned April 19, 1859.

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. | Sergeant-at-Arms—PATRICK COSGROVE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton.	11	Harvey G Turner	Ozaukee.
2	Jas. S. Alban...	Plover.	12	Alva Stewart ...	Ft. Atkinson.
3	Hiram A. Wright	Pra. du Chien.	13	E. B. West	Waukesha.
4	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.	14	E. Wakeley.....	Whitewater.
5	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.	15	A. Palmer	Janesville.
6	Joel C. Squires.	Lancaster.	16	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	T. S. Bowen....	Waupun.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	Judson Prentice	Watertown.			

Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.**Chief Clerk—ALEXANDER T. GRAY. | Sergeant-at-Arms—ELISHA STARR.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BAD AX, CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD AND LA CROSS. Andrew Briggs.....	Bad Ax.	MARATHON AND PORTAGE. George W. Cate	Amherst.
BROWN, DOOR, OCON- TO AND OUTAGAMIE. Uriel Peak.....	Green Bay.	MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA. Eleazer Root.....	Dartford.
CALUMET. James Cramond	Manchester.	MILWAUKEE. Charles Cain.....	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA. James T. Lewis	Columbus.	Joseph A. Phelps..	Milwaukee.
DANE. Alexander Botkin ...	Madison.	Wilson Graham	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	Jonat'n L. Burnham	Milwaukee.
William A. Peirce...	Sun Prairie.	Edward Hasse	Milwaukee.
DODGE. Darius L. Bancroft ..	Waupun.	Valentin Kneill	Milwaukee.
Timothy B. Sterling.	Iron Ridge.	William Beck	Milwaukee.
Maximilian Averbeck	Emmet.	RACINE. William L. Utley...	Racine.
William H. Green ...	Lowell.	Abraham Gordon...	Racine.
Horace D. Patch	Beaver Dam.	James Catton	Burlington.
FOND DU LAC. Benjamin F. Moore ...	Fond du Lac.	ROCK. Wm. A. Lawrence...	Janesville.
Nich's M. Donaldson	Waupun.	Simeon W. Abbott ..	Spring Valley.
GRANT. William Richardson.	Fairplay.	John Hackett	Beloit.
Noah Clemmons	Platteville.	George R. Ramsay ..	Janesville.
David McKee.....	Potosi.	Asel Kinney.....	Lima Center.
J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.	SAUK. Jonathan W. Fyfe ..	Prairie du Sac.
GREEN. Truman J. Safford...	Exeter.	SHEBOYGAN. J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.
IOWA AND RICHLAND. John Tooy.....	Mineral Point.	David B. Conger ...	Greenbush.
Luman M. Strong ...	Highland.	WALWORTH. Stephen S. Barlow ..	Elkhorn.
JEFFERSON. Thomas R. Mott.....	Watertown.	Joel H. Cooper	Spring Prairie.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
Jacob Skinner.....	Palmyra.	Zerah Meade	Whitewater.
KENOSHA. C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Lewis N. Wood	Walworth.
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	WASHINGTON. Simon D. Powers ..	P't. Washing'n
LA FAYETTE. James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	Phineas M. Johnson	Grafton
Matthew Murphy*...	New Diggings.	Adam Staats	Staatsville.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
MANITOWOC. Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Baruch S. Well.....	West Bend.
		WAUKESHA. John U. Hillard ...	Merton.
		Denn. Worthington	Summit.
		Thomas Sugden	North Prairie.
		Publius V. Monroe ..	New Berlin.
		Fin. McNaughton ..	Vernon.
		WAUPACA AND WIN- NEBAGO. Dudley C. Blodget	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested. Resigned and replaced by George W. Hammett.

Sixth Session of the State Legislature 1853.

[This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 8th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 18th of July, 1853.]

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—THOMAS HOOD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Hor. N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.
3	A. M. Blair....	Fond du Lac.	16	Joel C. Squires*	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	West Bend.	17	Erza Miller....	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter..	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Pepin.
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	Bert. Pinkney..	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane...	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	Marvin H. Bovee	Waukesha.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	T. S. Bowen....	Waupun.
12	Eleaz'r Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis.	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn...	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH.

Sergeant-at-Arms—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE.	
Charles Armstrong..	Baraboo.	Matthew Roche....	Westport.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.
FORD.		Storer W. Fields...	Fitchburg.
Hiram A. Wright....	Pr. du Chien.	Perez C. Burdick....	Albion.
BROWN, DOOR AND		Henry L. Foster....	Deerfield.
KEAUWEE.		DODGE.	
Randall Wilcox.....	De Pere.	Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
CALUMET.		Whitman Sayles....	Rubicon.
James Robinson....	Chilton.	William M. Dennis.	Watertown.
CHIPPEWA AND LA		Patrick Kelley.....	Elba.
CROSSE.		John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.
Albert D. La Due....	La Crosse.	Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.
COLUMBIA.		FOND DU LAC.	
Orrin D. Coleman...	Marcellon.	Querin Lehr.....	Calumet.
John Q. Adams.....	Fall River.	Isaac S. Talmadge..	Fond du Lac.
		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
		Nich. M. Donaldson	Waupun.

*Resigned May 1, and James W. Seaton, of Potosi, elected to fill the balance of the term.

Sixth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Henry D. York	Hazel Green.	Henry L. Palmer ...	Milwaukee.
Hyman E. Block ...	Potosi.	Wm. A. Hawkins ..	Milwaukee.
Titus Hayes	Pletterville.	Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.
Jeremiah E. Dodge.	Lancaster.	John H. Tweedy ...	Milwaukee.
J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.		
GREEN.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
Thomas Fenton	Attica.	Arthur Besley	Appleton.
IOWA.		RACINE.	
Henry Madden	Dodgeville.	Horace T. Sanders ..	Racine.
Phillip W. Thomas ..	Mineral Point.	William H. Roe	Mt. Pleasant.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas West	Raymond.
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.	Philo Belden	Burlington.
James H. Ostrander.	Aztalan.	RICHLAND.	
David J. Powers	Palmyra.	Henry Conner	Port Andrews.
Wm. W. Woodman ..	Farmington.	ROCK.	
John E. Holmes* ...	Jefferson.	Charles Stevens	Janesville.
KENOSHA.		Harrison Stebbins ..	Union.
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.	William D. Murray ..	Beloit.
C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Harvey Holmes	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Philemon B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	David Taylor	Sheboygan.
Eli Robinson	Benton.	Charles B. Coleman	Greenbush.
Nathan Olmsted	Cottage Inn.	WALWORTH.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		John Bell	La Fayette.
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	James Lauderdale ..	La Grange.
MANITOWOC.		Joseph W. Seaver ..	Darien.
Ezekiel Ricker	Manitowoc.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett ...	East Troy.
George W. Cate	Amherst.	Thomas W. Hill	Springfield.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		WASHINGTON.	
Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.	James W. Porter ...	Pt. Washington.
Edwin Wheeler	Berlin.	Chas. E. Chamberlin.	Grafton.
MILWAUKEE.		William P. Barnes ..	Barton.
Herman Hertel	Milwaukee.	Charles Schutte	Meeker.
Edward McGarry	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Joseph Meyer	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Bacon ..	Waukesha.
Henry C. West	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees	Ottawa.
Richard Carlisle	Milwaukee.	Oreon Reed	Summit.
		Elisha Pearl	Lisbon.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Lucas M. Miller ..	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested by Benjamin F. Adams, but sustained by a vote of the House.

*Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1854,
Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 8, 1854.*

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—SAMUEL G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. M. SHERWOOD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Horatio N. Smith	Plymouth.	14	Daniel Howell..	Jefferson.
2	Jos. F. Loy.....	De Pere.	15	Levi Sterling..	Mineral Point.
3	A. M. Blair.....	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey..	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz...	Meeker.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Hunter...	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey*..	Shopiere.
6	Edw. McGarry..	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary..	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge..	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant.....	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane..	Hartland.	22	Ezra A. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Pleasant Brch	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn..	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Cyrus C. Remington.	Baraboo.	Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Peter W. Matts....	Montrose.
FORD.		Charles R. Head....	Albion.
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	DODGE.	
BROWN, DOOR AND		Benj. F. Barney....	Mayville.
Kewaunee.		George Fox.....	Herman.
Francis Desnoyer...	Green Bay.	Francis McCormick	Ashippun.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA,		Ruel Parker.....	Portland.
CLARK, JACKSON		Allen H. Atwater..	Oak Grove.
AND LA CROSSE.		John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.
William J. Gibson..	Blk. Riv. Falls.	FOND DU LAC.	
CALUMET.		Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
Alexander H. Hart..	Lima.	N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.
COLUMBIA.		Isaac S. Talmadge..	Fond du Lac.
Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	Edward Bener.....	Ashford.
Asa C. Ketchum.....	Portage City.	GRANT.	
DANE.		William Hull.....	Potosi.
Samuel H. Baker....	Bristol.	Lewis Rood.....	Hazel Green.
Henry Barnes.....	Middleton.	Milas K. Young....	Cassville.
		William Jeffrey....	Ellenboro.
		Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.

* Seat contested by John R. Briggs, who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

Seventh Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO AND WAUPACA.	
Abner Mitchell.....	Spring Grove..	John B. Jacobs*....	Menomonee.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Lemuel W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	Frederick W. Horn.	Ozaukee.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Milo M. Wheedont.	Ozaukee.
JEFFERSON.		RACINE.	
Charles J. Bell	Johnson's Crk.	Nelson R. Norton...	Burlington.
David L. Morrison...	Fort Atkinson	Charles S. Wright...	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John Smith	Caledonia.
William Eastis.....	Oakland.	Thomas West	Raymond.
Theo. Barnhardt.....	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
KENOSHA.		Nathaniel Wheeler.	Rich'd Center
Samuel Hale	Kenosha.	ROCK.	
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.	John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		David Noggle	Janesville.
James H. Knowlton...	Shullsburg.	Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
Peter Parkinson, Jr.	Fayette.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE, PIERCE, FOLK AND ST. CROIX.		Adolph Rosenthal ..	Sheboygan.
William M. Torbert..	Hudson..	John Mattes	Rhein.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
James M. Kyle	Manitowoc.	William P. Allen...	Sharon.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Phipps W. Lake....	Walworth.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Simeon W. Spafford	Geneva.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	Perry G. Harrington.	Sugar Creek.
Samuel McCracken...	Marquette.	Anderson Whiting..	Richmond.
MILWAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John Crawford	Milwaukee.	Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	Philip Zimmermann	Germantown.
Peter Lavis	Greenfield.	WAUKESHA.	
Henry Beecroft.....	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees.....	Ottawa.
Timothy Hagerty....	Franklin.	Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	Denison Worthing'n	Summit.
John Tobin	Granville.	Chauncey H. Purple	Brookfield Cen.
William Reinhardt...	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
William E. Webster.	Milwaukee.	Corydon L. Rich....	Vinland.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested successfully by David Scott. Post Office, Waupaca.
† Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller, successfully.

*Eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1855,
Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855.*

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—S. G. BUCH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	14	Daniel Howell...	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy...	Green Bay.	15	Amasa Cobb...	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill...	Grafton.	16	Nelson Dewey...	Lancaster.
4	James Rolfe...	Jackson.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley...	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey...	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry...	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. T. Gibson...	Black R. Falls.
7	Charles Clement...	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge...	Fond du Lac.
8	Francis Paddock...	Salem.	21	Coles Bashford...	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington...	Summit.	22	Esra A. Bowen...	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert...	Denoon.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey...	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles...	Stoughton.	24	Francis H. West...	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley...	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams...	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—DAVID ATWOOD. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Richard H. Davis....	Baraboo.	William R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove.
ADAM AND CRAWFORD.		DODGE.	
James Fisher.....	Pra. du Chien.	Solomon L. Rose...	Beaver Dam.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		John M. Sherman...	Burnett.
Morgan L. Martin...	Green Bay.	Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		John D. Griffin....	Shields.
Chase A. Stevens....	La Crosse.	John B. Ribble....	Horicon.
CALUMET.		Fred. F. Schwofel..	Lebanon.
Almond Merrill.....	Charlestown.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		John Boyd....	Calumet.
Alfred Topliff.....	Columbus.	Benj. R. Harrington	Byron.
William T. Wherry...	Randolph.	Geo. W. Parker.....	Metomen.
DANE.		William H. Ebbetts	Fond du Lac.
Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.	GRANT.	
Jonathan Mosher....	Stoughton.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
Samuel G. Abbott...	Verona.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Cole.....	Beetown.
		Noah H. Virgin.....	Platteville.
		William W. Field...	Fennimore.
		GREEN.	
		Amos D. Kirkpatrick	Dayton.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE—CON.	
John Love.....	Mineral Point.	Henry Blazer.....	Mequon River.
S. P. Hollenbeck ...	Highland.	OCOONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
JEFFERSON.		Perry H. Smith	Appleton.
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.	RACINE.	
John Gibb.....	Ixonia.	Thomas Falvey	Racine.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	Caleb P. Barnes	Burlington.
John G. Merriam....	Lake Mills.	Alanson Filer	Racine.
Willard Grant.....	Hebron.	Ebenezer Adams ...	Yorkville.
KENOSHA.		RICHLAND.	
Charles C. Shoes... .	Kenosha.	Daniel L. Downs ...	Richmond.
Philander Judson ...	Bristol.	ROCK.	
LA FAYETTE.		Nathan B. Howard.	Magnolia.
James H. Earnest... .	New Diggings.	George H. Williston	Janesville.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.	Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
A. A. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Joseph Goodrich ...	Milton.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Smith R. Gunn.....	Prescott.	Joseph Schrage	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Luther H. Cary.....	Greenbush.
James Bennett.....	Manitowoc.	WALWORTH.	
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		George Allen.....	Linn.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Solmons Wakeley..	Whitewater.
Harvey Grant	Tichora.	Levi Lee.....	Elkhorn.
Samuel R. Rood.....	Packwaukee.	William Isham.....	Delavan.
MILWAUKEE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie
James B. Cross	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Jasper Villet.....	Milwaukee.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	Byron Smith	Erin.
Edwin De Wolf	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	Alex. W. Randall...	Waukesha.
Peter Lavis	Greenfield.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
Reuben Chase.....	Wauwatosa.	Stephen Warren ...	Delafield.
Frederick Mascowitt	Milwaukee.	Benjamin F. Goss..	Pewaukee.
OZAUKEE.		WINNEBAGO.	
William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.	Ebenezer S. Welch.	Neenah.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1886,

Convened January 9, 1886, and took a recess from March 31, 1886, to September 3, 1886, and adjourned October 14, 1886.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—BYRON PAINE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor....	Sheboygan.	14	S. W. Barnes...	Waterloo.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	15	Amasa Cobb...	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill.	Grafton.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Well.	Schlesinger.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janeville.
5	Jackson Hadley.	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey.	Shopiere.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black Riv. Falls.
7	Charles Clement.	Racine.	20	Edwin Pier....	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Shoies....	Kenosha.	21	John Fitzgerald.	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	22	Solomon L. Rose.	Beaver Dam.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genesee.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey.	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Geo. E. Dexter.	Monroe.
12	Jesse C. Mills...	Elkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ROBERT MOSELEY

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—CON.	
David K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		DODGE.	
Andrew Briggs. ..	Bad Ax.	Benjamin F. Barney	Williamstown.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Daniel Fletcher	Hustisford.
John Day.....	Green Bay.	Laurence Connor...	Emmet.
CALUMET.		Charles Burchard ..	Beaver Dam.
James Cramond. ...	Manchester.	Henry L. Butterfield	Waupun.
CHIFFEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Fred H. Ehinger....	Clyman.
Dugald D. Cameron.	La Crosse.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.
Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.	Peter Johnson	Ashford.
Oliver C. Howe.	Lowville.	Joseph Wagner	Marshfield.
DANE.		George W. Parker...	Metomen.
Augustus A. Bird....	Madison.	GRANT.	
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
Aug. A. Huntington.	York.	Horace Catlin	Cassville.
Wm. M. Colladay....	Dunn.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
		Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.
		James T. Brown ...	Cifton.
		GREEN.	
		Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.

Ninth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OSHAUKEE.	
Richard M. Smith...	Mineral Point.	Charles Beger	Pt. Washington
Ephraim Knowlton ..	Highland.	William Vogenitz ..	Cedarburg.
JEFFERSON.		OSCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
David L. Morrison ..	Koskonong.	William Brunquest*	Waupaca.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.	RACINE.	
Wm. W. Woodman...	Farmington.	Thomas Falvey	Racine.
Henry C. Drake	Milford.	Eliaphalet Cram ...	Racine.
Darius Reed	Sullivan.	John T. Palmer	Waterford.
KENOSHA.		Patrick G. Cheeves.	Norway.
Henry Johnson.....	Kenosha.	RICHLAND.	
Franklin Newell	Paris.	Robert Akan	Richland.
LA FAYETTE.		ROCK.	
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	Levi Alden	Janesville.
Matthew Murphy....	Benton.	John Child	Lima.
Hamilton H. Gray...	Darlington.	John M. Evans.....	Union.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Horatio J. Murray..	Turtle.
Almon D. Gray.....	Hudson.	SHERBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Wm. Wippermann ..	Mosel.
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.	Reed C. Brazelton..	Scott.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		WALWORTH.	
Joseph Wood.....	Grand Rapids.	Asa W. Farr	Geneva.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Robert T. Seymour.	La Fayette.
Horatio S. Thomas.	Moundville.	Salmon Thomas	Darieu.
William F. Chipman.	Warren.	John F. Potter	East Troy.
MILWAUKEE.		James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Chapin.	Bloomfield.
August Greulich ...	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Andrew McCormick.	Milwaukee.	Thomas Hayes	Richfield.
John Mitchel	Milwaukee.	John Sell.....	Addison.
Wm. A. Hawkins.....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
John Tobin.....	Granville.	John James	Eagle.
Henry Crawford.....	Wauwatosa.	James Weaver.....	Lisbon.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
George Hahn.....	Milwaukee.	Jeremiah Noon	Merton.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		John Anunson	Winchester.
		Lucius B. Townsend	Nepeuskun.

* Seat successfully contested by Louis Bostedo, Weyauwega.

*Tenth Session of the State Legislature, 1887,
Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1887.*

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WM. HENRY BRISBANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALANSON FILMER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook...	Sheboygan.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Ozaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
4	Baruch S. Well.	Schleiss'ville.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Greulich..	Milwaukee.	20	Edwin Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	S. L. Rose.....	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	23	Samuel C. Bean	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston.	Necedah.	24	Geo. E. Dexter..	Monroe.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genesee.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull..	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills..	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson..	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson	Menomonie.
14	S. W. Barnes...	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	30	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM C. WEBB. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Joseph Langworthy.	Mauston.	Oliver C. Howe.....	Lowville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Henry Converse.....	Wycocena.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		DANE.	
FOLK AND ST. CROIX.		John A. Johnson..	Stoughton.
George Strong.....	Hudson.	Robert W. Davison.	Beverly.
		Robert P. Maine....	Oregon.
		John B. Sweet	Black Earth.
BAIDAX AND CRAW-		Horace A. Tenney..	Madison.
FORD.		Nathaniel W. Dean.	Madison.
Beal E. Hutchinson.	Pra. du Chien.	DODGE.	
BROWN.		Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	Peter Potter.....	Leroy.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Robt. B. Wentworth	Juneau.
AND TREMPEREAU.		Quartus H. Barron.	Fox Lake.
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	A. Scott Sloan.....	Beaver Dam.
		John J. Williams...	Springfield.
CALUMET.		DOOR, KEWAUNEE	
George A. Jenkins.	Charlestown.	AND OCONTO.	
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		Ezra B. Stevens....	Sturgeon Bay.
DUNN AND PIERCE.		FOND DU LAC.	
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Morris S. Barnett ..	Rosendale.
COLUMBIA.		John B. Wilbor	Fond du Lac.
G. M. Bartholomew.	Lodi.	Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
		Aaron Walters	Fond du Lac.

Tenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.			
Allen Taylor	Hazel Green.	OSAUKEE.	
Albert W. Emery	Potosi.	Samuel A. White	Ozaukee.
Hanmer Robbins	Platteville.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.	RACINE.	
Joachim Gulick	Ora Oak.	Lewelyn J. Evans	Racine.
GREEN.		Peter C. Lutkin	Whitesville.
Chas. F. Thompson ..	Monticello.	Joseph Nelson	Raymond.
Thomas W. Hall	Monroe.	James Catton	Burlington.
IOWA.		RICHLAND.	
Ephraim Knowlton ..	Highland.	Robert C. Field	Richland City.
Thomas S. Allen	Mineral Point.	ROCK.	
JEFFERSON. *		Lucius G. Fisher	Beloit.
Delatus M. Aspinwall ..	Farmington.	David Noggle	Janesville.
Jared F. Ostrander ..	Axtalan.	Ezra A. Foot	Footville.
William Chappell	Watertown.	William H. Tripp	Janesville.
William M. Morse	Alderly.	George R. Atherton ..	Clinton.
Kendall P. Clark	Portland.	SAUK.	
KENOSHA.		James G. Train	Merrimack.
Frederick S. Lovell ..	Kenosha.	Abram West	Reedsburg.
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Zebulon P. Mason ..	Sheboygan.
Dugald D. Cameron ..	La Crosse.	Robt. H. Hotchkiss ..	Plymouth.
LA FAYETTE.		Glenville W. Stone ..	Winconsin.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.	WALWORTH.	
Henry W. Barnes	Wiota.	David Williams	Springfield.
James H. Earnest ..	New Diggings.	Sam'l W. Voorhees ..	Sharon.
MANITOWOC.		Solomons Wakeley ..	Whitewater.
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.	Wyman Spooner ..	Elkhorn.
Thos. Cunningham ..	Clark's Mills.	WASHINGTON.	
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Hopewell Core	Hartford.
Anson Rood	Stevens Point.	James Vollmar	West Bend.
MARQUETTE.		James Fagan	Cedarburg.
Davis H. Walte	Princeton.	WAUKESHA.	
Paul D. Hayward	Kingston.	George Cairncross ..	Pewaukee.
MILWAUKEE.		James M. Lewis	Oconomowoc.
Fred. K. Bartlett	Milwaukee.	Thomas Sugden	North Prairie.
Moses M. Strong	Milwaukee.	Elihu Enos, Jr	Waukesha.
Andrew McCormick ..	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley ..	Waukesha.
Jonathan Taylor	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Jasper Humphrey	Milwaukee.	Benj. F. Phillips ...	Mukwa.
Herman Hærtel	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Frederick Mascowitt ..	Milwaukee.	George Hawley	Poyssippi.
James Reynolds	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
James D. Reymert ..	Milwaukee.	Philetus Sawyer	Oshkosh.
OUTAGAMIE.		John Anunson	Winchester.
Theodore Conkey ...	Appleton.	Wm. P. McAllister ..	Omro.

* In 1857, '58 and '59, the towns of Ashippun, Lebanon, Emmett, Shields, Portland and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,
 Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

President—E. D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN L. V. THOMAS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NATHANIEL L. STOUT.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook....	Sheboygan	16	Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin	Green Bay.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Pt. Washing't'n	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	August Greulich	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh...	Milwaukee	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith...	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmet.	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston.	Necedah.	24	John W. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Proudett	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	M. L. Kimball..	Berlin.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. S. LOVELL, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS MASSING.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLOMBIA—CON.	
Almon P. Ayers.....	Quincy.	Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardeesville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE		Daniel B. Crandall..	Utica.
FOLK AND ST. CHOLX.		John W. Sharp	Door Creek.
James B. Gray	Hudson.	Storer W. Field	Fitchburg.
RAD AX AND CRAW-		Henry K. Belding....	Black Earth.
FORD.		Frank Gault	Pharos Branch.
James R. Savage....	Springville.	Alex. A. McDonell..	Madison.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	John Steiner.....	Woodland.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
AND TREMPEREAU.		Paul Juneau	Juneau.
Harlow E. Prickett..	Bl. River Falls.	Benj. F. Gibbs	Fox Lake.
CALUMET.		Fred. W. Kribs	Beaver Dam.
James Robinson	Chilton.	Edward J. Williams.	Elba.
CHIPPewa, CLARK,		DOOR, KEWAUNEE,	
DUNK AND PIERCE.		OCOONTO AND SHA-	
Lucas Cannon	Pepin.	WANO.	
COLUMBIA.		Jonathan C. Hall ...	Marinette.
Alvin B. Alden.....	Portage City.	FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. M. Griswold...	Columbus.	Edmund L. Ranals.	Ripon.
		Henry D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
		Frank D. McCarty...	Fond du Lac.
		Joseph Wagner.....	Dotyville.
		William S. Tuttle....	New Fane.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OSAUKEE.	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville	B.O.ZastrowKussow	Cedarburg.
Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.	Alex. M. Alling....	Saukville.
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	RACINE.	
Albert W. Emery....	Potosi.	Herman Warner....	Racine.
Charles K. Dean....	Boscobel.	George W. Selden..	Racine.
GREEN.		Samuel Collins....	Yorkville.
James E. Vinton....	Albany.	Edward P. Dyer....	Burlington.
William Brown.....	Skinner.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Charles G. Rodolf..	Orion.
Henry M. Billings..	Constance.	ROCK.	
Levi Sterling.....	Mineral Point.	Kiron W. Bemis....	Janesville.
JEFFERSON.		Zebulon P. Burdick	Janesville.
Miles Holmes.....	Palmyra.	James H. Knowlton	Janesville.
George C. Smith....	Oakland.	George Irish.....	Clinton.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	William H. Stark...	Shopiere.
John Gibb.....	Oconomowoc.	SAUK.	
Harlow Pease.....	Waterloo.	Sam'l H. Bassinger.	Prairie du Sac.
KENOSHA.		Samuel Northrup ..	Dellona.
Fred. S. Lovell.....	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Almon D. Cornwall.	Salem.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Wm. H. Prentice...	Sheboygan F's.
James D. Condit....	Sparta.	Abrah'm H. Van Wie	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Hamilton H. Grey...	Darlington.	Elijah Easton.....	Walworth.
Charles Bracken....	Mineral Point.	Budler G. Noble....	Whitewater.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	John McKibbin....	Geneva.
MANITOWOC.		James Baker.....	East Troy.
Henry C. Hamilton..	Two Rivers.	WASHINGTON.	
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.	James Kenesly... ..	Toland's Fr.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Paul A. Well.	Richfield.
Burton Millard	Wausau.	Chas. W. Detmering	Newburg.
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Samuel W. Mather..	Markesan.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
Dominick Devany...	Montello.	Oliver P. Hulett ...	Menom. Falls.
MILWAUKEE.		David Roberts.....	North Prairie.
Dighton Corson	Milwaukee.	George McWhorter.	Waukesha.
Alex. Cotzhausen...	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
John Hayden.....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Duncan E. Cameron.	Milwaukee.	Andrew J. Dufur...	Iola.
Micell Steever	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Fred. R. Berg.....	Milwaukee.	William C. Webb*..	Wautoma.
Orlando Ellsworth..	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
Joseph Carney.....	Wauwatosa.	Samuel M. Hay.....	Oshkosh.
Michael Hanrahan...	Good Hope.	William Duchman ..	Menasha.
OUTAGAMIE.		Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.
Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.		

† Resigned during the session.

*Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1889,
Convened January 12, 1889, and adjourned March 21, 1889.*

SENATE.

President—E. D. CAMPBELL, of La Crosse, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HIRSH BOWEN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	M. L. Martin ...	Green Bay.	17	Z. P. Burdick ...	Janesville.
3	Lion Silverman.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon ...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	C. Comstock ...	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh...	Milwaukee.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	N. D. Pratt ...	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	For Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmet.	23	E. D. Masters ...	Jefferson.
9	H. W. Curtis ...	Delton.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis	Portage City.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove	26	Andrew Froudfit	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd.	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson.	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell.	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seeley...	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf	Orion.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—EMANUEL MUNK.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
John Turner	Mauston.	John O. Jones.....	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
POINTE, FOLK AND		Adam Smith	Burke.
ST. CROIX.		John Keenan.....	Fitchburg.
Moses S. Gibson*	Hudson.	Chest. N. Waterbury	Roxbury.
RAD AX AND CRAW-		Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
FORD.		George B. Smith...	Madison.
Thomas W. Tower...	Towerville.	DODGE.	
BROWN.		Thomas Palmer	Mayville.
William Field, Jr....	Depere.	John C. Bishop	Le Roy.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Waldo Lyon	Hustisford.
AND TREMPEREAU.		Cyrus S. Kneeland .	Waupun.
Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	Lorenzo Merrill	Burnett.
CALUMET.		John Lowth	Lowell.
Harrison C. Hobart .	Chilton.	DOOR, COCONTO AND	
GRIFFIN, CLARK.		SHAWANO.	
DUNN AND FIERCE.		Matthias Simon....	Ahnepee.
Richard Dewhurst ..	Nellisville.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Alvan E. Bovay	Ripon.
G. Van Steenwyk ...	Kilbourn City.	Warren Whiting ...	Ladoga.
Wm. M. Griswold ...	Columbus.	John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac
		O. Hugo Petterst ..	Murone.
		Silas C. Matteson ..	Wauconsta.

* Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.

† Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.

Twelfth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
George Broderick ...	Hazel Green.	Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Jesse Waldorf.....	Platteville.	John R. Bohan ...	Ozaukee.
Hugh A. W. McNair.	Fennimore.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Albert H. Pierce ...	Monticello.	Leon. S. Van Vliet..	Caledonia C'r
Edmund A. West ..	Monroe.	William Ballach....	Yorkville.
IOWA.		Franklin E. Hoyt ..	Rochester.
Gardner C. Meigs...	Arena.	RICHLAND.	
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	William Dixon	Lone Rock.
JEFFERSON.		ROCK.	
Alex. J. Craig ...	Palmyra.	Elisha L. Carpenter.	Beloit.
George C. Smith	Oakland.	John P. Dickson ...	Janesville.
Luther A. Cole	Watertown.	Wm. E. Wheeler ...	Beloit.
Ferd. Wagner.....	Watertown.	Joseph K. P. Porter.	Cookville.
Sylvester J. Conklin.	Waterloo.	Edward Vincent.....	Milton.
KENOSHA.		SAUK.	
George Bennett	Kenosha.	Nelson Wheeler.....	Humboldt.
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.	Eli O. Rudd	Reedsburg.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles W. Marshall	La Crosse.	William N. Shafter.	Sheboygan.
LA FAYETTE.		James Little	Sheboy. Falls.
James S. Murphy ...	Benton.	Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. Mc Granahan .	Fayette.	WALWORTH.	
David W. Kyle ...	Shullsburg.	Reuben Rockwell ..	Springfield.
MANITOWOC.		Edward P. Conrick.	Delavan.
William Aldrich.....	Two Rivers.	Newton S. Murphey	Whitewater.
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		WASHINGTON.	
James S. Young.....	Stevens Point.	Gustav Streckewald	Hartford.
MARQUETTE AND GREEN LAKE.		James Vollmar	West Bend.
Jesse Thomas.....	Green Lake.	Philip Zimmerman	Staatsville.
James B. Ormsby ...	Oxford.	WAUKESHA.	
MILWAUKEE.		Parker Sawyer	Summit.
Edwin Palmer.....	Milwaukee.	William P. King ...	Merton.
Charles J. Kern	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Thomas H. Eviston .	Milwaukee.	Charles T. Deissner.	Waukesha.
James A. Swain.....	Milwaukee.	Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
William S. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Joseph Walter	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
Frederick Mascowitt	Milwaukee.	WAUWATOSA.	
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.	Charles White.....	Coloma.
Edmund Hasse.....	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Richard P. Elghame.	Oshkosh.
		John D. Rush	Winneconne.W
		Geo. W. Beckwith ..	Omro.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,
 Convened January 10, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KIRNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
3	Fred. Hilgen ...	Cedarburg.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock...	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. B. Pratt...	Racine.	22	Ben. Ferguson...	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor...	Cottage Grove.	26	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox...	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely.....	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pra. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH GATES.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—contin'd.	
Albert Wood.....	Quincy.	Marcus Barden.....	Pardeesville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		Wm. W. Blackman .	Stoughton.
FOLK AND ST. CROIX.		Eleazer Grover, Jr..	Madison.
Asaph Whittlesey ...	Bayfield.	John Beath.	Vernon.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Francis Fischer.....	Cross Plains.
FORD.		Leonard J. Farwell,	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael..	Viroqua.	Cassius Fairchild...	Madison.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
John C. Neville.....	Green Bay.	Elva Simpson	Iron Ridge.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville.
AND TREMPLEAU.		John W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.
CALUMET.		David S. Ordway...	Beaver Dam.
Asaph Green	Chilton.	Harvey C. Grimm...	Oak Grove.
CHIPPewa, CLARK,		DOOR, COONTO AND	
DURN AND PIERCE.		SHAWANO.	
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	John Wiley.....	Shawano.
COLUMBIA.		FOND DU LAC.	
Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.	Alvan E. Boyay.....	Ripon.
William M. Griswold.	Columbus.	Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
		Wm. T. Brooks.....	Fond du Lac.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.			
James K. Spottswood	Hazel Green.	Daniel C. Jenner ...	Appleton.
James W. Seaton.....	Potosi.	OSHAUKEE.	
John B. Moore	Muscoda.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise	Ellenboro.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
George Ballantine....	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.			
Walter S. Wescott....	Monroe.	William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Martin Mitchell	Brodhead.	Lewis L. Baldwin...	Racine.
GREEN LAKE.		Knud Langland	North Cape.
James W. Burt.....	Mackford.	Frederick A. Weago	Waterford.
IOWA.		RICHLAND.	
Gardner C. Meigs ...	Arena.	Jerem'h L. Jackson	Viola.
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	ROCK.	
JEFFERSON.			
Norman Horton.....	Cold Spring.	William E. Wheeler	Beloit.
Ch. G. Hammarquist	Ft. Atkinson.	Thomas C. Westby	Emerald Grove.
Heber Smith.....	Watertown.	John P. Dickson...	Janesville.
Hermann H. Winter.	Watertown.	Jeremiah Johnson ..	Evansville.
John Sutton.....	Milford.	George Golden	Brodhead.
KENOSHA.			
Meredith Howland ..	Kenosha.	SAUK.	
Salmon Upson	Kenosha.	Ephraim W. Young	Prairie du Sac.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Edward Sumner....	Baraboo.
John J. McKay.....	Sparta.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA FAYETTE.		James T. Kingsbury	Sheboygan.
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	Erast. W. Stannard	Greenbush.
Thos. C. L. Mackay.	Elk Grove.	Oran Rogers.....	Cascade.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	WALWORTH.	
MANITOWOC.		Clarkson Miller	Geneva.
Joseph Rankin.....	Mishicott.	John DeWolf.....	Delavan.
Henry Mulholland ..	Meeme.	Anderson Whiting ..	Richland.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		James Child.....	East Troy.
John Phillips	Stevens Point.	WASHINGTON.	
MARQUETTE.		George Kelfer	Nenno.
Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.	Matth' Alenthofen.	Kewaskum.
MILWAUKEE.		T. E. Van der Cook.	Newburg.
Henry L. Palmer....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Louis H. Schmidtner	Milwaukee.	Albert Alden.....	DeLafield.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	William R. Heek...	Menom'e Falls.
Edward D. Holton...	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Edward G. Hayden...	Milwaukee.	Benjamin Hunkins.	New Berlin.
Matthias Humann ..	Milwaukee.	Rob't. C. Robertson	Vernon.
Patrick Dockry.....	Ten M. House.	WAUPACA.	
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	Melvin B. Patchin.	Fremont.
Abram Ehle*.....		WAUSHARA.	
WINNEBAGO.			
		Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
		Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh.
		George B. Goodwin.	Menasha.
		George S. Barnum..	Waukau.

*Died during the session, Theodore Hartung elected to fill the vacancy.
 †Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.

*Fourteenth Session of State Legislature, 1881,
Convened January 9, and adjourned May 27, 1881.*

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. A. HADLEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Ezra A. Foot.	Footville.
3	Hugh Cunnning.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett.	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	19	Benj. J. Sweet.	Chilton.
5	Charles Quentin.	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips.	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan.	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crane.	Neesah.
7	William L. Utley.	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	Jno. T. Kingston.	Necedah.	24	Jno. W. Stewart.	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweat.	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett.	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne.	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole.	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox.	River Falls.
14	Charles R. Gill.	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner.	Wyoming.	30	B. E. Hutchinson.	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post Office.	NAMES.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.	Nathan Hazen	Poynette.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		James H. Bonney ..	Bellefontaine.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		DANE.	
FOLK AND ST. CROIX.		Sereno W. Graves ..	Rutland.
John Comstock	Hudson.	Willard H. Chandler.	Windsor.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Edward W. Dwight.	Oregon.
FORD.		Fred. A. Pfaff	Cross Plains.
Daniel H. Johnson...	Pr. du Chien.	Dominick O'Malley.	Westport.
BROWN.		David Atwood.....	Madison.
Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	DODGE.	
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.
AND TREMPEREAU.		Jacob Bodden	Theresa.
Calvin R. Johnson ..	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	David N. Minor	Rubicon.
CALUMET.		George W. Bly	Waupun.
Le Roy Graves	Gravesville.	Frederick H. Kribs.	Beaver Dam.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		John J. Williams...	Lowell.
DUNN AND PIERCE.		DOOR, KEWAUNEE, ETC.	
Rodman Palmer.....	Chippewa Falls.	Wm. S. Finley.....	Kewaunee.
COLUMBIA.		FOND DU LAC.	
Harvey W. Emery...	Portage City.	Chas. F. Hammond.	Ripon.
12—MANUAL.		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		Selim Newton.....	Fond du Lac.
		John W. Hall	Dotyville.
		Horace Stanton	Fond du Lac.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph Harris	Hazel Green.	Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.
Henry L. Massey	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Hammer Robbins	Platteville.	William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.
John G. Clark	Lancaster.	William F. Opitz...	Mequon River.
Jared Warner	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		Gilbert Knapp	Racine.
James Campbell	Albany.	Orlando C. Munroe.	Racine.
Obadiah J. White ...	Monroe.	Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.
GREEN LAKE.		Samuel E. Chapman	Waterford.
Alvin L. Flint	Princeton.	RICHLAND.	
HOWA.		Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.
Franklin Z. Hicks...	Avoca.	ROCK.	
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	Stiles S. Northrop..	Ogden.
JEFFERSON.		Benjamin F. Cary..	Johnstown.
Jost D. Potrie	Concord.	Alexander Graham ..	Janesville.
Horace B. Willard...	Lake Mills.	Anson W. Pope	Janesville.
Theodore Prentiss ..	Watertown.	James Kirkpatrick..	Brodhead.
Samuel Hayes	Neesho.	SAUK.	
Sterling M. Cone....	Waterloo.	John Bear	Plain.
KENOSHA.		Marsena Temple ...	Newport.
Michael Frank	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Marcus Linsley	Kenosha.	John Geo.	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MON-ROE.		John Brodemeyer ..	Edwards.
Isaac E. Messmore..	La Crosse.	Cad. W. Humphrey*	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Thos. C. L. Mackay ..	Elk Grove.	Schuyler W. Benson	Bloomfield.
Lloyd T. Fullen	Argyle.	Chester D. Long	Darien.
Elijah C. Townsend..	Shullsburg.	Francis Smith	Millard.
MANITOWOC.		Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Jabez L. Fobes	Two Rivers.	WASHINGTON.	
Joseph Stephenson..	Meeme.	Nathan Parker	Hartford.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Leander F. Frisby..	West Bend.
Orestes Garrison	Centralla.	Valentine Schatzel	Menomonee F
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Erastus J. Buck	Westfield.	Daniel Cottrell	Oconomowoc.
MILWAUKEE.		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Robert Haney	Milwaukee.	Henry A. Youmans.	Mukwanago.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Myron Gilbert	Prospect Hill.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Isaac Lain	Waukesha.
Charles Caverno	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
John Ruger	Milwaukee.	Chester D. Combs..	North Royalton
Carl Winkler	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
William Dieves	Greenfield.	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	WINNEBAGO.	
John Riordan	Franklin.	Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Armine Pickett	Weelaunee.

* Seat successfully contested by W. F. Mitchell, of Gibberville.

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 2, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862,* and adjourned September 23, 1862.

SENATE.

President—EDWARD SALOMON, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—B. U. CASWELL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks..	Green Bay.	19	Geo. A. Jenkins	Charlestown.
3	Hugh Canning..	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp..	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	Oshkosh.
5	Chas. Quantint.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh..	Milwaukee.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Utley....	Racine.	24	Edm'd A. West.	Monroe.
8	H. S. Thorp.....	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt.	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	Samuel C. Bean	Sun Prairie.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	N. S. Cate.....	De Soto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Edwin Flint....	La Crosse.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot....	Footville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. A. HUNTINGTON

[At the September session FRED. MOHR was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.]

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
George H. Hall....	Dell Prairie.	Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND	
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		TREMPEALEAU.	
LA POINTE AND POLK		Orlando Brown.....	Gilmantown.
George R. Stunts....	Superior City.	CALUMET.	
BAD AX.		William F. Watrous.	Charlestown.
Ole Johnson.....	Breckinridge.	CHIPPewa, DUNN AND	
Jeremiah M. Rusk...	Viroqua.	EAU CLAIRE.	
		Henry W. Barnes...	Eau Claire.

* Senator Gerry W. Hazelton, President pro tempore of the Senate.

† Died May 8, 1862, and Dr. Francis Huebschmann elected to fill the vacancy, and served at the extra session.

Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
COLUMBIA.		JUNEAU.	
Jonathan Bowman ..	Newport.	D. R. W. Williams ..	Werner.
William Dutcher	Columbus.	KENOSHA.	
Robert B. Sanderson ..	Cambria.	Reuben L. Bassett ..	Wilmet.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		KEWAUNEE.	
Carl C. Pope	Bl. River Falls.	George W. Elliot ...	Ahnepee.
CRAWFORD.		LA CROSSE.	
Ormsby B. Thomas ..	Pr. Du Chien.	Thomas B. Stoddard ..	La Crosse.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
Benj. F. Adams	Door Creek.	Charles B. Jennings ..	Benton.
Willard H. Chandler...	Windsor.	James Wadsworth ..	Darlington.
Alden S. Sanborn	Mazomanie.	MANITOWOC.	
Nicholas M. Matts	Verona.	Sam'l Rounseville...	Meemo.
Edmund Jussen.....	Madison.	James Cahill.....	Franklin.
DODGE.		Elijah K. Rand.....	Manitowoc.
Quartus H. Barron ..	Fox Lake.	MARATHON AND	
John F. McCallum ..	Trenton.	WOOD.	
Harvey C. Griffin....	Oak Grove.	Carl Hoeflinger	Wausau.
Jacob G. Mayer	Le Roy.	MARQUETTE.	
Daniel D. Hoppock...	Rubicon.	Horatio S. Thomas ..	Briggsville.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		MILWAUKEE.	
SHAWANO.		Henry L. Palmer....	Milwaukee.
Ezra B. Stevens.....	Sturgeon Bay.	George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		George K. Gregory ..	Milwaukee.
Charles F. Hammond ..	Ripon.	Jacob V. V. Platto ..	Milwaukee.
William W. Hatcher...	Waupun.	John M. Stowell	Milwaukee.
Campbell McLean	Fond du Lac.	Adam Finger.....	Milwaukee.
John Boyd.....	Calumet.	Henry Kirchhoff....	Ten M. House.
Henry C. Hamilton...	Wauconsta.	Perley M. Shumway ..	Wauwatosa.
GRANT.		John L. Semmann ..	Oak Creek.
William Brandon....	Smeltser's Gr.	MONROE.	
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	Simeon D. Powers ..	Tomah.
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.	OUTAGAMIE.	
William W. Field....	Fennimore.	Milo Coles.....	Bovina.
Samuel Newick	Beetown.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN.		John A. Schletz....	Grafton
Calvin D. W. Leonard ..	Dayton.	PIERCE AND ST.	
Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	CROIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		James W. Beardsley ..	Prescott.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Alex. S. McDill	Plover.
Alexand'r Campbell*	Mineral Point.	RACINE.	
John H. Viviant		Calvin H. Upham ..	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas Butler	Mt. Pleasant.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	James Catton	Burlington.
Walter S. Greene.....	Milford.	RICHLAND.	
William W. Reed.....	Jefferson.	Leroy D. Gage.....	Richland Cent.
John B. Crosby.....	Palmyra.		

* Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

† In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.

‡ Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK.		WASHINGTON.	
Nathan B. Howard...	Magnolia.	Thomas Barry.....	Erin.
Ephraim Palmer....	Edgerton.	Michael Maloy.....	Richfield.
Samuel Miller.....	Shopleere.	Robert Balter.....	Newburg.
John Bannister.....	Beloit.	WAUKESHA.	
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	George W. Brown..	Brookfield C'r.
Orrin Guernsey.....	Janesville.	Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
SAUK.		Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
J. Stephens Tripp...	Sauk City.	Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
Argalus W. Starks...	Baraboo.	WAUPACA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Chester D. Combs..	N. Royalton.
Godfrey Stamm	Sheboygan.	WAUSHARA.	
John E. Thomas	Sheboygan Fls.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Scott.	WINNEBAGO.	
Benj. Dockstader....	Plymouth.	William E. Hanson.	Oshkosh.
WALWORTH.		Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
Fayette P. Arnold ...	South Grove.	David R. Bean	Waukau.
Erivester Hanson ...	La Grange.		
Hilton W. Boyce	Geneva.		
Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.		

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863.

SENATE.

*President—WYMAN SPOONER, pro tempore.**Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | Sergeant-at-Arms—LUTHER BASFORD.*

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Jool Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks.	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan.	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Herman S. Thorp.	Bristol.	25	Jno. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Karnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Walter S. Purdy.	Viroqua.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron.	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	M. D. Bartlett...	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.**Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.**Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. THOMSON.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham . . .	Friendship.	Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Samuel O'Hara . . .	Fond du Lac.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		Egbert Foster . . .	Foster.
LA POINTE AND POLK		GRANT.	
Henry D. Barron . . .	St. Croix Falls.	John Harms* . . .	Platteville.
BROWN.		James F. Chapman.	Potosi.
Fred. S. Ellis . . .	Green Bay.	J. Allen Barber . . .	Lancaster.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND		William W. Field . . .	Fennimore.
TREMPEALEAU.		Robert Glenn . . .	Wyalusing.
Alfred W. Newman .	Trempealeau.	GREEN.	
CALUMET.		Walter S. Wescott . .	Farmers Grove.
James Robinson . . .	Chilton.	Ezra Wescott . . .	Skinner.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN		GREEN LAKE.	
AND EAU CLAIRE.		Samuel W. Smith . .	Markesan.
William H. Smith . .	Eau Galle.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		David McFarland . .	Highland.
A. J. Turner . . .	Portage City.	John H. Vivian . . .	Mineral Point.
John Q. Adams . . .	Fall River.	JEFFERSON.	
Yates Ashley . . .	Pardeeville.	Emil Rothe . . .	Watertown.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Nathan S. Greene . .	Milford.
Carl C. Pope . . .	Bl. River Falls.	Lucien B. Caswell . .	Ft. Atkinson.
CRAWFORD.		James M. Bingham . .	Palmyra.
James Fisher . . .	Eastman.	JUNEAU.	
DANE.		James B. Frazell . .	Wonewoc.
Charles R. Head . . .	Albion.	KENOSHA.	
William H. Miller . .	Door Creek.	Benjamin T. Hatch .	Kenosha.
Alden S. Sanborn . .	Mazomanie.	KEWAUNEE.	
George Wright . . .	Mt. Horeb.	Matthias Simon . . .	Ahnepee.
George Hyer . . .	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Ellhu M. Phillips . .	Big Valley.
Oliver Ashley . . .	Fox Lake.	LA FAYETTE.	
John F. McCallum . .	Trenton.	Joseph White . . .	Cottage Inn.
Oscar F. Jones . . .	Juneau.	Lloyd T. Pullen . . .	Argyle.
Albert Burtch . . .	Mayville.	MANITOWOC.	
Ferdinand Wagner . .	Watertown.	Daniel Shanahan . .	Newtonboro.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		James Cahill . . .	Paquette.
SHAWANO.		Elijah K. Rand . . .	Manitowoc.
George C. Ginty . . .	Oconto.	MARATHON AND	
FOND DU LAC.		WOOD.	
William Starr . . .	Ripon.	Levi P. Powers . . .	Grand Rapids.
Freeman M. Wheeler .	Nanauapa.	MARQUETTE.	
		Horatio S. Thomas .	Briggsville.

* Seat successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
John R. Sharpstein ..	Milwaukee.	Alonso Wilcox	Spring Green.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.
John W. Eviston	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Martin Larkin, Jr. ...	Milwaukee.	Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
Peter V. Denster	Milwaukee.	Charles Oetling	How'rds Grove
Adam Puertner	Milwaukee.	Henry Hayes	Cascade.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	Benj. Dockstader ..	Plymouth.
Edward Collins	Root Creek.	VERNON.	
John Bentley	Milwaukee.	James H. Layne	Viroqua.
MONROE.		Daniel B. Priest	Viroqua.
William W. Jackson ..	Tomah.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.
Byron Douglas	Appleton.	Thomas W. Hill	Springfield.
OSAUKEE.		Chas. H. Sturtevant ..	Delavan.
Robert Power	Ozaukee.	George H. Foster ...	Whitewater.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
Charles B. Cox	River Falls.	Adam Schantz	Addison.
PORTAGE.		Henry Hildebrandt ..	Station.
Enoch Webster	Amherst.	Martin Schottler ..	Staatsville.
RACINE.		WAUKESHA.	
Horatio T. Taylor	Racine.	Silas Richardson ...	Waukesha.
Oriando C. Monroe ...	Racine.	Elisha W. Edgerton ..	Waterville.
Hiram L. Gilmore ...	North Cape.	David G. Snover ...	Eagle.
RICHLAND.		Nelson Burroughs ..	Waukesha.
John Walworth	Richland Cent.	WAUPACA.	
ROCK.		Albert K. Osborn ...	Iola.
Jonathan Cory	Footville.	WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Spaulding ...	Janesville.	William C. Webb ..	Wautoma.
Jacob Fowie	Emerald Grove	WINNEBAGO.	
C. Mortimer Treat ..	Ogden.	William E. Hanson ..	Oshkosh.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	Michael Hogan	Menasha.
Dennison Alcott	Spring Valley.	Emery F. Davis	Oshkosh.

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,
 Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'gan Falls	18	Wm. E. Smith	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan...	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp...	West Bend.	21	J. D. Hamilton.	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris...	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	Jonat'n Bowman	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball.	Pine River.	26	Thomas Hood...	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair.....	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson	Prairie du Sac	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	George L. Frost	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope...	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven...	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Anson Rood.....	Kilbourn City.	Edwin W. McNitt..	Otsego.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,			
LA POINTE, AND		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
POLK.		Calvin R. Johnson..	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.		
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
Wm. J. Abrams.....	Green Bay.	Horace Beach.....	Pr. du Chien.
BUFFALO, PEPIN		DANE.	
AND TREMPPEALEAU.		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	Wm. H. Miller.....	Door Creek.
		Alden S. Sanborn..	Mazomanie.
CALUMET.		George Wright.....	Mt. Horeb.
Thos. McLean.....	Stockbridge.	George B. Smith...	Madison.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN		DODGE.	
AND EAU CLAIRE.		George H. Adams..	Danville.
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chippewa Falls	William H. Green...	Lowell.
COLUMBIA.		Oscar F. Jones.....	Juneau.
A. J. Turner,.....	Portage City.	Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.
		John G. Dally.....	Hustisford.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DOOR, COONTO AND SHAWANO.		MILWAUKEE.	
Hermanns Naber.....	Shawano.	Levi Hubbell.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
William Starr.....	Ripon.	John W. Eviston...	Milwaukee.
James McElroy.....	Waupun.	Napole'n B. Caswell	Milwaukee.
Edwin H. Galloway...	Fond du Lac.	J. C. U. Niedermann	Milwaukee.
Charles Geisse.....	Taycheedah.	Fred. T. Zetteler...	Milwaukee.
Edgar Wilcox.....	Byron.	James Watts.....	Granville.
GRANT.		Edward McGarry...	Milwaukee.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville	Anthony Frey.....	Franklin.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	MONROE.	
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.	Carleton E. Rice...	Sparta.
William W. Field....	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Wood R. Beach.....	Beetown.	George Kreiss.....	Appleton.
GREEN.		OSHAUKEE.	
Wm. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Frederick B. Rolph...	Mouree.	PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		Joseph S. Elwell...	Hudson.
James Field.....	Berlin.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		John Phillips....	Stevens Point.
Wyman L. Lincoln...	Avoca.	RACINE.	
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.	George C. Northrop	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Henry Stevens.....	Caledonia C.
Robert Hass.....	Watertown.	Philo Belden.....	Rochester.
Aaron B. Smith.....	Lake Mills.	RICHLAND.	
Joseph Powers.....	Hebron.	John Walworth....	Richland Cen.
James M. Bingham...	Palmyra.	ROCK.	
JUNEAU.		Thomas Earle.....	Fulton.
Lyman Clark.....	Kildare.	Thos. H. Goodhue..	Whitewater.
KENOSHA.		Guy Wheeler.....	Janesville.
A. Constantine Barry	Sylvania.	Perry Bostwick....	Beloit.
Kewaunee.		Ham. Richardson..	Janesville.
Nelson Boutin.....	Kewaunee.	Jerome Burbank...	Brodhead.
LA CROSSE.		SAUK.	
Samuel S. Burton...	La Crosse.	Alonzo Wilcox.....	Spring Green.
LA FAYETTE.		Argalus W. Starks..	Baraboo.
Tarleton Dunn.....	Elk Grove.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	Carl Zillier.....	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Louis Wolff.....	Sheboygan F's.
Peter P. Fuessenich.	Clark Mills.	Michael Winter....	Adell.
Thomas Thornton...	Two Rivers.	Mark Martin.....	Onion River.
David Smoke.....		VERNON.	
MARATHON, AND WOOD.		William H. Officer..	Springville.
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.	Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
MAQUETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Robert Cochran.....	Westfield.	John Jeffers.....	Darien.
		Daniel Smith.....	Richmond.
		Daniel C. Roundy..	Geneva.
		Lucius Allen.....	East Troy.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WASHINGTON.		WAUPACA.	
Niclaus Marx.....	Wayne.	Albert K. Osborn...	Iola.
Henry Hildebrandt...	Station.	WAUSHARA.	
Martin Schottler.....	Stevensville.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
WAUKESHA.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Costigan ...	Marshall.	Richard C. Russell...	Oshkosh.
Joel R. Carpenter....	Oconomowoc.	Jeremiah Hunt.....	Menasha.
Norman Shultis.....	North Prairie.	George S. Barnum...	Waukau.
John Smith.....	Muskego Cen.		

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1865,
Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | Sergeant-at-Arms—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan...	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Nanapa.
4	F. O. Thorp	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum.	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson...	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Badlong...	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine.	24	W. S. Westcott..	Monroe.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman...	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thos. Hood.....	Madison.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood...	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	J. A. Chandler...	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln...	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope....	Black R. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence.	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. | Sergeant-at-Arms—ALONZO WILCOX.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Renel E. Fay.....	Roche-a-Cris.	William J. Abrams.	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND	
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		TREMPEALEAU.	
A. SAINTE AND		John Burgess.	Maxville.
Osceola.		CALUMET.	
		Hector McLean	Stockbridge.

successfully contested by A. C. Stantz, of Bayfield.

Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND RAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON—cont'd.	
Francis R. Church....	Menomonie.	Gardner Spoor.....	Aztalan.
COLUMBIA.		Alanson Pike.....	Whitewater.
Levi W. Barden.....	Portage City.	William F. Forsyth..	Golden Lake.
Jesse F. Hand..	Rocky Run.	JUNEAU.	
Wm. Owen	Cambria.	Eliphalet S. Miner..	Necedah.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		KENOSHA.	
Richard Dewhurst...	Nellsville.	Zalmon G. Simmons	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD.		Kewaunee.	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	Lyman Walker	Kewaunee.
DANE.		LA CROSSE.	
William M. Colladay.	Stoughton.	Townsend N. Horton	West Salem.
Asa A. Boyce.....	Lodi.	LA PATEITE.	
David Ford	Leicester.	James Harker.....	New Digginga.
John S. Frary.....	Oregon.	Sylvester W. Osborn	Darlington.
James Ross.....	Madison.	MANITOWOC.	
DODGE.		Henry Mulholland..	Meeme.
James M. McGuire*..	Danville.	Michael Murphy ...	Maple Grove.
Michael F. Lowth....	Beaver Dam.	Charles B. Daggart..	Two Rivers.
Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.	MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.	H. W. Remington †.	Grand Rapids.
Ferd. Gnewuch.....	Hustisford.	MARQUETTE.	
DOOR, COONTO AND SHAWANO.		Spencer A. Pease...	Montello.
Dennis A. Reed.....	Sturgeon Bay.	MILWAUKEE.	
FOND DU LAC.		Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.
DeW. C. Van Ostrand	Ripon.	David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
John H. Brinkerhoff.	Waupun.	James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
James Sawyer.....	Fond du Lac.	DeWitt Davis.....	Milwaukee.
Thomas Boyd.....	Calumet.	Jacob Thompson, Jr.	Milwaukee.
Jonathan Large.....	Oakfield.	Jacob Obermann ...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.
William Brandon....	Smelser's Gr.	John W. Weller	Root Creek.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	Richard White.....	Lamberton.
Henry Utt	Platteville.	MONROE.	
William W. Field....	Boscobel.	Josiah M. Tarr.....	Tunnel City.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		Sam Ryan, Jr.....	Appleton.
Wm. W. McLaughlin.	Brooklyn.	OSHAUKEE.	
David Dunwiddie....	Brodhead.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
GREEN LAKE.		PIERCE, AND ST. CROIX.	
Lorentus J. Brayton.	Marquette.	Marcus A. Fulton..	Hudson.
IOWA.		PORTAGE.	
Elihu B. Goodsell ...	Highland.	Newton H. Emmons	Stevens Point.
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.		
JEFFERSON.			
Jonathan Piper... ..	Ixonia Center.		

* Died during session; Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply vacancy.
† Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids.

Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RACINE.		WALWORTH.	
John Vaughn	Racine.	Hezekiah C. Tilton.	Allen's Grove.
Elijah C. Salisbury..	Union Grove.	Thomas Davis	Millard.
Frederick A. Weage.	Waterford.	Benj. F. Groesbeck.	Tirade.
RICHLAND.		Horatio S. Winsor..	Elkhorn.
Henry L. Eaton . . .	Lone Rock.	WASHINGTON.	
ROCK.		George C. Williams	Hartford.
Daniel Johnson	Evansville.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Solomon C. Carr	West Milton.	Ernst Frankenberg.	Newberg.
Henry S. Wooster...	Clinton.	WAUKESHA.	
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Thomas Weaver....	Pewaukee.
John B. Cassoday...	Janesville.	John N. Cadby.....	Merton.
Daniel Mowe	Orfordville.	John B. Monteith ..	Genesee.
SAUK.		Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
William Palmer.....	Logansville.	WAUPACA.	
Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.	Reuben Doud.....	Weyauwega.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
Cephas Whipple	Sheb. Falls.	WINNEBAGO.	
Charles Rogers.....	Hingham.	William A. Knapp .	Oshkosh.
Edwin Slade	Glenbeulah.	Nathan Cobb.....	Neenah.
VERNON.		William Simmons..	Nekimi.
William H. Officer ..	Springville.		
James Berry	Springville.		

Nineteenth Session of State Legislature, 1866,
 Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | Sergeant-at-Arms—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd.	Fox Lake.
2	Matt. J. Meade.	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nausauk.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith .	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong .	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes...	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman	Kilbourn City
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudft.	Madison.
10	Orson Reed	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions.	Wausau.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood ..	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole ...	Gratiot.	30	Benjamin Bull ..	Pra. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks...	Baraboo.	31	Jno. A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	J. G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. Youns.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—L. M. HAMMOND.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS. Thomas B. Marsden.	Friendship.	GRANT. Hamner Robbins ..	Platteville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND FOLK Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Wiley S. Scribner.. Alanson P. Hammon Geo. H. Washburn. Alvery A. Bennett..	Fairplay. Montfort. Millville. Glen Haven.
BROWN. William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	GREEN. Daniel Smiley..... Edgbert E. Carr....	Albany. Monroe.
SUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU. William H. Thomas.	Sumner.	GREEN LAKE. William A. Bugh...	Berlin.
CALUMET. George Baldwin.....	Chilton.	IOWA. Elihu B. Goodsell.. James Spensley	Highland. Mineral Point.
CHIPPewa, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE. Thad. C. Pound.....	Chippewa F'ls.	JEFFERSON. Patrick Rogan John Mosher..... William W. Reed... Henry Harnden	Watertown. Waterloo. Jefferson. Rome.
COLUMBIA. A. J. Turner..... Robert B. Sanderson Evan O. Jones.....	Portage City. Poynette. Cambria.	JUNEAU. Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Lorenzo G. Merrill..	Bl. River Falls.	KENOSHA. Franklin Newell ..	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD. Geo. E. Harrington .	Boscobel.	KEWAUNEE. Constant Martin ...	Dykesville.
DANE. William D. Potter... John M. Flint..... Geo. H. Slaughter... William Charlton ... Benj. F. Hopkins....	Cambridge. Sun Prairie. Mendota. Verona. Madison.	LA CROSSE. Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
DODGE. Oliver Ashley..... Andrew Willard..... Hiram Sawyer..... Jacob Bodden..... William M. Morse...	Westford. Beaver Dam. Burnett. Theresa. Ashippun.	LA FAYETTE. David J. Seeley John Armstrong ...	Elk Grove. Wiotia.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO. Isaac Stephenson...	Marinette.	MANITOWOC. Nicholas Dittmar .. William Eatough .. David Smoke.	Meeme. Brant's Mills. Two Rivers.
FOND DU LAC. Albert M. Skeels.... George F. Clark..... James Coleman..... Joseph Wagner..... Andrew Dieringer...	Ripon. Bugle. Fond du Lac. Moria. Auburn.	MARATHON AND WOOD. Bradbury G. Plumer	Wausau.
		MARQUETTE. Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.
		MILWAUKEE. Jackson Hadley.... Wm. Pitt Lynde.... James McGrath.... Amml R. R. Butler. Charles H. Orton... Joseph Phillips.... Edward Daly..... Truman H. Curtis.. John H. Denster..	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Brown Deer. Wauwatosa. Milwaukee.

Nineteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN—CON.	
De Witt C. Wilson ..	Sparta.	Samuel Rounseville.	She'gan Falls.
OUTAGAMIE.		John F. Carroll	Adell.
Henry Turner*	Appleton.	Julius Wolf	Rhine.
OSAUKEE.		VERNON.	
James McCarthy	Pt. Washing'tn	Newton F. Carpenter.	De Soto.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.		Alexander Woods ..	Hillsboro.
William J. Copp	Pescott.	WALWORTH.	
PORTAGE.		William C. Allen ...	Delavan.
James O. Raymond..	Plover.	Thomas Davis	Sugar Creek.
RACINE.		Shepherd O. Raymo'd	Geneva.
James O. Bartlett...	Pacine.	Paris Pettit	East Troy.
George Q. Erskine ...	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
Philo Belden	Rochester.	James Kenealy	Toland's Pra'ie
RICHLAND.		Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.	Phillip Schneider ..	Barton.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Anson W. Pope	Janesville.	Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Burrows Burdick ...	Edgerton.	Samuel Thompson.	Hartland.
Henry S. Wooster ...	Clinton.	Peter D. Gifford	North Prairie.
Edward P. King	Beloit.	Jesse Smith	Dodge's Cor.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	WAUPACA.	
Alanson C. Douglas..	Hanover.	Albert K. Osborn ...	Iola.
SAUK.		WAUSAHA.	
William Palmer	Logansville.	Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
Rollin M. Strong	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
SHEBOYGAN.		William H. Doe	Oshkosh.
Bille Williams	Sheboygan.	John Proctor	Neeuah.
		William Simmons ..	Oshkosh.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867,

Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Van Eps Young	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd.	Fox Lake.
2	M. J. Meade ...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nausau.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	George Gary	Oshkosh.
5	Jackson Hadley†	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith...	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin.	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn.	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens.	Caledonia Cen.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes ...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poyntette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson.	Sparta.	26	Jas. K. Proudft.	Madison.
10	Orson Reed	Summit.	27	E. L. Browne ..	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner ...	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Benj. Bull	Pr. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks ..	Baraboo.	31	Joel W. Ranney.	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman ..	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Patteville.	33	Sat. Clark	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd	Beloit.			

* Obtained his seat in a contest against W. H. P. Bogan, of Grand Chute

† Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill the vacancy.

Twentieth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC.—CON.	
Wm. J. Kershaw....	Big Spring.	James Coleman....	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD,		Luther H. Cary....	Fond du Lac.
BURNETT, DALLAS,		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		Joseph Wagner	Moria.
Henry D. Bawon	St. Croix Falls.	GRANT.	
BROWN.		Hammer Robbins...	Platteville.
William J. Abrams ..	Green Bay.	John Carthew.....	Rockville.
Randall Wilcox	Depere.	Joseph Allen.....	New California
BUFFALO.		Hugh A. W. McNair..	Fennimore.
Conrad Moser, Jr....	Alma.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
CALUMET.		GREEN.	
Randolph J. Needham	Stockbridge.	Lucius W. Wright..	Monticello.
CHIPPewa AND DUNK.		David Dunwiddle...	Brodhead.
Thad. C. Pound	Chip'wa Falls.	GREEN LAKE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles Kilbourne..	Princeton.
J. A. Watrous	Black E. Falls.	IOWA.	
NEW COLUMBIA.		Joseph Frost.	Avoca.
W. S. Schermerhorn..	Lodi.	John Green	Moscow.
Ira H. Ford	Columbus.	JEFFERSON.	
Evan O. Jones	Cambria.	Thomas Shinink ...	Watertown.
CRAWFORD.		Gustavus H. Bryant	Lake Mills.
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	William W. Reed....	Jefferson.
DANE.		Jost D. Petrie.....	Concord.
Isaac Adams	Door Creek.	JUNEAU.	
John M. Flint	Sun Prairie.	Ezra C. Sage.	New Lisbon.
Frank Gault	Mendota.	KENOSHA.	
Hugh Cathcart	Madison.	Gideon Truesdell...	Kenosha.
Eleazer Wakeley....	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Miles Burnham	Danville.	Duncan A. Kennedy	Stevens town.
James B. Hays	Juneau.	LA FAYETTE.	
Warren Marston	Lomira.	David J. Seeley	Elk Grove.
John Wetherby	Hustisford.	William Monroe ...	Fayette.
DOOR AND KENAU-		MANITOWOC.	
NEE.		Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
David Youngs.....	Ahnepee.	Michael Murphy....	Maple Grove.
EAU CLAIRE AND		Thomas Robinson ..	Manitowoc.
PEPIN.		MARQUETTE.	
Fayette Allen	Durand.	Charles S. Kelsey ..	Montello.
FOND DU LAC.		MARATHON AND	
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	WOOD.	
A. Chapin Whiting .	Ladoga.	George Hiles.....	Dexterville.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
George W. Clason...	Milwaukee.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac
Harrison C. Hobart...	Milwaukee.	Stephen S. Barlow.	Delton.
James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Truman H. Judd.....	Milwaukee.	R. B. Van Valkenb'g	Greenbush.
Joseph Phillips.....	Milwaukee.	George S. Graves...	Sheboy. Falls.
William A. Prentiss...	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Louis Hellberg.....	Milwaukee.	H. L. Wadsworth...	River Falls.
Valentin Knell.....	Harrisburg.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Henry Fowler.....	Milwaukee.	John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Steph. B. Johnson, Jr	Tomah.	John W. Greenman.	Bergen.
OSCONTO AND SHA- WANO.		Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
David H. Pulcifer ...	Shawano.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		William C. Allen...	Delavan.
Walter H. P. Bogan.	Appleton.	Frank A. Buckbee..	Springfield.
OSAUKEE.		Thomps'n D. Weeks	Whitewater.
Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE.		Charles H. Miller...	West Bend.
John D. Trumbull...	Maiden Rock.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUPACA.	
Thomas H. McDill ..	Plover.	Eli P. Perry	New London.
RACINE.		WAUSHARA.	
Charles E. Dyer.....	Racine.	Edgar Sears	Pine River.
Hiram B. Morse.....	Waterford.	WAUKESHA.	
RICHLAND.		Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
Ira S. Haseltine.....	Rich'd Center.	Rufus Parks.....	Waterville.
ROCK.		James Murray.....	New Berlin.
Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.	WINNEBAGO.	
John T. Dow.....	Cookville.	Henry C. Jewell....	Oshkosh.
William H. Stark....	Tiffany.	John Proctor.....	Neenah.
Horatio J. Murray...	Beloit.	Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.
Pliny Norcross.....	Janesville.		

*Twenty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1868,
Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868.*

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	18	H. W. Lander ..	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg ...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	Wm. G. Ritch ...	Oshkosh.
5	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens .	Caledonia Cen	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	A. VanWyck ...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner...	Windsor.	28	Wm. J. Copp ...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham ..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Joel W. Ranney	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman...	Dodgeville.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. L. HARRIS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly.....	Kilbourn City.
ASHLAND, RAYFIELD,		Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.
BURNETT, DALLAS,		David C. Davies....	Cambria.
DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	James Fisher	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
John B. Eugene.....	Green Bay.	Nelson Williams ...	Stoughton.
D. Cooper Ayres	Ft. Howard.	Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
BUFFALO.		Frank Gault	Mendota.
Conrad Moser, Jr ...	Alma.	Gunnuf Tollefson..	Mt. Vernon.
CALUMET.		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
C. H. M. Petersen...	New Holstein.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Laurence Conner. ...	Fox Lake.
Samuel W. Hunt....	Menomonie.	Lewis M. Benson...	Lowell.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles Goodwin...	Mayville.
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	George W. Colomy.	Alderly.
		DOOR AND Kewaunee.	
		Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.

Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Henry W. Barnes ...	Eau Claire.	James McGrath	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		James Reynolds	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum ...	W. Rosendale.	John Fellens	Milwaukee.
Rollin C. Kelly	Brandon.	Daniel H. Richards.	Milwaukee.
David B. Conger	Fond du Lac.	Wm. A. Prentiss ..	Milwaukee.
Seth A. Chase	Fond du Lac.	Henry C. Rankel ...	Milwaukee.
Nicholas Klotz	Eden.	Patrick Walsh	Hill's Corners.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.	John Sullivan	Ton Mile House
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Hammer Robbins	Platteville.	Charles A. Hunt ...	Melvina.
James H. Neavill ...	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
Jeremiah E. Dodge ..	Lancaster.	Isaac Stephenson ..	Marinetta.
Matt. Birchard	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Nathaniel W. Kendall	Wyalusing.	Thomas R. Hudd. ..	Appleton.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Albert H. Pierce	Monticello.	Fred. W. Horn	Codaburg.
Jacob Mason	Monroe.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Eleazer Holt	Malden Rock.
Ira Manley, Jr.	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Benjamin Burr	Stevens Point.
Goodwin Lowry	Helena Station.	RACINE.	
Jeff. W. Rewey	Mifflin.	Chas. E. Dyer	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Hiram L. Gilmore ..	North Cape.
Henry S. Howell	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
Chas. P. Goodrich ..	Christiana.	Warren C. S. Barron	Lloyd.
Jonas Folts	Black River.	ROCK.	
Franz G. L. Struve ..	Helenville.	Burr Sprague	Orfordville.
JUNEAU.		Wm. C. Whitford ..	Milton.
John O'Rourke	Kildare.	Almerin M. Carter ..	Johnstown.
KENOSHA.		Chas. H. Parker ...	Beloit.
Jacob Shibley	Bassett's Sta'n	Alex. M. Thomson ..	Janeville.
LA CROSSE.		SAUK.	
Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
Nathan P. Waller	West Salem.	John Gillespie	Dellona.
LA FAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	Joseph Wedig	Sheboygan.
Charles Pole	Shullsburg.	John A. Smith	Glenbeulah.
MANITOWOC.		George S. Graves ...	Sheb. Falls.
Johan H. Bohne	Memes.	ST. CROIX.	
Richard Donovan	Manitowoc.	Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
David Smoke	Manitowoc.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MARQUETTE.		John Nichols	Trempealeau.
Francis Russell	Westfield.	VERNON.	
MARATHON AND WOOD		Henry Chase	Chaseburg.
Willis C. Silverthorn	Wausau.	Daniel B. Priest	Viroqua.
MILWAUKEE.			
Patrick Drew	Milwaukee.		
George Abert,	Milwaukee.		

Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WALWORTH.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph F. Lyon.....	Darien.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
John A. Smith.....	Geneva.	WAUKESHA.	
George A. Ray.....	La Grange.	Silas Barber.....	Waukesha.
WASHINGTON.		Wm. Thompson....	Oconomowoc.
George H. Kieffler...	West Bend.	Adam Muehl.....	St. Martin.
Dennismore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
WAUPACA.		Luther Burton....	Oshkosh.
Jarvis W. Carter	New London.	George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
		Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.

Twenty-second Session of the State Legislature, 1869,

Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. HAMILTON

Dls.	Names.	Post Office.	Dls.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor*..	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander...	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed....	Mantowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg....	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz..	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher...	Menasha.
5	Wm. P. Lynde..	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young....	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens..	Racine.	24	Henry Adams..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich....	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Wm. J. Copp...	Frescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray†....	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazleton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ROLLIN C. KELLY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Otis B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	Joseph S. Curtis ...	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Randall Wilcox.....	Depere.
		BUFFALO.	
		Robert Henry	Anchorage.
Henry D. Barron		CALUMET.	
	St. Croix Falls.	C. H. M. Petersen..	New Holstein.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		JEFFERSON—CON.	
Thad. C. Pound	Chippewa Falls.	Joseph Winslow ...	Fort Atkinson.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
John B. G. Baxter ...	Black Riv. Falls.	JUNEAU.	
COLUMBIA.		Jerome B. Potter ...	Sentinel.
A. J. Turner	Portage City.	KENOSHA.	
Thornton Thompson	Rio.	Samuel E. Tarbell ..	Woodworth.
Freeman M. Ross ...	Cambria.	LA CROSSE.	
CRAWFORD.		Cassius C. Palmer ..	West Salem.
Benjamin F. Fay	Pra. du Chien.	Nathan P. Waller ..	West Salem.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
John E. Johnson	Utica.	Nor. B. Richardson	Warren.
Knute Nelson	Cambridge.	Charles Pole	Shullsburg.
John Adams	Black Earth.	MANITOWOC.	
Andrew Henry	Madison.	Johan H. Bohne ...	Meeme.
George B. Smith	Madison.	Richard Donovan ...	Manitowoc.
DODGE.		Jabez L. Forbes.	Two Rivers.
Cyrus Perry	Waterloo.	MARQUETTE.	
Rees Evans	Beaver Dam.	William Murphy ...	Briggsville.
Arthur K. Delaney ..	Horicon.	MARATHON AND WOOD	
Eugene O'Connor ...	Watertown.	Henry Reed	Grand Rapids.
DOOR AND KEWAU-		MILWAUKEE.	
NEE.		Patrick Drew.	Milwaukee.
John R. McDonald ..	Ahnepes.	George Abert.	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE AND		James Hoyer.	Milwaukee.
PEPIN.		Samuel C. West.	Milwaukee.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	John Fellenz.	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Joseph Phillips.	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum	W. Rosendale.	Daniel H. Johnson.	Milwaukee.
Benj. H. Bettis	Ladoga.	Henry C. Runkel.	Milwaukee.
Irenus K. Hamilton.	Fond du Lac.	Henry Rethe.	Painesville.
William S. Warner ..	Lamartine.	John Scheffel.	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer ...	Auburn.	MONROE.	
Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.	Jesse Bennett	Sparta.
GRANT.		OCONTO AND SHAW-	
Joseph Harris.	Fairview.	ANO.	
George H. Brock	Potosi.	Parlan Semple	Shawano.
Wm. Pitt Dewey	Lancaster.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Benj. M. Coates	Boacobel.	Chas. E. McIntosh.	Lime Rock.
Alex. R. McCartney.	Cassville.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN.		Job Haskell.	Saukville.
Jeff. F. Westcott	Farmers Grove.	PIERCE.	
Thomas A. Jackson.	Brodhead.	Edward H. Ives. ...	Prescott.
GREEN LAKE.		PORTAGE.	
Edwin L. Hoyt.	Manchester.	Frederick Huntley	Buena Vista.
IOWA.		RACINE.	
Abner Powell.	Mineral Point.	Albert L. Phillips.	Racine.
William E. Rowe	Arena.	Hiram L. Gilmore.	North Cape.
JEFFERSON.			
John Rutledge	Ixonia Center.		
Sylvester J. Conklin	Waterloo.		

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RICHLAND.		VERNON.	
Joseph M. Thomas ..	Lone Rock,	John McLees.	Harmony.
ROCK.		Van S. Bennett.	Webster.
Seth Fisher	Center.	WALWORTH.	
Darwin E. Maxson ..	Milton.	Alphonso G. Kellam	Delavan.
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.	John A. Smith	Geneva.
Charles H. Parker...	Beloit.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
Alex. M. Thomson...	Janesville.	WASHINGTON.	
SAUK.		John Kastler	Wayne.
Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
John Gillespie	Dellona.	WAUPACA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Milan H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
Thomas Blackstock.	Sheboygan.	WAUSHARA.	
Sylvester Calwell....	Cascade.	Joseph N. P. Bird..	Wautoma.
George S. Graves....	Sheb. Falls.	WAUKESHA.	
ST. CROIX.		Vernon Tichenor...	Waukesha.
Charles D. Parker...	Pleasant Vall'y	Edwin Hurlbut	Oconomowoc.
TRUMPALEAU.		James McDonald...	Sussex.
Douglas Arnold.	Williamsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Luther Buxton	Oshkosh.
		George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
		James H. Foster ...	Koro.

Twenty-third Session of the State Legislature, 1870,

Convened Jan. 12, and adjourned March. 17, 1870.

SENATE.

President—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. M. ROGERS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor ...	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker.	Ahnepee.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town.	Ripon.
4	Adam Schante .	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher ..	Menasha.
5	Wm. Pitt Lynde	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Calumet.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens .	Caledonia Cen	24	John C. Hall ...	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Rom'zo E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice...	Merton.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives	Prescott.
12	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Ben't U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Cyrus M. Butt...	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner ...	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price ..	Black R. Falls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	Chs. G. Williams	Janesville.			

Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.**Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.**Sergeant-at-Arms—OLE C. JOHNSON.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Solon W. Pierce*....	Friendship.	John Boyd	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		Uriah D. Mihills....	Fond du Lac.
DAYFIELD, BURNETT,		Daniel Cavanagh...	Osceola.
DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		Charles Gelsse	Taycheedah.
Samuel B. Dresser ..	Osceola Mills.	GRANT.	
BROWN.		Joel C. Squires.....	Platteville.
Edward Hicks.....	Green Bay.	John Carthew.....	Rockville.
Michael Dockry, Sr..	Morrison.	Wm. Pitt Dewey....	Lancaster.
BUFFALO.		Hugh A. W. McNair.	Fennimore.
James L. Hallock ...	Burnside.	Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.
CALUMET.		GREEN.	
James Robinson	Chilton.	C. D. W. Leonard...	Attica.
CHIFFEWA AND DUNN		Thomas A. Jackson	Brodhead.
Jedediah W. Granger	Menomonie.	GREEN LAKE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Joseph C. Burdick.	Berlin.
John Morrill	Hixton.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		Henry C. Barnard..	Avoca.
Jonas Narracong....	Lodi.	George W. Bliss....	Mineral Point.
Winslow Bullen.....	Foyette.	JEFFERSON.	
Carmi W. Beach.....	Pardeeville.	Daniel Hall	Watertown.
CRAWFORD.		Charles H. Phillips.	Lake Mills.
William Raymond ..	Bell Center.	Wilbur H. Tousley.	Jefferson.
DANE.		James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
Carpus E. Loveland.	Rutland.	JUNEAU.	
Willard H. Chandler.	Sun Prairie.	Jerome B. Potter...	Sentinel.
John Adams	Black Earth.	KENOSHA.	
John R. Crocker.....	Belleville.	Alexander Bailey ..	Salem.
Alden S. Sanborn. .	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.
E. Adams Fowler ...	Columbus.	Powers G. Moulton.	Onalaska.
Francis Johnston ...	Waupun.	LA FAYETTE.	
Henry S. Burtch	Farmersville.	Thomas T. Duffy...	Benton.
Henry Bertram.....	Watertown.	Henry W. Barnes ..	Wlota.
DOOR AND KEWAUNEE		MANITOWOC.	
Charles L. Harris ...	Jacksonport.	John Barth.....	Kiel.
Eau CLAIRE AND		Michael Fitzgerald.	Maple Grove.
PEPIN.		Carl H. Schmidt ...	Manitowoc.
Charles R. Gleason..	Eau Claire.	MARQUETTE.	
FOND DU LAC.		Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.
Try Dobbs, Jr.	Ripon.		
lof Sleyester.....	Waupun.		

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.

Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON AND WOOD		ROCK—CON.	
Carl Høfvinger	Wausau.	Alexander Graham ..	Janesville.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.	Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain	Kilbourn City.
James McGrath	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Nathan Brick	Milwaukee.	Horatio G. H. Reed.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz	Milwaukee.	J. Henry McNeel	Greenbush.
Daniel H. Richards ..	Milwaukee.	Jacob Blanshan	Scott.
Daniel H. Johnson	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Henry C. Runkel	Milwaukee.	Charles D. Parker ..	Pleasant Valley.
Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Fred. A. Zautcke	Milwaukee.	Isaac Clark	Galesville.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Charles A. Hunt	Melvina.	Reuben May	Springville.
OCONTO AND		Van S. Bennett	Rockton.
SHAWANO.		WALWORTH.	
James M. Adams	Oconto.	Henry Hall	Walworth.
OUTAGAMIE.		Steph. R. Edgerton ..	Spring Prairie
Chas. E. McIntosh ..	Appleton.	William Burgit	East Troy.
OZAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River.	Henry V. R. Willmot	Newburg.
PIECHE.		Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
Oliver S. Powell	River Falls.	WAUKESHA.	
PORTAGE.		Henry Totten	Waukesha.
Frederick Huntley ...	Buena Vista.	John D. McDonald.	Summit.
RACINE.		Thomas McCarty	Menomonee.
Albert L. Phillips ...	Racine.	WAUPACA.	
Ira A. Rice	Waterford.	Albert V. Balch	Weyauwega.
RICHLAND.		WAUSHARA.	
James H. Miner	Richland Cen.	Theoph. F. Metcalf.	Spring Lake.
ROCK.		WINNEBAGO.	
Isaac M. Bennett	Evansville.	James E. Kennedy.	Oshkosh.
Thos. H. Goodhue	Whitewater.	William P. Rounds.	Menasha.
Adelmorn Sherman ..	Janesville.	James H. Foster ...	Koro.
John Hammond	Clinton.		

*Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871,
Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871.*

SENATE.

President—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—O. R. SMITH

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. W. BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones .	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard .	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker .	Ahnepsee.	19	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan .	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town*	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	James H. Foster	Koro.
5	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Chilton.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Johnson's C'k.
7	Philo Belden . .	Rochester.	24	John C. Hall . .	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Eliph't S. Miner	Necedah.	26	R. E. Davist....	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice. .	Merton.	27	Myron Reed....	Waupaca.
11	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives.	Trimbeile.
12	Samuel Pratt... .	Spring Prairie.	29	Waldo S. Flint .	Princeton.
13	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Bennet U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Francis Little . .	Mineral Point.	32	Wm. T. Price . .	Black Riv. F'ls
16	Geo. C. Hazeltan	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams .	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Dodge.

Chief Clerk—E. W. Young

Sergeant-at-Arms—SAM. S. FIFIELD

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Stillman E. Dana ..	Portage City.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		Thomas Sanderson.	Leeds.
BAYFIELD, BURNETT,		George G. Marvin ..	Westford.
DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		CHAWFORD.	
Samuel S. Vaughn ..	Bayfield.	Darius W. Briggs ..	Mt. Sterling.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Joseph S. Curtis	Green Bay.	Lem'l O. Humphrey	Albion.
D. Cooper Ayres.....	Ft. Howard.	Knudt O. Helmdal .	Deerfield.
BUFFALO.		Matthew Anderson.	Cross Plains.
Ahaz F. Allen.....	Gilmantown.	Ole Torgerson	Perry.
CALUMET.		Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
William H. Dick . .	Brothertown.	DODGE.	
CHIPPewa AND		William E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
UNN.		Allen H. Atwater ..	Oak Grove.
Bate.....	Chippewa F'ls.	William Rusch.....	Herman.
D JACSON.		Marcus Trumer	Rubicon.
W. King.....	Humbird.	DOOR AND KE-	
		WAUNEE.	
		Joseph McCormick.	Ahnepsee.

unsuccessfully contested by John Boyd.
unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Villas.

Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
Eau Claire and Pepin.			
Henry Cousins	Eau Claire.	MILWAUKEE.	
FOND DU LAC.		James S. White	Milwaukee.
Jehdeiah Bowen	Ripon.	August Richter	Milwaukee.
John A. Baker	Waupun.	James Hoye	Milwaukee.
Gerrit T. Thorn	Fond du Lac.	Charles M. Hoyt	Milwaukee.
Uriah D. Mihills	Fond du Lac.	Charles F. Freeman ..	Milwaukee.
Michael Lonergan	Eden.	Daniel H. Richards ..	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner	Calvary.	Matthew Keenan	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		John L. Semmann	Milwaukee.
Joseph Harris	Fairview.	Valentin Knoll	Painesville.
Henry B. Coons	Potosi.	James Watts	Granville.
John C. Holloway	Lancaster.	MONROE.	
William W. Field	Boscobel.	David D. Cheney ...	Sparta.
Geo. H. Chambers	Bloomington.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
GREEN.		Parlan Semple	Waukechon.
Orrin Bacon	Monticello.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Marshall H. Pengra	Juda.	Chas. E. McIntosh ..	Appleton.
GREEN LAKE.		OSAUKEE.	
Archibald Nichols	Markesan.	Charles G. Meyer ...	Fredonia.
IOWA.		PIERCE.	
Henry C. Barnard ...	Avoca.	Oliver S. Powell	River Falls.
John J. Davis	Mifflin.	PORTAGE.	
JEFFERSON.		Thomas H. McDill ..	Plover.
Daniel Hall	Watertown.	RACINE.	
William L. Hoskins ..	Lake Mills.	Lucius S. Blake	Racine.
Nelson Fryer	Cold Spring.	George Bremner	Union Grove.
Hiram J. Ball	Palmyra.	RICHLAND.	
JUNEAU.		Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.
Perry R. Briggs	Mauston.	ROCK.	
KENOSHA.		Halvor H. Peterson ..	Orfordville.
Jonas W. Rhodes	Kenosha.	Robert T. Powell ...	Indian Ford.
LA CROSSE.		Adelmorn Sherman ..	Janesville.
Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.	John Hammond	Clinton.
Powers G. Moulton ..	Onalaska.	Willard Merrill	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Patrick Galagan	Darlington.	Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
Henry W. Barnes	Wiota.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
MANITOWOC.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Svend Samuelson ...	Eaton.	Charles Celling	How'd's Grove.
Michael Fitzgerald ..	Cato.	Enos Eastman	Plymouth.
Joseph Rankin	Manitowoc.	Hiram Smith	Sheboygan Falls.
MARQUETTE.		ST. CROIX.	
Spencer A. Pease ...	Montello.	Reuel K. Fay	Star Prairie.
MARATHON AND WOOD.		TRUMBULL.	
Rufus P. Manson	Wausau.	Alex. A. Arnold	Galesville.

Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office,	Names.	Post Office.		
VERNON,					
Joseph W. Hoyt.....	Chaseburg.	Waukesha—con.			
Henry A. Chase.....	Viroqua.	John D. McDonald.	Summit.		
		William Ockler.....	MuskegoCent'r		
WALWORTH.					
John Jeffers.....	Darien.	WAUPACA.			
Amey Merriam.....	Geneva.	George E. More.	Royalton.		
Samuel A. White....	Whitewater.	WAUSHARA.			
		Edwin Montgomery	Hancock.		
WASHINGTON.					
Baruch S. Well.....	Schleis'g'ville.	WINNEBAGO.			
Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.	Russell J. Judd	Oshkosh.		
		Wm. P. Rounds....	Menasha.		
WAUKESHA.				Frederic A. Morgan	Oshkosh.
Leonard D. Hinkley.	Eagle.				

Twenty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1872,

Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 27, 1872.

SENATE.

President—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WAGGONER.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. D. HOARD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones ..	Sheboygan.	18	William H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley..	Green Bay.	19	James H. Foster	Koro.
3	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson	Viroqua.	21	Myron Reed	Waupaca.
5	Philo Beiden ...	Rochester.	22	George Kreiss..	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	W. M. Colladay.	Stoughton.	24	Joseph E. Irish	New Richmo'd
8	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	25	Waldo S. Flint .	Princeton.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Wm M. Griswold	Columbus.
11	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	28	Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon....	Monticello.	29	E. S. Miner.....	Necedah.
13	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown.	Medina.
16	Jno. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—DANIEL HALL, of Jefferson.**Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.**Sergeant-at-Arms—SAM. S. FIFIELD.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		DUNN AND PEPIN.	
George A. Neeves ...	Grand Rapids.	Elias P. Bailey	Menomonie.
ASHLAND, BARROW,		EAU CLAIRE.	
RAYFIELD, BURNETT,		Bradley Phillips....	Eau Claire.
DOUGLAS AND FOLK.		FOND DU LAC.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	Andrew J. Yorty ...	Brandon.
BROWN *.		Elihu Colman.....	Fond du Lac.
Christian Wells	Green Bay.	Aaron Walters	Foster.
D. Cooper Ayres	Fort Howard.		
Daniel Lee	Depere.	GRANT.	
BUFFALO.		George E. Cabanis..	Big Patch.
George Cowie	Glencoe.	Allen R. Bushnell...	Lancaster.
CALUMET.		Samuel A. Ferrin...	Montfort.
C. H. M. Petersent..	New Holstein.	Jerome B. Cory	Patch Grove.
CHIPPEWA.		GREEN.	
John J. Jenkins. ...	Chippewa Falls.	Marshal H. Pengra.	Juda.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		GREEN LAKE.	
Eustace L. Brockway	Black Riv. Falls.	Archibald Nichols .	Markesan.
COLUMBIA.		IOWA.	
William W. Corning.	Portage City.	William E. Rowe...	Arena.
Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.	John Strachan	Mineral Point.
Jacob Low	Lowville.	JEFFERSON. ‡	
CRAWFORD.		Daniel Hall	Watertown.
Oliver A. Caswell ...	Mount Sterling	William L. Hoskins	Lake Mills.
DAKE.		Lucien B. Caswell..	Fort Atkinson.
Benjamin F. Adams.	Door Creek.	JUNEAU.	
John D. Gurnee.....	Madison.	Henry F. C. Nichols	New Lisbon.
John Adams	Black Earth.	KENOSHA.	
Phineas Baldwin....	Oregon.	Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
DODGE. ‡		LA CROSSE.	
Michael Adams	Danville.	Gideon C. Hixon....	La Crosse.
Calvin E. Lewis.....	Beaver Dam.	LA FAYETTE.	
Allen H. Atwater....	Oak Grove.	Thomas Bainbridge.	Benton.
Silas W. Lamoreux..	Mayville.	MANITOWOC.	
George Schott.....	Rubicon.	Peter Reuther.....	Centreville.
John Solon.....	Richwood.	Martin McNamara..	Maple Grove.
DOOR. †		Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.
Gideon W. Allen	Sturgeon Bay.		

* And part of Kewaunee.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.

‡ Excepting 5th and 8th wards of Watertown.

§ And part of Kewaunee.

¶ And 5th and 8th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON.		ROCK—continued.	
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	Eugene K. Felt.....	Beloit.
MARQUETTE.		Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
Neil Dimond	Midland.	ST. CROIX.	
MILWAUKEE.		John C. Spooner...	Hudson.
John W. Cary	Milwaukee.	SAUK.	
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	William W. Perry...	Prairie du Sac.
John Black.....	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
Frederic C. Winkler...	Milwaukee.	SHAWANO. †	
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	Michael Gorman ...	North Port.
Emil Wallber.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Winfield Smith.....	Milwaukee.	George W. Weeden.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.	Patrick H. O'Rourke	Cascade.
Moritz N. Becker ...	Milwaukee.	Major Shaw	Hingham.
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Adin P. Hobart	Oak Creek.	Noah D. Comstock.	Arcadia.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Eli O. Rudd	Rudd's Mills.	Reuben May.....	Springville.
John F. Richards. ..	Tomah.	Henry A. Chase	Viroqua.
OCONTO.		WALWORTH.	
Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.	Elijah M. Sharp....	Delavan.
OUTAGAMIE.*		Amos W. Stafford...	Geneva.
William H. H. Wroe.	Medina.	Samuel A. White...	Whitewater.
OZAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Frederick W. Horn..	Cedarburg.	Baruch S. Weil....	Schlesinger's
PIERCE.		WAUKESHA.	
Oliver S. Powell.....	River Falls.	Eliphalet S. Stone.	Summit.
PORTAGE.		Charles Brown.....	Brookfield Cen.
Oliver H. Lamoreux.	Plover.	WAUPACA. ‡	
RACINE.		Archibald D. Smith.	Lind.
Richard B. Bates....	Racine.	WAUSHARA.	
William V. Moore...	Burlington.	Hobart S. Sacket...	Berlin.
RICHLAND.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Dixon	Ithaca.	Thos. D. Grimmer .	Oshkosh.
Geo. W. Putnam, Jr.	Ash Ridge.	Azel W. Patten ...	Neenah.
ROCK.		Nels. F. Beckwith..	Omro.
Orlando F. Wallihan	Footville.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.
Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.		
Dustin G. Cheever ..	Clinton.		

* In part.

† And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

‡ In part.

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Russell J. Judd.

*Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature, 1873,
Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873.*

SENATE.

President—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WAGGONER. | Sergeant-at-Arms—ALBERT EMMONSON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke .	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner ..	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley ..	Green Bay.	19	Robert McCurdy ..	Oshkosh.
3	F. W. Cotschhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	Wm. Nelson	Viroqua.	21	M. H. McCord ..	Shawano.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	George Kreiss. . .	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W. S. Greene. . . .	Milford.
7	John A. Johnson	Madison.	24	Joseph E. Irish.	Hudson.
8	Samuel Pratt ...	Spring Prairie.	25	R. L. D. Potter..	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little...	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	Evan O. Jones.	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell	Gratiot.	28	Henry L. Eaton.	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon	Monticello.	29	Thos. B. Scott ..	Gr'd Rapids.
13	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby.	Sauk City.	31	Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	C. H. Schmidt ..	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown ..	Modena.
16	J. C. Holloway ..	Lancaster.	33	Adam Schantz..	St. Lawrence.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | Sergeant-at-Arms—O. C. BISSELL.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.*		CHIFFEWA.	
Charles A. Cady.....	Dell Prairie.	Albert E. Pound....	Chippewa Falls
ASHLAND, BARRON, RAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Henry D. Barron ...	St. Croix Falls.	Edward E. Merritt..	Neillsville.
BROWN.*		COLUMBIA.	
Joseph S. Curtis	Green Bay.	Samuel S. Brannan.	Portage.
William H. Bartran ..	Flintville.	Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.
Denis Dewane.....	Cooperstown.	John L. Porter	Pacific.
BUFFALO.		CRAWFORD.	
Robert Lees	Gilmantown.	Peter Doyle	Fr. du Chien.
CALUMET.		DANE.	
Thomas Lynch	Chilton.	Oliver W. Thornton	Marshall.
		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
		Otto Kerl.....	Cross Plains.
		Hiram H. Cornwell.	Verona.

And part of Kewaunee.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—con.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
*DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
John W. Davis	Fox Lake.	Charles R. Zorn....	Kiel.
John Runkel	Lowell.	Orsamus S. Davis..	Cato.
Wilfred C. Fuller....	Waupun.	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.
Dennis Short.	Theresa.	MARATHON.	
Satterlee Clark.....	Horicon.	Daniel L. Plumer...	Wausau.
Ferdinand Gnewuch.	Watertown.	MARQUETTE.	
†DOOR.		Charles S. Kelsey ..	Montello.
De Wayne Stebbins.	Ahnepec.	MILWAUKEE.	
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Isaac W. VanSchaick	Milwaukee.
Horace E. Houghton.	Durand.	Jacob Sander.....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
William F. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	§Gottlob E. Weiss..	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		John A. Becher	Milwaukee.
Alonzo A. Loper	Ripon.	Casper M. Sanger..	Milwaukee.
Rensselaer M. Lewis.	Fond du Lac.	Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Truman M. Fay	Byron.	Galen B. Seaman...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Moritz N. Becker...	Milwaukee.
Thomas G. Stephens.	Hazel Green.	Thomas Tobin	FiveMileHouse
William H. Cilse....	Lancaster.	John B. Stemper...	Oak Creek.
John Monteith.....	Fennimore.	MONROE.	
Christ'r Hutchinson.	Beetown.	James H. Allen....	Sparta.
GREEN.		Adelb't E. Bleekman	Tomah.
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.	OCONTO.	
GREEN LAKE.		Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.
Appollos D. Foote...	Berlin.	**OUTAGAMIE.	
IOWA.		John A. Rosmer....	Appleton.
William E. Rowe....	Arena.	OZAUKEE.	
William Robinson ..	Mineral Point.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Ozaukee.
‡JEFFERSON.		Adol'h Zimmerma'n	Mequon River.
Patrick Devy	Watertown.	PIEBCE.	
Casper H. Steinfort.	Lake Mills.	James H. Persons..	Plum City.
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	PORTAGE.	
JUNEAU.		David R. Clements.	Stevens Point.
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.	RACINE.	
KENOSHA.		John Elkins.....	Racine
Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.	Richard Richards ..	Racine
LA CROSSE.		RICHLAND.	
Alexander McMillan.	La Crosse.	Norman L. James..	RichlandCen'r.
LA FAYETTE.		George W. Putnam.	Ash Ridge.
Wm. H. Armstrong..		ROCK.	
	Darlington.	John M. Evans.....	Evansville.

* Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

† And part of Kewaunee.

‡ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Hiram K. Bond.

** In part.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—con.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BOCK—CON.		WALWORTH.	
David F. Sayre.....	Fulton.	Carlos L. Douglass.	Walworth.
Dustin G. Cheever...	Clinton.	Frank Leland.....	Elkhorn.
Eugene K. Felt	Beloit.	Charles R. Gibbs ..	Whitewater.
Henry A. Patterson..	Janesville.		
ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
David C. Fulton.....	Hudson.	Hiram W. Sawyer..	Hartford.
		Baruch S. Weil	Schleising'ville
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
John Young.....	Black Hawk.	Francis G. Parks ..	Eagle.
John Kellogg.....	Reedsburg.	David Rhoda.....	Oconomowoc.
*SHAWANO.		†WAUPACA.	
Corydon L. Rich.....	Shiocton.	Columbus Caldwell.	Lind.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSHARA.	
Julius Bodenstab. ..	Howard's Gr've	Sherman Bardwell.	Plainfield.
Otto Puhlman.....	Plymouth.		
Peter Daane, Jr.....	Oostburg.		
TREMPEALEAU.		WINNEBAGO.	
Seth W. Button.....	Trempealeau.	Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
		Thomas McConnell.	Winneconne.
VERNON.		Carlton Foster	Oshkosh.
Peter Jerman	Rising Sun.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.
J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.		

* And parts of Outagamie and Waupesa.
† In part.

TABLE

Showing the length of Sessions of the Legislature and the number of Representatives in each year since 1838.

Territorial Organisation.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No.Reps.
1836	October 25th	December 9th	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	January 20, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25th	15 days	38
1838	November 26th	December 22d	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	March 11th	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	January 13, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	August 14th	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	February 19, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	February 19, 1842	75 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	January 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	February 11th	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	October 27th	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	March 18th	36 days	39

State Organisation.

1848	June 5th	August 21st	78 days	85
1849	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	85
1850	January 9th	February 11th	34 days	85
1851	January 8th	March 18th	70 days	85
1852	January 14th	April 19th	96 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	181 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th		
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 3d	83 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	125 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th		
1857	January 14th	March 9th	54 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 9th	April 2d	63 days	127
1861	January 8th	April 17th	112 days	127
1861	May 15th	May 27th		
1862	January 8th	April 7th	122 days	133
1862	June 2d	June 17th		
1862	September 10th	September 26th	70 days	133
1863	January 14th	April 2d		
1864	January 13th	April 4th	83 days	133
1865	January 11th	April 10th	90 days	133
1866	January 10th	April 13th	93 days	133
1867	January 8th	April 11th	93 days	133
1868	January 8th	March 6th	59 days	133
1868	January 13th	March 11th	58 days	133
1870	January 12th	March 17th	65 days	133
1871	January 11th	March 25th	74 days	133
1872	January 10th	March 26th	77 days	133
1873	January 8th	March 2 th	72 days	133

Table showing the length of Legislative Sessions, etc.—(continued.)

Constitutional Conventions.

FIRST CONVENTION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No. Reps.
1846	October 5th.....	December 16th.....	73 days	124

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847	December 15th.....	February 1st.....	48 days	65
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Territorial and State Officers,

TOGETHER WITH

Senators and Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

When and by whom appointed.

HENRY DODGE..... appointed by Andrew Jackson..... April 30th, 1836
 JAMES DUANE DOTY..... appointed by John Tyler..... Sept. 30th, 1841
 N. P. TALMADGE..... appointed by John Tyler..... June 23d, 1844
 HENRY DODGE..... appointed by James K. Polk..... April 8th, 1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

From its organization until January 1, 1875.

Governors.

NELSON DEWEY..... Lancaster..... from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1848
 NELSON DEWEY..... Lancaster..... from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
 L. J. FARWELL..... Madison..... from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
 WM. A. BASTOW..... Waukesha..... from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
 COLMAN BASHFORD..... Oshkosh..... from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
 ALEX. W. RANDALL..... Waukesha..... from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
 ALEX. W. RANDALL..... Waukesha..... from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
 LOUIS P. HARVEY..... Shopiere..... from Jan. 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
 EDWARD SALOMON..... Milwaukee..... from Apr. 30, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
 JAMES T. LEWIS..... Columbus..... from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
 LUCIUS FAIRCHILD..... Madison..... from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
 LUCIUS FAIRCHILD..... Madison..... from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
 LUCIUS FAIRCHILD..... Madison..... from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
 C. C. WASHBURN..... La Crosse..... from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873
 WM. R. TAYLOR..... Cottage Grove..... from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875

Lieutenant Governors.

JOHN E. HOLMES..... Jefferson..... from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
 SAMUEL W. BRALL..... Taycheedah..... from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
 TIMOTHY BURNS..... La Crosse..... from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
 JAMES T. LEWIS..... Columbus..... from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
 ARTHUR MCARTHUR..... Milwaukee..... from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
 E. D. CAMPBELL..... La Crosse..... from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
 BUTLER G. NOBLE..... Whitewater..... from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
 EDWARD SALOMON..... Milwaukee..... from Jan. 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
 GERRY W. HAZELTON*..... Columbus..... from Sep. 10, 1862, to Sep. 23, 1862
 WYMAN SPOONER*..... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 14, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863
 WYMAN SPOONER..... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865
 WYMAN SPOONER..... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867
 WYMAN SPOONER..... Elkhorn..... from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869
 THAD. C. POUND..... Chippewa Falls..... from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871
 MILTON H. PETTIT..... Kenosha..... from Jan. 1, 1872, to Mar. 23, 1873
 CHARLES D. PARKER..... Pleasant Valley..... from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875

* Ex-officio, as President of the Senate.



*Bank Comptrollers.**

JAS. S. BAKER.....	Green Bay	from Nov. 30, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
WM. M. DENNIS.....	Watertown...	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
WM. M. DENNIS.....	Watertown	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
JOEL C. SQUIRES.....	Mineral Point.	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
G. VAN STEENWYK.....	Kilbourn City.	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
WM. H. RAMSAY.....	Ozaukee	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
WM. H. RAMSAY.....	Ozaukee	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
JEHEMIAH M. RUSK.....	Viroqua	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
JEHEMIAH M. RUSK.....	Viroqua ,..	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869

State Prison Commissioners.†

JOHN TAYLOR.....	Waupun.....	from Mar. 23, 1853,	to Apr. 2, 1856
HENRY BROWN.....	Fond du Lac ..	from Apr. 2, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1856
A. W. STARKS.....	Baraboo.....	from Jan. 1, 1857,	to Dec. 31, 1858
ED. MCGARRY.....	Milwaukee	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1857
E. M. MACGRAW.....	Sheboygan	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
HANS C. HEG.....	Racine	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
ALEX. F. HODGES.....	Oshkosh	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
HENRY CORDIER.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
GEORGE F. WHEELER ...	Springvale ...	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1871
GEORGE F. WHEELER ...	Springvale	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

State Commissioner of Immigration.

OLE C. JOHNSON ...	Beloit.....	from Apr. 2, 1871,	to Dec. 31, 1871
OLE C. JOHNSON	Beloit.....	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873
MARTIN Y. ARSGARD.....	Eau Claire.....	from Jan. 1, 1874	to Dec. 31, 1875

*The office of Bank Comptroller expired December 31, 1869, by a vote of the people, and the duties of the office were transferred to the State Treasurer.

†The office of State Prison Commissioner was abolished by the Legislature of 1873, to take effect December 31st of that year.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.

At large—Francis Huebschmann.
 —Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st Dist.—David F. Mapes.
2d " Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
 —Satterlee Clark.
1st Dist.—Philo White.
2d " Beriah Brown.
3d " Charles Billinghamurst.

1856. Elected November 4.

At large—E. D. Holton.
 —James H. Knowlton.
1st Dist.—Gregor Mensel.
2d " Walter D. McIndoe.
3d " Bille Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At large—Walter D. McIndoe.
 —Bradford Rickford.
1st Dist.—William W. Vaughan.
2d " J. Allen Barber.
3d " Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 8.

At large—William W. Field.
 —Henry L. Blood.
1st Dist.—George C. Northrop.
2d " Jonathan Bowman.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Henry J. Turner.
5th " Henry F. Belitz.
6th " Alexander S. McDill.

1868. Elected November 3.

At large—Stephen S. Barlow.
 —Henry D. Barron.
1st Dist.—Elihu Enos.
2d " Charles G. Williams.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Leander F. Frisby.
5th " William G. Ritch.
6th " William T. Price.

1872. Elected November 5.

At large—William E. Cramer.
 —Frederick Fleischer.
1st Dist.—Jerome S. Nickles.
2d " George G. Swain.
3d " Ormsby B. Thomas.
4th " Frederick Hilgen.
5th " Edward C. McFetridge.
6th " George E. Hoskinson.
7th " Romanzo Bunn.
8th " Henry D. Barron.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 23, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1837	Morgan L. Martin	Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.	Aug. 6, 1839	John H. Tweedy .	Sep. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848	James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 23, 1857
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe.	Jan. 23, 1861
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849	James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867
Charles Durkee.	Feb. 1, 1855	Matt. H. Carpenter ...	Jan. 26, 1869

REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.		XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.	
1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde.*		1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.	
2d " Mason C. Darling.*		2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.	
		3d " Charles Billingshurst.	
XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.		XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.	
1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.		1st Dist.—John F. Potter.	
2d " Orsamus Cole.		2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.	
3d " James Duane Doty.		3d " Charles Billingshurst.	
XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.		XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.	
1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.		1st Dist.—John F. Potter.	
2d " Ben C. Eastman.		2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn	
3d " John B. Macy.		3d " Charles H. Larrabee.	
XXXIIIrd Congress, 1853-55.		XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.	
1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.		1st Dist.—John F. Potter.	
2d " Ben C. Eastman.		2d " Luther Hanchett.†	
3d " John B. Macy.		3d " Walter D. McIndoe.	
		3d " A. Scott Sloan.	

* Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

† Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 20, 1862.

*Representatives by Congresses—(continued.)***XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.**

1st Dist.—James S. Brown.
 2d " Ithamar C. Sloan.
 3d " Amasa Cobb.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Ezra Wheeler.
 6th " Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
 2d " Ithamar C. Sloan.
 3d " Amasa Cobb.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Philletus Sawyer.
 6th " Walter D. McIndoe.

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
 2d " Benjamin F. Hopkins.
 3d " Amasa Cobb.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Philletus Sawyer.
 6th " Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
 2d " Benjamin F. Hopkins.*
 David Atwood.
 3d " Amasa Cobb.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Philletus Sawyer.
 6th " Cadwallader C. Washburn

XLIIth Congress, 1871-73.

1st Dist.—Alexander Mitchell.
 2d " Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3d " J. Allen Barber.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Philletus Sawyer.
 6th " Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIIth Congress, 1873-75.

1st Dist.—Charles G. Williams.
 2d " Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3d " J. Allen Barber.
 4th " Alexander Mitchell.
 5th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 6th " Philletus Sawyer.
 7th " Jeremiah M. Rusk.
 8th " Alexander S. McDill.

* Died January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected for balance of term, February 15, 1870.



By J. M. Rusk, 1877

J. M. Rusk

HON. JEREMIAH M. RUSK,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WISCONSIN

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.

At large—Francis Huebschmann.
 —Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st Dist.—David F. Mapes.
2d " Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 3.

At large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
 —Satterlee Clark.
1st Dist.—Philo White.
2d " Beriah Brown.
3d " Charles Billingshurst.

1856. Elected November 4.

At large—E. D. Holton.
 —James H. Knowlton.
1st Dist.—Gregor Mennel.
2d " Walter D. McIndoe.
3d " Bille Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At large—Walter D. McIndoe.
 —Bradford Rixford.
1st Dist.—William W. Vaughan.
2d " J. Allen Barber.
3d " Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 3.

At large—William W. Field.
 —Henry L. Blood.
1st Dist.—George C. Northrop.
2d " Jonathan Bowman.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Henry J. Turner.
5th " Henry F. Bellitz.
6th " Alexander S. McDill.

1868. Elected November 3.

At large—Stephen S. Barlow.
 —Henry D. Barron.
1st Dist.—Elihu Enos.
2d " Charles G. Williams.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Leander F. Frisby.
5th " William G. Ritch.
6th " William T. Price.

1872. Elected November 5.

At large—William E. Cramer.
 —Frederick Fletscher.
1st Dist.—Jerome S. Nickles.
2d " George G. Swain.
3d " Ormsby B. Thomas.
4th " Frederick Hilgen.
5th " Edward C. McFetridge.
6th " George E. Hoskinson.
7th " Romanzo Bunn.
8th " Henry D. Barron.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1837	Morgan L. Martin	Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1839	John H. Tweedy	Sep. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848	James R. Doolittle	Jan. 23, 1857
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe.	Jan. 23, 1861
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849	James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867
Charles Durkee	Feb. 1, 1855	Matt. H. Carpenter ...	Jan. 30, 1869

REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

- 1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde.*
2d " Mason C. Darling.*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
2d " Orsamus Cole.
3d " James Duane Doty.

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
2d " Ben C. Eastman.
3d " John B. Macy.

XXXIIIrd Congress, 1853-55.

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
2d " Ben C. Eastman.
3d " John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d " Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d " Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d " Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
2d " Luther Hanchett.†
3d " Walter D. McIndoe.
3d " A. Scott Sloan.

* Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.
† Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 30, 1862.

*Representatives by Congresses—(continued.)***XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.**

1st Dist.—James S. Brown.
 2d " Ithamar C. Sloan.
 3d " Amasa Cobb.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Ezra Wheeler.
 6th " Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
 2d " Ithamar C. Sloan.
 3d " Amasa Cobb.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Philletus Sawyer.
 6th " Walter D. McIndoe.

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
 2d " Benjamin F. Hopkins.
 3d " Amasa Cobb.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Philletus Sawyer.
 6th " Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.
 2d " Benjamin F. Hopkins.*
 David Atwood.
 3d " Amasa Cobb.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Philletus Sawyer.
 6th " Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIIth Congress, 1871-73.

1st Dist.—Alexander Mitchell.
 2d " Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3d " J. Allen Barber.
 4th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th " Philletus Sawyer.
 6th " Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIIth Congress, 1873-75.

1st Dist.—Charles G. Williams.
 2d " Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3d " J. Allen Barber.
 4th " Alexander Mitchell.
 5th " Charles A. Eldredge.
 6th " Philletus Sawyer.
 7th " Jeremiah M. Rusk.
 8th " Alexander S. McDill.

* Died January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected for balance of term, February 15, 1870.



By Henry S. Sargent, 1861

J. M. Rusk

HON. JEREMIAH M. RUSK
REPRESENTATIVE FROM WISCONSIN



Legislative Department,

COMPRISING

*Customs, Precedents and Forms, and the Rules and
Orders.*



MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

[The following was prepared with special reference to the customs prevailing in the Assembly. It will be found equally applicable to the proceedings of the Senate.—COMPILED.]

Organisation

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the Clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe to the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county canvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case the certificate held by the member himself should be produced to the clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this State, usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found to be present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice for officers, the election proceeds forthwith; if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant at-Arms is required to be *vice voce*, and these are the only offices the Assembly can fill.

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The Clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker, the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed, by resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A joint committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention, in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees or select committees.

In the Assembly, standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. In the Senate, the committees are appointed by resolution of that body. The custom is for the party having the majority to agree upon their members of the committees, in caucus. The list is then handed to the other party, and the balance of the members are named. When thus completed, the list is offered in the Senate in the form of a resolution, that the standing committees be as therein named.

Drawing of Seats.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed. In the Senate the seats are usually placed in such manner as will be most agreeable to the Senators.

Compensation.

Each Member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no

additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly. *Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 21.*

The Speaker of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation allowed to other members of the Legislature for his services as Speaker of the Assembly; but in case of an extra session no extra compensation shall be allowed. *Chap. 59, General Laws 1888.*

It is customary to pay the mileage of members both ways, at the commencement of the session, upon the certificate of the Speaker and Clerk, as to the proper sum to which each member is entitled.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature as follows: to the Chief Clerks, each six dollars; to the Assistant Clerks, Book-keepers and Sergeant-at-Arms, each five dollars; to all other Clerks, Clerks of Standing Committees, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmasters, each four dollars; to the Assistant Postmasters, Door-Keepers, Firemen, Porters, Gallery Attendants and Night Watchmen, each three dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers, each two dollars. *Chapter 46, General Laws, 1870.*

Duties of Officers.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally as follows:

To open the session at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice.

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members—when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by the rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers and issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and to attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until his successor is chosen and qualified.

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all bills and other documents in possession of the Assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as Chief Clerk, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

A more detailed description of the labors connected with the clerkship will be found under the next head.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their departments, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE JOURNAL CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same being printed.
 2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk; and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.
 3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
- select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, receipt therefor.
- keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
2. By the direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.
2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.
3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; and interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

To Members, Officers and Reporters.—It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He

has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpoenas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly Post Office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room (which is the members' side of the Post Office) a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the Post Office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of his office, both patience, courtesy and firmness are required.

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS, each at their respective stations, are to discharge the same duties as the principal Doorkeeper. They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the Assembly, to keep out intruders and maintain order.

THE FIREMEN attend to the warming and ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, and under direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, make themselves generally useful.

The Postmaster, Doorkeepers and Firemen are appointed by the Sergeant-

at-Arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

The Messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.
2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.
3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.
4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk, and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.
5. After the expiration of the morning hour, when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.
6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missiles, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

Stationery.

The Superintendent of Public Property furnishes to each member of the Assembly, and to the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelops, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc., for which a receipt must be given.

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it, and reports the same, when required, either to the Governor or Legislature. But under the law of 1859, as amended in 1865, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$30.

Newspapers.

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by Chapter 16, General Laws, 1861, which is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk and

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, are hereby authorized during each session of the Legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the State, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

"SECTION 2. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he desires to have ordered in his behalf; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to order the papers named in such lists, to be sent to the members or officers desiring the same, to the amount named in the first section."

Post Office Arrangements.

The Assembly Post Office is in charge of a Postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the Postmaster is sent to the Madison Post Office by the Post Office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

It is the custom for members to prepay all their mail matter, with postage stamps, which the Assembly orders, from time to time, by resolution, from the Superintendent.

Process of Passing Bills.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and indorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such time as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker: "

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

"First reading of the bill."

If no objection is made, the Clerk reads the bill at length, if it is a bill appropriating money; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or, if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the general file.

Bills in the general file are considered in Committee of the Whole in the

exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendation made by the Committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question:

"Shall this bill be engrossed, and read a third time?"

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the *Committee on Engrossed Bills*, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

"This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

If the bill passes, it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and desiring the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing their action upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly, (for the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it,) then it is signed by the Speaker, and taken with a message to the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of that fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the

Committee is acted upon in the Assembly—the question being after recommendations are disposed of,

“ Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?”

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of “ bills on third reading,” and when reached in that order, the question is,

“ Shall this bill be concurred in?”

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

“ I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled ‘ a bill to —. ’ ”

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it will go at once to the Senate.

Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution, in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the Chair to suppress it—in case of lack of quorum, when the Speaker takes the Chair for a Call of the House or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The Assembly may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,

“ That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [bill No. —, A., a bill—] or [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.] or [upon all bills relating to—*as the case may be.*] ”

In the second case it is,

“ That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. ”

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of “ bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again; ” and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair.

The motion of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file, must be made under the order of “ bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole. ”

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman, as follows:

"The gentleman from —, Mr. —, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the Chairman announces:

"GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration, bill No. —, entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill. Or in case of consideration of the general file,*) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, entitled —.

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analagous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [*or otherwise, as the case may be.*]

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [*rise and report*], say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers—

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. —, A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment," *[or as the case may be.]*

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:" *[Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.]*

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." *[Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.]*

On the latter report the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you."

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord, resumes the Chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the Chair and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"

And if no further amendment or debate offer, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

"That the amendment offered by the gentlemen from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered;"

And is stated as follows:

"The gentleman from —, moves that the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section be reconsidered.

"Is the Committee ready for the question?"

"Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker, says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the Committee ready for the question," etc.?

Forms.

OF TITLES:

No. —, a bill to —.

Amending bill:

A bill relating to —, and amendatory of section —, of chapter — of the —. [*See Joint Rule 12.*]

Repealing bill:

A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —, (filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length.) [*See Joint Rule 13.*]

Appropriation Bill:

"To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars."

Titles should be written inside the bill, and indorsed upon the outside, as follows:

<p>No. —, A.,</p> <p><i>A Bill to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Monroe.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></p>

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover indorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters:

Res. No. —, A.

"Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Governor's message be furnished by the public printer to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used

"The committee on —, to whom was referred bill No. —, A., a bill to —, respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment; and recommend its passage when amended;" or,]

"and recommend that it do pass;" or,

"and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed;" or,

"and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from ———;" or,
 "to a select committee."

Or, if the committee report by bill:

"The committee on ———, to whom was referred ———, respectfully report by bill No. —, A., a bill to ———:

"And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.

Investigations.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows:

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

"To ———: You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ——— at the room of said committee ———, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ———, at the hour of ——— in the ——— noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

"Hereof fail not, under penalty in such case made and provided.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

"———, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"Attest:
 ———, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate may be used:

"To Hon. ———, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

"I, ———, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate ———, do hereby certify that ——— has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and

affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

"I further certify that said ——— has failed to appear before said committee according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpoena.

"Dated Madison, ———, 18—, at — o'clock P. M.

—————,"

Upon which a warrant, in the following form may be used:

"*The State of Wisconsin, to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:*

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at the hour of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly personally served upon the said ———, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section one of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3, 1837; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said ——— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena: *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said ———, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

"—————, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"—————, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be,

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the — day of —, 18—, arrest the body of ———, and took him before the committee within named, and the said ——— having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, ———, 18—.

"—————, *Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*"

A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1838:

"*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of ———, to appear before the

joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. ———, of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows

"*Int.* 1.—Why did you not appear before the *joint* investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you the — inst?"

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of ——— to answer the questions put to him by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, on the — instant, and which questions were certified to the House by ———, Chairman of said committee; and are now in writing, on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the — instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which ——— is Chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts:

1. The testimony taken;
2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
3. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

Quorum.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than one hundred." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.*

"One from each Assembly District." *Chapter 156, General Laws 1871—*(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.*

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members—51.

"A majority." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To cause the yeas and nays on any question to be entered on the journal—

"One-sixth of those present." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.*

(See table on page 228.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State—

"A majority of three-fifths."—(51,) three-fifths, (80) being present. *Const.*

Art. VIII., Sec. 8.

To adjourn from day to day—

"A smaller number" [than a majority]. *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To compel the attendance of absent members—

"A smaller number" [than a majority]. *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution—51.

"A majority of the members elected." *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.*

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

"A majority" [present]. *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.*

(See table on page 238.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected." *Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.*

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

"A majority," (at least 26) of a quorum of 51.

(See table on page 238.)

To make a call of the House—15. ;

"Fifteen members." *Rule 68, A.*

To order the previous question—(at least 26.)

"A majority present." *Rule 74, A.*

(See table on page 238.)

To suspend the rules—at least 34.

"Two-thirds of the members present." *Rule 98, A.*

(See table on page 238.)

To change the order of business—(at least 34.)

"Two-thirds of the members present." *Rule 98, A.*

(See table on page 238.)

To bring in a bill which has been rejected by the Senate—(at least 67.)

"Two-thirds of the House." *Joint Rule 5.*

Table

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two-thirds of a working quorum of any number.

No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.
51	9	34	28	68	12	46	35	85	15	57	43
52	9	35	27	69	12	46	35	86	15	58	44
53	9	36	27	70	12	47	35	87	15	59	44
54	10	37	28	71	12	48	36	88	15	60	45
55	10	38	28	72	12	48	36	89	15	61	45
56	10	39	29	73	13	49	37	90	15	62	46
57	10	40	30	74	13	50	38	91	16	63	46
58	10	41	30	75	13	51	38	92	16	64	47
59	10	42	31	76	13	52	39	93	16	65	47
60	11	43	31	77	13	53	40	94	16	66	48
61	11	44	32	78	13	54	41	95	16	67	48
62	11	45	32	79	14	55	41	96	17	68	49
63	11	46	33	80	14	56	42	97	17	69	49
64	11	47	33	81	14	57	43	98	17	70	50
65	11	48	34	82	14	58	43	99	17	71	50
66	11	49	34	83	14	59	44	100	17	72	51
67	12	50	35	84	14	60	45	..	..	..	..



W. H. B. & C. 1871

Philatus Sawyer

U. S. PATENT LAWYER

THE RULES AND ORDERS.

OF THE SENATE.

CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio president of the Senate, shall when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the members to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the senate remains in session; the clerk shall call the roll of members, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2.—The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member.

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

3.—The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no member shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the Chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4.—In the absence or inability of the President, except as provided in rule three, the Senate shall appoint a President pro tempore, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate for the time being.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the members as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

6.—The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs,

warrants and subpoenas that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the Clerk.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

7.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the members and officers of the Senate.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

8.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be,) will say aye:" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise and be counted; or, if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

QUORUMS.

9.—A majority of all the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent members.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

10.—No member or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

11.—Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusion or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK—ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

12.—A Clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal proceed-

ings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

13.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

14.—The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed:

[The committees on the Judiciary and Railroads shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each.]

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. On the Judiciary. | 11. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 2. On Finance. | 12. On State Affairs. |
| 3. On State Lands. | 13. On Printing. |
| 4. On Incorporations. | 14. On Banks, Banking and Insurance. |
| 5. On Internal Improvements. | 15. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 6. On Roads, Bridges and Ferries. | 16. On Contingent Expenditures. |
| 7. On Town and County Organizations. | 17. On Public Lands. |
| 8. On Military Affairs. | 18. On Enrolled Bills. |
| 9. On Privileges and Elections. | 19. On State Prison. |
| 10. On Agriculture and Manufactures. | 20. On Railroads. |
| | 21. On Federal Relations. |

The following shall be joint committees and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; two from the Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*‡—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.
4. *On Printing.*§—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

15.—Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney Gen-

* See secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

† See chap. 870, general laws of 1880, page 381.

‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872.

§ See chap. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1868.

eral, Senators, and ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Courts, Members and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

16.—After the journal shall have been read, and an opportunity given to correct it, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered and considered, notice of intention to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
4. Messages and other Executive communications.
5. Messages from the Assembly, and amendments proposed by the Assembly to bills from the Senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the Assembly on their first and second reading.
7. Bills on their third reading.
8. Bills ready for a third reading.
9. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
10. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
11. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

17.—When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

18.—When any member is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

19.—When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

20.—No member shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment without leave of the Senate.

21.—While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called, or the ballots counted.

22.—No member shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any member be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

23.—Every member who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting, may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

24.—When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

25.—Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President, or any member desires it.

26.—After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

27.—When a question is under debate, no question shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for reconsideration, to reconsider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day or at the same stage of the proposition.

28.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

29.—"The previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of members present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate

to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn, and a call of the Senate, shall each be once in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule, shall be decided without debate whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

30.—It shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority on any question, for any member who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and lost shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

31.—Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

32.—In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance or other communication, addressed to the Senate or Assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

33.—A member offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same in his place before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee, shall be indorsed with its appropriate title; and immediately under the indorsement, the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

34.—Any three members may make a call of the Senate and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

35.—The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question cannot be made in committee.

36.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

37.—All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or after one day's previous notice, or upon report of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the member or committee.

38.—Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

COMMITTEES.

39.—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER ALL BILLS.

40.—All bills and joint resolutions requiring the approval of the Governor, shall on a second reading, be considered in Committee of the Whole before they shall be acted upon by the Senate, and those originating in the Senate, except resolutions not requiring the approval of the Governor, and except appropriations or local bills, before being considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

41.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and no bill of a private or local nature shall be printed unless ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

42.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

43.—After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a

committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

44. — Every bill, joint resolution or memorial originating in the Senate, shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

45. — Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence in any bill or other paper of the Assembly, by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

46. — Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the head of either of the departments, shall be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

47. — Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

48. — It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

49. — The proceedings of the Senate on Executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record, to be provided by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and published with the proceedings of the Senate. When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

50. — The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly. Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State,

the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

51.—The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

HOUE OF MEETING.

52.—The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning until the Senate direct otherwise.

RULES NOT TO BE RESCINDED WITHOUT NOTICE.

53.—No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER IF OBJECTED TO.

54.—All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be made to the consideration thereof, remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

55.—No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without any enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.

OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1.—The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

2.—Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the Journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.

3.—No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

4.—Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5.—Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7.—No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room at any time.

OF THE OFFICERS.

8.—The Assembly shall elect, *viva voce*, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled **SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY**, and he shall hold his office during one session.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

9.—It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands.

10.—The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?"—which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

11.—The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12.—In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

13.—The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and

generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15.—The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.—The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and seal and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept during the appropriate season; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is opened for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other service pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on railroads which shall consist of nine members, and the committees on judiciary and state affairs, which shall consist of seven members each, and shall be as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 4. On Education. |
| 2. On Ways and Means. | 5. On Railroads. |
| 3. On Federal Relations. | 6. On Insurance, Banks and Banking. |

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 7. On State Affairs. | 15. On Town and County Organiza- |
| 8. On Privileges and Elections. | tion. |
| 9. On Incorporations. | 16. On Roads and Bridges. |
| 10. On Assessment and Collection | 17. On State Lands. |
| of Taxes. | 18. On Mining and Smelting. |
| 11. On Lumber and Manufactures. | 19. On Medical Societies. |
| 12. On Internal Improvements. | 20. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 13. On Militia. | 21. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 14. On Agriculture. | 22. On Enrolled Bills. |

20.—The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*‡—Three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.
4. *On Printing.*§—Three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.

21.—Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT.

22.—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23.—In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

24.—Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25.—No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

* See secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 123.

† See chap. 970, general laws of 1880, page 881.

‡ See chap. 168, general laws of 1886, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872

§ See chap. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1886.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

26.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

27.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

28.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.

29.—No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly,

30.—No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

31.—The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless the Assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the House to such error, and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

32.—After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.

5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

MORNING HOUR.

33.—After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

PETITIONS.

34.—Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

35.—Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

36.—All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be indorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

37.—The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

38.—No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

39.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be

announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

40.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered.

READING OF BILLS.

41.—If the House shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

42.—The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

43.—Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

GENERAL FILE.

44.—Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

45.—All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

How Business Conducted.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

46.—When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

47.—When any two or more members shall arise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

46.—When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

49.—No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

50.—While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

MOTIONS.

51.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

52.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

53.—If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

54.—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

55.—A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

56.—When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

57.—All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

58.—It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

59.—Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

60.—Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

61.—Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

62.—In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

TIE VOTE.

63.—In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

64.—When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

65.—No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

66.—Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

67.—On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

68.—A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

69.—The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

70.—While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

71.—Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

72.—The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 69.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

73.—When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

74.—The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It

requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

75.—When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

76.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

77.—After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

78.—Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

79.—Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

80.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

81.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

82.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

83.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

84.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

85.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read the third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

86.—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in Rule 26.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

87.—On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

88.—A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

89.—Upon a third reading of an Assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill pass?*'" Upon the third reading of Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is '*shall the bill be concurred in?*'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO SENATE.

90.—Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

91.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment while another member has the floor.

92.—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assem

bly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration under Rule 35.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

93.—No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

94.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

JOINT—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Of Messages.

HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

1.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person to whom it may be sent.

2.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

3.—Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4.—When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.

5.—When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

Of Joint Committees.

8.—The Joint committees required by the statute are as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; three from Senate.

2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.

3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*‡—Two from Senate and three from the Assembly.

4. *On Printing.*§—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9.—Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document, shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the

* See secs. 9, 18 and 22 inclusive, of chap. 2, R. S., page 122.

† See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 351.

‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1867, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872.

§ See chap. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1868.

same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

10.—In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committee shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

11.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12.—The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

"A bill relating to——and amendatory of section——, of chapter——, of the——," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section, without changing the phraseology of the original.

13.—The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter, or section, and which have no other object, shall be as follows:

"A bill to repeal section ——, of chapter ——, of the ——, relating to ——," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

14.—It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill, memorial or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill, or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title

of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

15.—After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

16.—When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the Committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

17.—After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the President of the Senate.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

18.—After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, to the Governor for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. Said committee shall jointly report the day of presentation to the Governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each House.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

19.—All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

Of Claims, etc.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

20.—No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

21.—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same

may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such Clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS APPROPRIATING MONEY.

22.—Resolutions involving the appropriation of money for printing the Governor's message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two houses.

Joint Convention, etc.

23.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly: *provided*, that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said Convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

ADJOURNMENT.

24.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

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Territorial History
AND
Wisconsin State Institutions.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The State of Wisconsin is situated between lat. 43 deg. 30 min. and 47 deg. north of equator, and long. 87 deg. 30 min. and 93 deg. 30 min. west of Greenwich, near London, England. For its northern border, Wisconsin has the largest body of fresh water in the world, Lake Superior; Lake Michigan, a body of fresh water, almost equal in size, forms its eastern border, and the Mississippi river, the largest river in the world, but one, flows on its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east, Illinois on the south, and Iowa and Minnesota on the west of Wisconsin. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 55,000 square miles. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,994 square miles, or 84,511,360 acres of land.

Though there are no mountains in Wisconsin, there are many prominent "mounds," so called; among them, the Blue Mounds in Iowa and Dane counties, 1,730 feet above the sea; the Platte Mounds, 1,381 feet, and the Sinsinawa Mound, 1,169 feet, in Grant county. There is a prominent ridge or elevation of land along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, which, near the Montreal river, is 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the sea level, gradually diminishing to about 1,100 feet at the west line of the State. The calcareous cliffs along the east shore of Green Bay and of Lake Winnebago, extend south through Dodge county, and form in many places bold escarpments; some of the higher points are 1,400 feet above the sea. A series of still more prominent "bluffs" extend along the banks of the Mississippi river, forming some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in the country. With the exceptions above named, nearly the whole surface of the State may be regarded as one vast slightly undulating plain, having an elevation of from 600 to 1,530 feet above the ocean. This great plain is cut in every direction by the currents of rivers and streams, that have made for themselves often deep and narrow valleys in the yielding soil and rocks. The dividing grounds between these valleys (watersheds) usually attain but a slight elevation above the surrounding country, the waters of a lake or marsh, being often drained in opposite directions to reach the ocean at widely different points. Canoes often pass from the head of one stream to another without difficulty. At Portage City, the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach so nearly that their waters are commingled; they are connected by a short canal, from which there is a descent of 195 feet to Green Bay, and 171 feet to the Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien.

The name, Wisconsin, first of our Territory, and since of our State, was

derived from its principal river, which the Chippewas, residing on its head streams, denominated *Wees-kon-san*, which signifies "*The gathering of the waters.*" They gave it this name, as an Indian trader informed the venerable Rev. Dr. ALFRED BRUNSON, on account of the numerous branches above Plover concentrating into one stream, which thence flows onward so great a distance with but comparatively few accessions to swell its current, till it loses itself in the mighty Father of Waters—the Mississippi.

The enterprising French missionaries and traders were the first to plant the standard of the cross, and the germs of civilization, in the region west of Lake Michigan, making their advent as early as 1639. In this year, it is believed, Sieur JEAN NICOLET, the Huron and Algonquin interpreter for the Canadian government, visited Green Bay. As early as 1660, Father RENE MENARD tottering, as it were, on the verge of the grave, left Canada, and founded the mission at Keweenaw, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and the following spring, met death at the hands of the Huron Indians whom he sought to benefit, on the first rapid of the Menomonee.

There is something grand and sublime in the heroism of these early missionaries; for nothing daunted, Father CLAUDIUS ALLOUXX pushed on in 1665, to Sault St. Mary's, and thence to the beautiful bay of Chegoimegon; and, in 1666, we find this intrepid missionary abandoning La Pointe, on account of the obstinacy and ridicule of his heathen parishioners, wending his way to Green Bay, and founding a mission at Depere. In September of this year he was joined by Father JAMES MARQUETTE—who in 1673, pioneered his way up the Fox and down the Wisconsin, and was the first white man to discover the Upper Mississippi. The mission was continued at Depere with varied success, for several years.

In 1693 a military post was established at Chegoimegon Point—now better known as La Pointe; and thenceforward that point was occupied by white traders, and most of the time a military post. When CHARLEVOIX, the historian of New France, visited Wisconsin, in 1731, he found Father CHARDON at the Fort at Green Bay, about a mile and a half from the mouth of Fox River.

Space will not permit of anything more than a passing notice of the several French expeditions into the valley of the Fox River against the intrepid and war-like Sauks and Foxes, led on by DE LOUVIERY in 1716; DE LIENHAY in 1726; MARIN in March, 1730, and Sieur DE VILLIERS in September of the same year.

By these repeated sanguinary forays, the intractable Sauks and Foxes were severely punished, and the beautiful valley they occupied was brought prominently to the notice of Canadian French adventurers. This led to the first permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, about 1745, by Sieur AUGUSTIN DE LANGLADE, at the head of a small colony. The country remained under the dominion of France, and furnished a band of warriors headed by CHARLES DE LANGLADE, who fought gallantly under the *Fleur de Lis*—the flag of France—during the old French war of 1755 to the surrender of Canada.

in 1760, when Canada and its dependencies were surrendered to Great Britain. The British post at Green Bay, under Lieut. GORRELL, was abandoned during the temporary Indian outbreak of 1763. The laws of Canada governed the territory until its transfer to the United States in 1796; and thenceforward for several years, though forming successively a part of the territory northwest of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, there was little civil or other authority exercised in the country beyond a show of the administration of justice at Prairie du Chien, and the burlesque court of CHARLES RHAUME at Green Bay.

During the war of 1812-'15, Prairie du Chien was the theater of several important military operations. In 1816, military posts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; and, in 1818, when Illinois became a State, and the jurisdiction of the frontier settlements of Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Michigan, the counties of Brown and Crawford, embracing the whole territory of what now constitutes Wisconsin, were established and organized. And in 1823, a further step in the civil government of the country was taken, by the formation of a U. S. Judicial District west of Lake Michigan, with the appointment of JAMES DUANE DOTY as Judge.

The early, adventurous explorer, NICHOLAS PERROT, interpreter and commandant on the upper Mississippi, in 1699, has the credit of first discovering lead on the river Des Moines, in Iowa, which mines long bore his name; and LE SUZUR, in his voyage up the Mississippi in 1700, describes lead mines, apparently at the points now known as Galena and Dubuque. CARVER, in 1766, speaks of lead abounding at the Blue Mounds. But these mines attracted little attention until the period 1823-'27. During the years 1826, '27 and '28, large numbers of miners and adventurers came to the country; and the brief Black Hawk war of 1832, brought many of the Illinois soldiers to Wisconsin, who, charmed with the appearance of the country, subsequently returned and became permanent settlers.

In 1835, Michigan, having assumed a State government, JOHN S. HORNEN, Secretary and Acting-Governor, convened a session of the Legislature at Green Bay, from the remainder of said Territory west of lake Michigan. No business, however, was transacted, except the passage of several memorials to Congress, among which was one asking for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, with the seat of government at Cassville, on the Mississippi.

An act establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was accordingly passed, and approved April 20, 1836, and the Territory fully organized July 4, 1836, with HENRY DODGE for its first Governor; and on the 9th of September following, Gov. DODGE, by proclamation, designated the 26th of October in that year for convening the Legislature at Belmont, now in La Fayette county. The second session convened at Burlington, in the now State of Iowa, Nov. 6, 1837, during which session the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the first session of the second Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin met, Nov. 26, 1838. On the 13th of June pre-

ceding, the Territory had been divided by act of Congress, and that part west of the Mississippi established as a separate government, under the name of Iowa.

A convention assembled at Madison, October 5, 1846, for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution, which was completed December 16, 1846, but rejected by the people at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847. A second convention assembled December 16, 1847, and agreed to a Constitution on the first of February following, which was approved by the people at the election held in April, 1848, and Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, on the 29th day of May, 1848; and has since acted well her part as a member of the American Republic.



WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.



WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

On October 27, 1836, Hon. JAMES D. DORTY selected the site of the present State Capitol and grounds for a Capitol square. In December, 1836, the Territorial Legislature in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison, Wisconsin. The National Government appointed Messrs. JAMES D. DORTY, A. A. BIRD and JOHN F. O'NEILL as commissioners for constructing the Capitol, and on the 10th of June, 1837, acting-commissioner BIRD with thirty-six workmen arrived and began at once to get out stone and timber for the building. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner stone was laid, with appropriate toasts and speeches. During 1836 and 1837 the National Government appropriated \$40,000 for the Capitol building; Dane county \$4,000, and the Territorial Legislature about \$16,000; as from all accounts the complete cost of the old Capitol was \$60,000. The building when finished, was a substantial, comely structure, superior in style and convenience to the Capitols of adjacent and older States.

With the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State, in 1848, the Constitutional Convention then permanently located the Capital at Madison.

The Capitol square is 914 feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation of at least fifty feet, commanding a view of the whole plat, of the Third and Fourth lakes, and the surrounding country.

The warranty deed of the Capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of \$1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by STEVENS T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KUTZING PRICHETT, of Detroit, and through their attorney, MORRIS M. STONE. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839, and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

Some idea of the time the building was finished and its condition, when the legislature first assembled in it, is got from the informative recollections of Colonel CHILDS, one of the early pioneers of the Territory. His statement is as follows :

"In June, 1838, the Territorial Legislature met at Burlington. We had a short session, from the 11th to the 25th of June. During the session, we re-

ceived news that Iowa had been separated from Wisconsin and formed into a distinct Territory, and we adjourned to meet at Madison in the autumn.

"The Legislature met, for the first time, in Madison, on the 26th of November, 1836. The new capitol edifice was not yet in a suitable condition to receive the Legislature; so we had to assemble in the basement of the old American House, where Governor DODGE delivered his first message at the new seat of Government. We adjourned from day to day, until we could get into the new Capitol building. At length we took possession of the new Assembly Hall. The floors were laid with green oak boards, full of ice; the walls of the room were iced over; green oak seats, and desks made of rough boards; one fire-place and one small stove. In a few days the flooring near the stove and the fire-place so shrunk on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement story was all open, and JAMES MORRISON's large drove of hogs had taken possession; they were awfully poor, and it would have taken two of them, standing side by side, to have made a decent shadow on a bright day. We had a great many smart members in the House, and sometimes they spoke for Buncombe. When members of this ilk would become too tedious, I would take a long pole, go at the hogs and stir them up; when they would raise a young pandemonium for noise and confusion. The speaker's voice would become completely drowned, and he would be compelled to stop, not, however, without giving his squealing disturbers a sample of his swearing ability.

"The weather was cold; the halls were cold, our ink would freeze, everything froze—so when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days. I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess; I bought all I could find in the Territory, and brought it to Madison, and put it down, after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this we were more comfortable. The American Hotel was the only public house in Madison, except that Mr. PACK kept a few boarders in his old log house, which was still standing not long since. We used to have tall times in those days—times long to be remembered. Stealing was carried on in a small way. Occasionally a bill would be fairly stolen through the Legislature; and the Territory would get gouged a little now and then."

There are many scenes and associations connected with the old Capitol building, and some of them should be mentioned in its history. In the Council Chamber on February 11th, 1842, CHARLES C. P. ARNDT, councillor from Brown county was shot and instantly killed by JAMES R. VINEYARD, councillor from Grant county. In 1854, the impeachment trial and acquittal of Judge HUBBELL was witnessed in the Senate Chamber, and in January, 1856, the grand inauguration of Governor BARSTOW and the subsequent proceedings in the Supreme Court by which Governor BASHFORD was sworn in as Governor, drew pleased and excited crowds about the lobbies and chambers of the Capitol.

On March 8, 1857, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the enlargement of the State Capitol. By this act, the Commissioners of School and

University Lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of Public Buildings," and apply the proceeds towards enlarging and improving the State Capitol. The State also appropriated \$20,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made Commissioners for conducting the work, and operations began in the fall of 1837 on the selected plans of Messrs. DONNELL & KUTZBOCK, then architects living in Madison, but lately deceased. The building was continued from year to year, until the fall of 1860, when the dome was completed. The total cost of the enlarged Capitol to the present time is \$541,447.93. In 1866, work in boring an artesian well near the south entrance of the Capitol was begun, but after going down 1,000 feet, at a cost of \$8,623.70, and finding no water, the work was reluctantly abandoned.

The present Capitol exhibits an attractive outside appearance, and is generally admired. The stone for its construction was supplied from quarries near Prairie du Chien and Madison. The inside is handsomely finished, and contains complete conveniences, although more are yet necessary. In the basement are the water closets; boiler room, from which the building receives heat; carpenter shops; book room and committee rooms. On the upper floor the four passages of which are neatly laid with squares of blue and white flag, are the Departments of the several State officers. In the north passage are the offices of the State Treasurer and School Land Commissioners; in the south passage the offices of the Superintendents of Public Property and of Public Instruction and the office of the Attorney General; in the east passage the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, and in the west passage those of the Adjutant General, legislative clerks and State Agricultural Society; the last of which contains some fine specimens of minerals and other scientific curiosities. From the center of these passages the Rotunda and Dome are seen to great advantage. The second floor is reached by wide iron stairways, ascending from the south and north passages. This floor is diversely laid with red, yellow and black tiles, and in the center a heavy iron balustrade marks the Rotunda. In the east is the Senate Chamber; in the west, the Assembly Chamber; in the north, the Supreme Court Rooms and State Library, and in the south, the choicely filled rooms of the State Historical Society. The first purchase of books for the State Library was made in 1837, and it has received additions since, which make it very complete and valuable. The Historical Society rooms, always attractive to visitors present an array of books, pictures, sculpture and literary and other curiosities which are not only interesting and suggestive to Badgers, but to residents of other States. In one of these rooms, the torn and pierced flags carried by Wisconsin regiments during the late war, are carefully preserved in a glass inclosure, and in another room is a rare collection of animal, mineral and vegetable curiosities belonging to Mr. ISAAC LYON, father of Judge LYON, of the Supreme Court.

The collections in these rooms have for years past been regarded as very

creditable to the State and to Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, the patient and persevering originator of them, and to Mr. DURRIS, their skilled custodian; and since the Chicago fire destroyed the historical depository there, they can be recognized as the largest and most valuable in the Northwest.

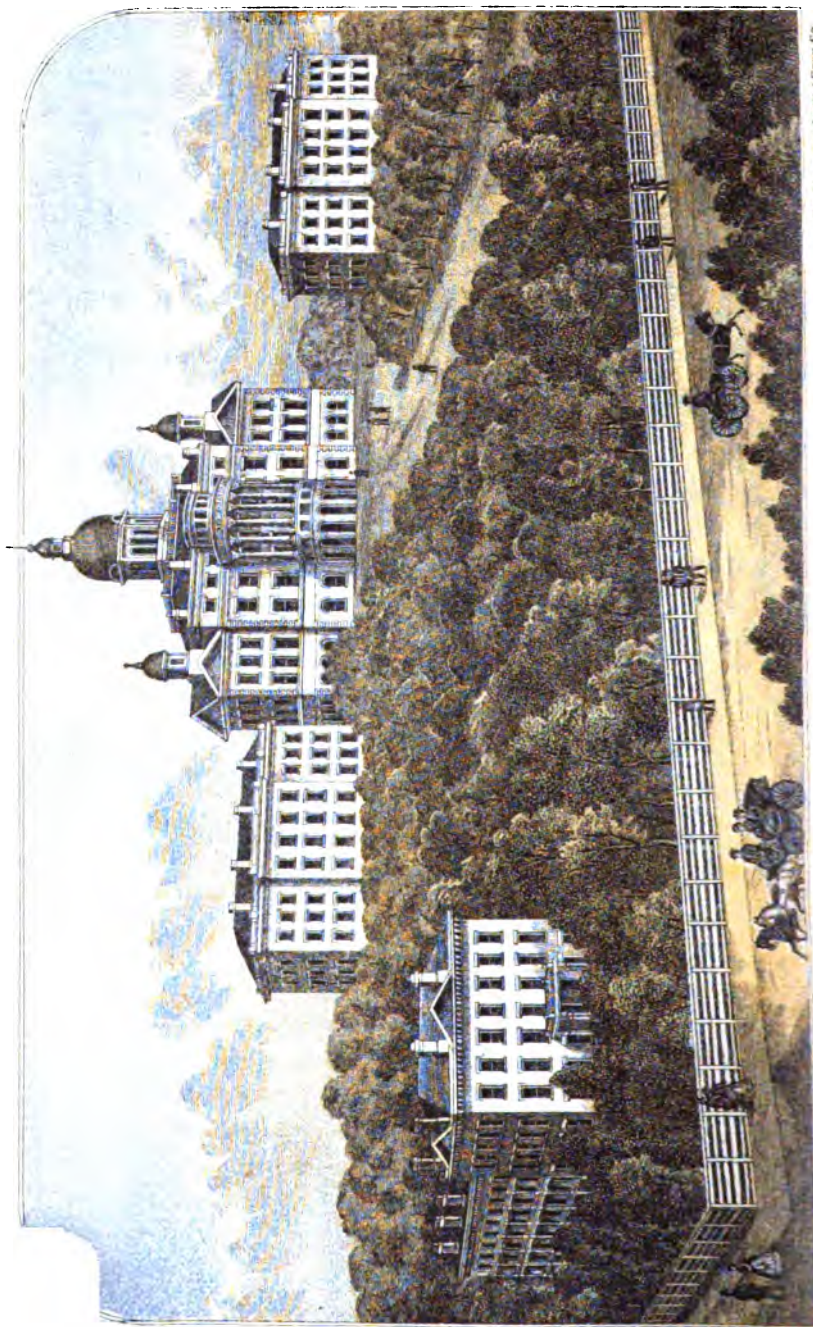
More iron stairways lead to the galleries and committee rooms of the chambers, and yet more, but narrower ones, lead to the store room where the arms and munitions of the State are kept and to the Tholus; from which top-most elevation an impressive downward view of the whole Rotunda is obtained. The outside of the Tholus affords convenience for enjoying an exceedingly fine view of the city, lakes and surrounding country.

The height of the Capitol from the basement to the gold gilt eagle on the top of the flag-staff is 225 feet and six inches, and exclusive of steps and porticos, the total length of the north and south wings is 236 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

The Capitol is surrounded with walks, greenswards, shrubbery and trees, which are carefully kept in good condition, and these, with the pearly white building rising in their midst, elicit the general expression that Wisconsin has a choicely located and elegant Capitol.

SWANSEY FINE FINESTREY, MAIDSTONE.

The Harmanian Lumber & Estate Co.



THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

[BY PROFESSOR S. H. CARPENTER, LL. D.]

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STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *Ex-officio*.*Terms expire first Monday in February, 1874.*

3d Cong. Dist.	- - -	H. H. GRAY,	- - -	Darlington.
6th "	- - -	AUG. L. SMITH,	- - -	Appleton.
1st "	- - -	B. R. HINKLEY,	- - -	Oconomowoc.
6th "	- - -	JACOB S. BUEH,	- - -	Wautoma.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1875.

7th Cong. Dist.	- - -	ANGUS CAMERON,	- - -	La Crosse.
5th "	- - -	C. S. HAMILTON,	- - -	Fond du Lac.
2d "	- - -	J. C. GREGORY,	- - -	Madison.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1876.

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Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Miss MARY C. WOODWORTH,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Miss AUGUSTA BUETTNER,
Teacher of French and German.

HISTORY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin, as shown in Chapter 110, U. S. Laws of 1838, entitled:

"AN ACT concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Wisconsin.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Wisconsin, to which the Indian title has been, or may be, extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a University within the said Territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session of 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session, a Board of Visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor, and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the President of the University, *ex-officio*, and B. B. CARY, MARSHAL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A. GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHEMERHORN, WM. W. CONYELL, GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. DODGE and AUGUSTUS A. BIRD. Nothing, however, was done by this Board, although they legally remained in office until the

organization of the State Government in 1848. In 1841, NATHANIEL F. HYDE was appointed Commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of Article 10 of the State Constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the inauguration of the State Government, an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a Board of Regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL.D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITTON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMMON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1850. The Preparatory Department of the University was opened, under the charge of Chancellor LATHROP and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what is now known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is now known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected. These buildings were erected from the income of the University Fund, without any appropriation on the part of the State.

The rapid settlement of the State at this period, induced a heavy speculation in lands as well as heavy purchases for actual occupancy, so that the income of the University was comparatively large, amounting in 1861, to \$18,807.70.

The State has always pursued an unfortunate policy with regard to the lands donated to the University, apparently considering them as granted to the State absolutely and not in trust. The lands were appraised so low as to come into competition with government lands, and large tracts were bought up on speculation for \$3 an acre, which to-day would readily bring \$25. Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State, for the use of the University. The act granting such lands is chapter five, U. S. Laws of 1854, and is entitled,

"An Act to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in lieu of the 'twelve salt springs with six sections of land adjoining to each,' heretofore granted to the State of Wisconsin for its use by the fourth clause of the seventh section of the act, entitled 'an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,' approved the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, there be and hereby is granted to the said State of Wisconsin, to be selected by the legislature of said State out of any public land subject to private entry, and to be sold in such manner as the legislature may direct, for the benefit and in aid of the University of said State, and for no other purpose whatever, seventy-two sections of land: *provided*, that any selections of land heretofore made under the act, entitled 'an act to extend the time for selecting land granted to the State of Wisconsin for saline purposes,' approved the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall not have been sold by the United States, and is not legally claimed by pre-emption or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are granted and confirmed to said State for the use of the University of said State, as a part of the seventy-two sections hereby granted.

"Approved December 15, 1854."

These lands were located and offered for sale upon the same terms as the previous grant. The lands granted by Congress up to this date amounted to 92,160 acres, of which there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres, for the net sum of \$364,570.13, of which sum there was taken by chapter 268, general laws of 1862, the sum of \$104,339.43 to pay for the buildings, the State having previously allowed the University to anticipate its income to that amount. This reduction of the University Fund so reduced the income of the University that it became seriously embarrassed, and a reorganization became imperative. The institution had failed to secure public confidence, and the project was at one time seriously entertained by the Regents of abandoning the attempt to maintain a State University.

The following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of State for 1866, graphically sets forth the condition of things at the time when the present management took charge of the Institution:

"Although the fact may seem startling and contrary to general impression, yet it is no less true, that the State of Wisconsin has never made an appropriation of one dollar towards the support of its own University. But it has nevertheless charged the University Fund Income with the expenses of taking care of its lands, and keeping an account of its funds. By reference to the disbursements of this fund, which may be found in the several reports of the Secretary of State for years past, it will be seen that a sum amounting to over ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) has thus been withdrawn from a fund too small to meet the necessary expense of sustaining the Institution as the credit and good name of the State demand that it should be sustained. But

In addition to this, under the provisions of chapter 268, laws of 1862, one-half the University Fund itself, upon the interest of which the support of the University depended, was sunk into oblivion; thus reducing the income from \$18,297.70 in 1861, to \$13,005.56 in 1863, and to \$11,540.90 in 1865, which has since been about the average. The amount of University Fund income on hand September 30, 1866, was \$3,501.47. This, with \$144.98 belonging to the Income of the Agricultural College Fund, constitutes the whole amount at the disposal of the Regents for defraying the current expenses of the University for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867."

REORGANIZATION.

In 1862, Congress passed what is known as the Agricultural College Act, of which the following is the text:

"AN ACT donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several states for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land to be apportioned to each state, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment, under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *provided,* that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section, and whenever there are public lands in a state subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such state, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distribution share; said scrip to be sold by said state and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *provided,* that in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state or of any territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre: *and provided further,* that not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states: *and provided further,* that no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

"SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the expenses of manage-

ment, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sale, and all expenses incident to the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

"SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

"SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which as well as to the provisions hereinafter contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts: *First*—if any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States. *Second*—no portion of said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings. *Third*—any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received for any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid. *Fourth*—an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OSHKOSH.

FACULTY.

GEORGE S. ALBEE, President,
Teacher of Mental and Social Science, and School Management.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Teacher of Music and Reading, and Conductor of Institutes.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
Teacher of Natural Science.

MISS ANNA W. MOODY,
Teacher of History, Rhetoric and Composition.

MISS MARY H. LADD,
Teacher of Mathematics.

MISS MARTHA E. HAZARD,
Teacher of Drawing, Penmanship and Calisthenics.

MRS. HELEN A. BATEMAN,
Teacher of Reading and Grammar.

MODEL SCHOOL.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Director.

MISS MARIA S. HILL,
Teacher in Grammar Department.

MISS FRANCES E. ALBEE,
Teacher in Intermediate Department.

MISS ROSE C. SWART,
Teacher in Primary Department.

Exhibit

GEORGE S. HOBBS, Attorney at Law,
Tomb of M. H. Hobbs, in the City of New York.
JAMES H. HOBBS, Attorney at Law,
Tomb of M. H. Hobbs, in the City of New York.
JAMES H. HOBBS, Attorney at Law,
Tomb of M. H. Hobbs, in the City of New York.

as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior. *Fifth*—when lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished. *Sixth*—no State while in condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Seventh*—no State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

"SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

"SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *provided*, their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

"SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip, until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds."

The lands donated by this act of Congress were located in accordance with the policy previously pursued—that is, to use the grant as a means of inducing immigration. As an illustration of the effect of this policy, we would call attention to the fact that the lands located under this grant by the State of Wisconsin are put upon the market at \$1.35 per acre, while the lands located within this State by the Trustees of the New York Agricultural Col- (which is incorporated with Cornell University) would readily bring from \$6 to \$10 per acre. The State indirectly receives the benefit of the low price of these lands, as the taxable property of the State is increased by all the means which encourage immigration—a benefit which is not more than cancelled by the annual appropriation made last winter.

In 1866, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of the law of Congress granting the lands for Agricultural Colleges; and there were appropriated for the endowment and support of the University, the following funds: 1st, "The income of the University Fund; 2d. The income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the 240,000 acres of land granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin," etc.

In pursuance of chapter 114, G. L. 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the purchase of about 200 acres of land lying contiguous to the University grounds for an Experimental Farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings, etc., thereon.

Up to this, date the State of Wisconsin had not donated directly or indi

rectly a single dollar to the State University. Its Fund, its grounds, and its buildings, were all the gift of the General Government. Its professors had been paid, not by the State, but from the income of the grant made by the General Government. The Experimental Farm was the gift of Dane county.

The management of the University is entrusted to a Board of Regents, appointed by the Governor of the State, together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is *ex-officio* regent. To prevent any local preponderance, the Regents are appointed, one from each congressional district and two from the State at large. The services of the Regents are rendered gratuitously, care being taken to select men who will feel amply repaid by the success of the institution entrusted to their charge. It will thus be seen that the management of the University is a service performed gratuitously to the State.

Immediately upon the reorganization, the increased confidence of the public in the success of the University, was shown in the adoption of a more liberal policy by the legislature. The sum taken from the University fund by the law of 1862, was virtually restored by the passage of chapter 82, G. L. of 1867, which appropriates annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund the sum of \$7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the fund by the law of 1862. This appropriation will doubtless be continued. The same liberal policy was still further pursued by the Legislature of 1870, which appropriated \$50,000.00 for the erection of a Female College. This is the first donation made by the State to the University.

The University, in obedience to the public demand, had made such provision for the study of the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State, in fitting up Laboratories for Analytical Chemistry, and for Assaying, that its income, even with the above-mentioned increase, proved wholly inadequate to meet its expenses. Instruction in science is necessarily expensive, as its proper elucidation demands costly and varied apparatus, and as each student must pursue an independent course of practical experiments.

Upon being made acquainted with the needs of the University, the Legislature, at its session in 1872, made a further annual grant to the University of \$10,000—an act which proved the deep and abiding interest taken in the institution by the people of the State, and the enlarged confidence in its management, and which also gives a pledge that hereafter the University will not be suffered through want of funds to fall short of its full measure of usefulness.

The University Fund, September 30, 1873, amounted to.....	\$216,519 26
The Agricultural College Fund, same date.....	225,309 73
Total.....	\$441,829 11
The University lands remaining unsold, Sept. 30, 1873, were as follows:	
	Acres.
University lands.....	6,208
Agricultural College Grant	56,324
Total	62,532
Of which the estimated value is	84,350 00
Total University Fund after sale of all lands	\$326,179 11
7 per cent. will be \$23,832 53.	

ORGANIZATION.

The University of Wisconsin as now organized, comprises the College of Arts, College of Letters, the Law College, the Female College. In the College of Arts are the Departments of Agriculture, Mining and Metallurgy, Military Science and Civil Engineering. These Colleges and Departments are so related to each other that a student may pursue any specialty in connection with the regular course in any College, or may devote his time wholly to special studies, at his option. A young man may attend the Law College, and at the same time pursue such studies in any other College as he may be fitted for; or he may make Mining and Metallurgy a specialty, and at the same time pursue such other studies as are requisite to any finished course of education. A young lady may pursue the studies of the Female College, or she may select any or all of the studies of the course in any College or Department. It will thus be seen that the University of Wisconsin offers advantages to scientific or professional students superior to those offered by strictly scientific or professional schools.

I.—THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The course of study in this College has special reference to fitting young men for scientific and agricultural pursuits. It embraces a four years' course in Science, Modern Languages and English studies. The College of Arts embraces the Department of Agriculture and the Departments of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

I—Department of Agriculture.

In this Department, the student is taught Agriculture as a science, which instruction can only be profitably given after the student has familiarized himself with the Natural Sciences, which are therefore made to constitute a large part of the course. The professor in charge of this Department also conducts the experiments, and students are thus taught practically as well as theoretically.

The Experimental Farm is platted into acre lots, each lot being designated by a letter and number to facilitate recording experiments. The farm is cultivated neither for show, nor for profit, but is wholly restricted to the conduct of experiments calculated to determine facts which will be of benefit to the farmers of the State—determining with scientific accuracy the best methods of tilling the soil; the effects of draining, subsoiling and manuring; the varieties of grains and fruits adapted to our climate, and to every variety of soil and exposure, and the most profitable methods of culture. Students are thus taught to acquire habits of close and accurate observation, and the proper method of conducting experiments, and receive the benefit of witnessing an actual demonstration of the principles taught in the class room. The fact is also recognized that the farmer needs a thorough general education to fit him for the intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen; and the course in the College of Arts is so adjusted that the student in Agriculture can at the same time acquire a thorough English and Scientific education.

The professor in charge of this Department makes an Annual Report to the Regents, which is published, giving in detail the results of all the experiments conducted upon the farm.

II.—Department of Mining and Metallurgy.

The object of the State University is to furnish the citizens of the State an opportunity to secure an education which shall be of practical benefit to them. The importance of conducting all the operations of manual industry in accordance with scientific principles, is beginning to be recognized by the people. The Mining interest of our State ranks next to Agriculture in importance. It is the object of this department to thoroughly acquaint the student with the principles of Geology, with especial reference to the science of mining and the reduction of ores. A spacious and finely appointed Metallurgical Laboratory has been fitted up; and all students who desire it will have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge, practical as well as theoretical, of the best methods of conducting this important branch of industry.

All the recent scientific methods of assaying are here taught, ores being procured for this purpose from all the leading mines in the country.

III.—Department of Military Science.

The course of study in this Department embraces a full course of Military Drill and Military Science. By action of the Regents, all members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes are required to drill three hours a week. It is believed that no form of physical exercise is superior to this, and that the benefit secured to the student in physical health and muscular energy will more than compensate for the time required.

IV.—Department of Civil Engineering.

The Department of Engineering embraces a full course of study, and is intended fully to fit the student for the practice of the profession of Civil Engineer.

II.—THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

There are two courses in this College, the first including Latin and Greek, the other taking modern languages in place of Greek, but taking all the other studies of the first course.

These courses of study embraces a four years' course in Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Science and Literature, and is intended to be equal to similar courses in the best colleges in the country. Care has been taken to avoid either extreme, either by a mistaken radicalism, to throw away the advantages of classical study, or in a blind conservatism, to ignore the fact that the world has made, and is constantly making great and valuable discoveries in science.

Preparatory Department.

This department is designed to fit young men for either the College of Arts or the College of Letters. It is not designed to do the work of common schools. The course consists of one year.

III.—THE LAW COLLEGE.

Was organized in 1868, and has met with unprecedented success. The Faculty is composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other gentlemen of high legal attainments. No law school in the country possesses superior advantages. The U. S. District and Circuit Courts hold sessions annually at Madison; while all the State Courts—Supreme, Circuit, County and Municipal—hold their regular sessions here, affording the student almost uninterrupted opportunity to familiarize himself with practice, pleading and the conduct of cases. The law library of the State is the best in the Northwest, and is open every day for the use of students. The miscellaneous library of the State Historical Society—numbering over 50,000 volumes, is also accessible at all times. The course is finished in one year, but owing to the length of the term, as complete instruction is given as in the usual course of two years.

IV.—THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The course of study in this College is intended to be fully equal to that of Vassar or any other Female College in the country. In addition to the course of study peculiar to this College, young ladies may pursue the full course of either of the other colleges, or may select therefrom such studies as they may desire to pursue specially. The same degrees will be conferred upon ladies as upon gentlemen for the satisfactory completion of the same or equivalent courses of study.

The new Female College building, erected by the munificence of the State, is now occupied by the members of this College. The rooms in the building are furnished and carpeted, and in comfort and convenience cannot be excelled. There are rooms in the building for eighty pupils; there are also Music, Painting and Drawing Rooms, an ample Refectory and a commodious Chapel. Instruction by competent teachers is given in Vocal and Instrumental Music, in Drawing and Painting.

V.—POST GRADUATE COURSE.

The design of this course is to afford young men an opportunity to pursue any studies beyond the limits necessarily prescribed to a four years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy will be admitted to this course. They must devote at least two years to study under the direction of the Faculty and pass a satisfactory examination. In this course, all studies are pursued as specialties, not limited as to time or interfered with by other studies, as in the college course.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Thursday and Friday before Commencement; also on the first day of each term.

Preparatory Department.—Candidates for admission will be examined in the following studies: Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Civil and Descriptive Geography, English Grammar, Sentential Analysis, History of the United States, and Elementary Algebra to Quadratics.

Candidates must not be under twelve years of age.

Sub-Freshman Class of the College of Letters.—Candidates will be examined in the studies required for admission to the Preparatory Department, and in the whole of Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, History of the United States, Physical Geography, Anderson's History of England, Sentential Analysis, Plane Geometry, (Loomis, five books).

College of Arts.—Candidates for admission to the College of Arts are examined in the studies prescribed in the Preparatory course or their equivalents.

College of Letters.—Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the studies of the Sub-Freshman Course, or their equivalents. It is desired that Latin and Greek be pronounced with the continental sounds of the vowels, and that Greek be pronounced according to accent. Students must show sufficient thoroughness in these studies to make it apparent that they can successfully pursue all the studies of the Freshman year.

Female College.—Ladies desiring to enter upon the first year of this College, must pass the examination required for entering the College of Arts.

Ladies may be admitted to this department and allowed to select any three studies of the term which they are qualified to pursue.

Ladies are admitted to the Preparatory classes on the same terms as gentlemen.

Candidates for advanced standing in any college must, in addition to the studies named above, pass examination in those previously pursued by the class which they propose to enter, or in those equivalent to them.

No one can be admitted to the Freshman Class under the age of fifteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a proportional increase of age.

Technical Courses.—The requirements for commencing the Engineering or any Technical Course are the same as those for entering the Junior class of the College of Arts.

No examination is required to enter the Law College, but students not college graduates must be twenty years of age.

Applicants for admission from other colleges must present certificates of honorable dismissal.

The University is open to students from other states.

Graduates of Graded Schools.—The law of March, 1872, provides that "all graduates of any graded school of the State, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the Faculty of the University for admission into the sub-Freshman class and College classes of the University, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the University."

For the examination, under this law, the following regulations have been adopted by the Faculty:



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL WHITWATER.

FACULTY.

OLIVER AREY, A. M.,
President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

H. E. COPELAND,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

S. S. ROCKWOOD, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Elocution.

ALBERT SALISBURY, A. B.,
Professor of History and Conductor of Institutes.

MRS. H. E. G. AREY, A. M.,
Preceptress, and Teacher of English Literature and Drawing.

MISS CATHERINE H. LILLY,
Teacher of Latin, German and Grammar.

MISS MARY DE LANY,
Teacher of Geography and Civil Government.

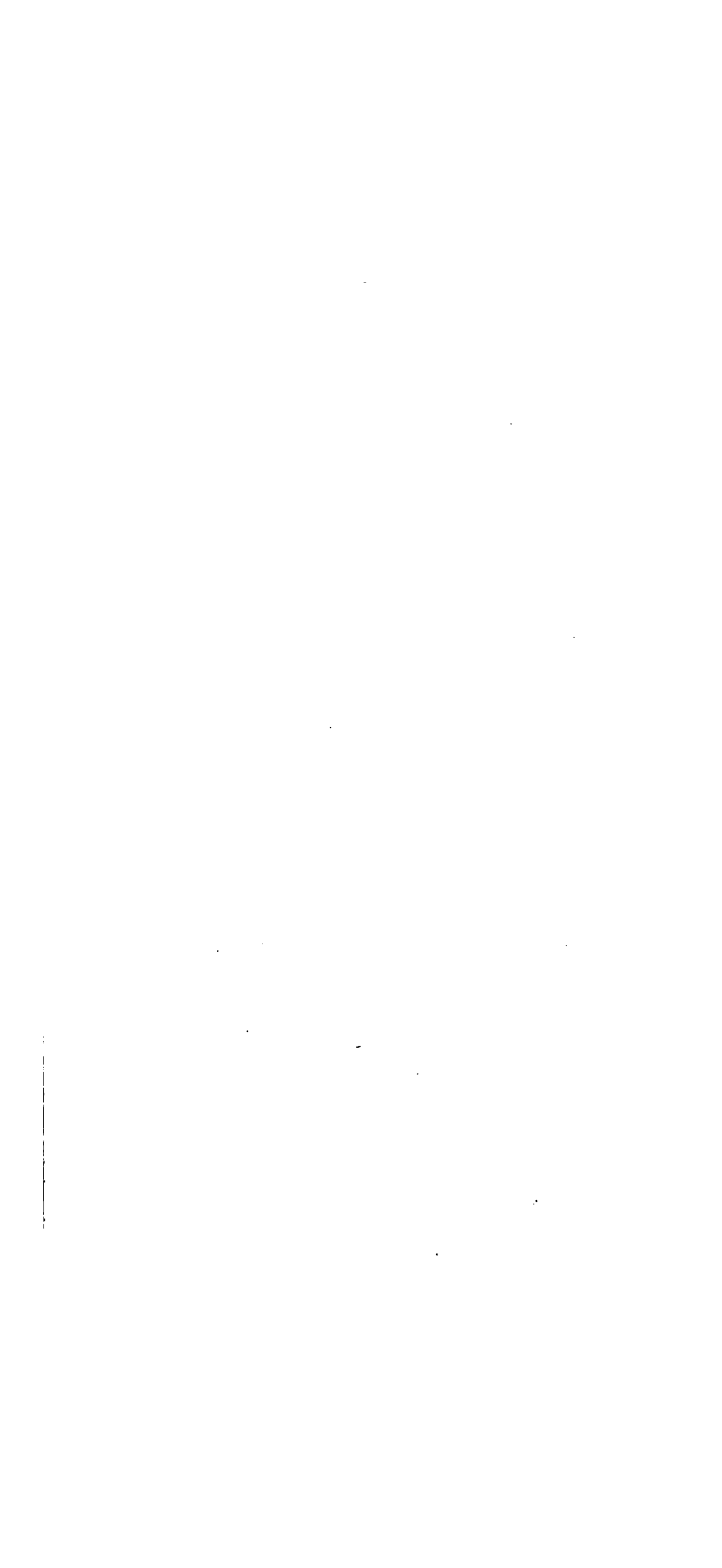
MISS ANNA M. GREEN,
Principal and Critic in Academic Department.

HARVEY B. GREENMAN, D. D. S.,
Professor of Vocal Music.

MISS S. E. ELDREDGE,
Principal and Critic in Primary Department.

MISS VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

WM. J. SHOWERS,
Librarian.



1. The examinations shall be in writing.
2. In preparing a paper, let the candidate (1) write on but one side; (2) leave one or more lines blank after each answer; (3) number answers to correspond with questions; (4) write with ink.
3. The number of questions submitted shall be, in Arithmetic, 20; English Grammar, 10; Civil and Descriptive Geography, 20; Physical Geography, 20; United States History, 10; History of England, 10; Sentential Analysis, 10; Elementary Algebra, 10; Plane Geometry, 10.
4. Orthography and Penmanship shall be determined and marked from the papers.
5. The Principal shall examine the papers and mark them on a scale of one hundred. Candidates must obtain at least 75 per cent, in each study, and an average of 85 per cent.
6. It shall be the duty of the Principal to forward to the President of the University the Questions, the Examination Papers of the candidate, and a Certificate of the following form:

— *Graded School*, — *County, Wis.*, —, 187—.

This is to certify that —, a graduate of this School, has prepared the accompanying papers under my supervision, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the examination has been fairly conducted.

Signed, —, *Principal*.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

Private rooms in the North and South College buildings can be secured, under certain restrictions, on application to the locating officer at the opening of the term. The Female College building will accommodate eighty ladies—the other buildings have rooms for about one hundred and sixty gentlemen. Good rooms can be procured cheap in the vicinity of the University, either with or without board. The rooms in the Female College building are furnished. Nothing but stoves is furnished in the other College buildings.

FREE TUITION.

Each member of the Assembly has the right, according to law, to appoint one student from his Assembly District, (provided such appointment be not already filled,) which appointment entitles the student so receiving it to free tuition in the University. A student so appointed holds his appointment during his whole course, unless he forfeited it by absence. Blank applications will be furnished upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Regents. One term's absence will forfeit an appointment. A student must be a resident of the Assembly District from which he is appointed.

The law of 1873 also provides that all graduates of the Graded Schools of this State passing a satisfactory examination shall be entitled to free tuition in all departments of the University.

The whole policy of the Institution is determined by the Regents, who as a body, represent the people and no particular sect or party.

POLICY.

It is the aim of the University to meet the educational wants of every student in the State. The courses of study, as laid down, are intended to be the mere outlines of work. In the optional studies and post-graduate course, there is provision for all the demands of higher scholarship which are now made upon the Institution. And it is confidently expected that, by the sale of lands and in other ways, provision will be made for the constant growth of the University as greater demands are made upon it.

It is advisable that students should pursue the prescribed courses, if possible, adding to them as they are able, from the optional studies; but, by special vote of the Regents, the Faculty may excuse a student from any study in either course and substitute for it any other of equal educational value, such action of the Faculty being a matter of record.

GOVERNMENT.

Each Faculty has special care of its own College or Department, but all the instructors teach wherever their services are required. Weekly reports are made by each Professor to the Faculty, of the work in his own department and all cases of delinquency.

The students and Faculty are assembled for prayers daily, fifteen minutes before the morning hour for commencing recitations. At this time, all public announcements are made, and the President also gives directions and instruction to the students in regard to all their general duties as members of the University.

Students are held responsible only for good order and the diligent use of their time. Those who fail to conform to this simple requirement are at once dismissed. The University is no place for idlers, for disorderly persons or for those who do not propose to give their *whole time* to the work prescribed for them by the Faculty. The loss of a single recitation not only injures the student, but those connected with him.

Leave of absence will not be granted except in cases of absolute necessity.

No student is required to attend any religious exercises of any kind, but all directions in regard to this matter, given by parents or guardians, will be cheerfully followed.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the first and second terms, there is a public examination of all the classes of the University in the studies of the term.

During the week preceding the Commencement, the several classes are examined, in presence of a Board of Visitors, in the studies of the year.

Promotion from class to class is made to depend on these examinations.

CALENDAR.

WINTER TERM begins January 7, 1874, and closes March 25, 1874.

SPRING TERM begins April 1, 1874, and closes June 18, 1874.

ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY SOCIETIES, Tuesday evening before Commencement.

ALUMNI ADDRESS, Wednesday evening before Commencement.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, Wednesday and Thursday, June 17 and 18, 1874.

FALL TERM begins September 2, 1874, and closes December 6, 1874.

CONCLUSION.

It is hoped that the State, fixed in its hearty confidence by the remarkable success of the University since its reorganization, will continue its fostering aid, and meet with a generous response the efforts of the Regents to place our State University among the leading educational institutions of the country. Confidence is a plant of slow growth and can be fostered to maturity only by a wise and timely conservatism, which forbids frequent or radical changes in the management or policy of public institutions.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

[BY J. B. FRADT, ASSISTANT STATE SUPERINTENDENT.]

HISTORY.

Among the provisions for education in the Constitution of the State, as adopted in 1848, it was provided—

“That the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

“1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.

“2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of Academies and Normal Schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.”

Thus early was the need of Normal Schools recognized, but nothing was done to make any provision for them until 1857, when an act was passed, providing, “That the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, should be appropriated to Normal Institutes and Academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools,” who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act.

Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board. This phase of normal work received a fresh impetus under the efforts of Dr. HENRY BARNARD, who was agent of the Board while he continued Chancellor of the University, and who inaugurated a system of Teachers' Institutes, as a branch of normal work. Considerable good was accomplished in this way, but the educational sentiment of the State demanded the establishment of Normal Schools proper.

In 1865, the legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp land fund into two equal parts—one set apart for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund—the increase of which should be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining Normal Schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso, that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of the school should reach \$300,000.

During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land or buildings. Propositions were received from various places, and their merits examined and reported upon by a committee.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the legislature. In Feb



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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

FACULTY.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M.,
President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, and Conductor of Institutes, 1st District.

D. GRAY PURMAN, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

GEORGE BECK, M. S.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

CAROLYN E. ADAMS, PH. B.,
Teacher of Reading and History.

PHILA A. KNIGHT,
Teacher of Arithmetic and Geography.

CHARLES H. NYE,
Principal of Academic Department.

EMELINE CURTIS,
Principal of Primary Department.

T. J. COBURN,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

ruary, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in several parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May in the same year, the board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, and where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th, permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose. Oshkosh, Stoughton and Sheboygan were also designated as suitable places at which to locate schools.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHAS. H. ALLEN, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the Normal Department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years service, and the school has since been in charge of Prof. E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1863, under Prof. OLIVER ARRY, formerly connected with the Normal Schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building (erected after designs furnished by G. P. RANDALL, Esq., of Chicago), was on the same day, dedicated to its uses, with appropriate ceremonies.

A building was completed, during the year 1870, for a third Normal School at Oshkosh, the designs for which were furnished by WM. WALTERS, Esq., of that city. A lack of funds rendered it necessary to delay the opening of this school for about one year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The President of the school is GEO. S. ALLEN, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

These three schools have in training an average aggregate of about 800 normal students. The majority do not remain and finish the course of study, but all leave with some measure at least of improved qualification for the work.

The Board of Normal Regents, after visiting several localities in the northern and northwestern parts of the State, with a view to the location of a fourth school, somewhere within the limits of the sixth congressional district, and considering the subject fully at a subsequent meeting, determined upon River Falls, in Pierce County, as the most suitable place. It is hoped that this school may be opened within two years.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law which provides for these schools says (section 28), their "exclusive purpose shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that

pertain to a good common school education; also, to give instruction in agriculture, chemistry, in the arts of husbandry, the mechanic arts, the fundamental laws of the United States and this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

The Board of Regents has adopted the following

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS:

1. Each Assembly District in the state shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal School, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly District is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the Superintendent of the county (or if the County Superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the City Superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Board.

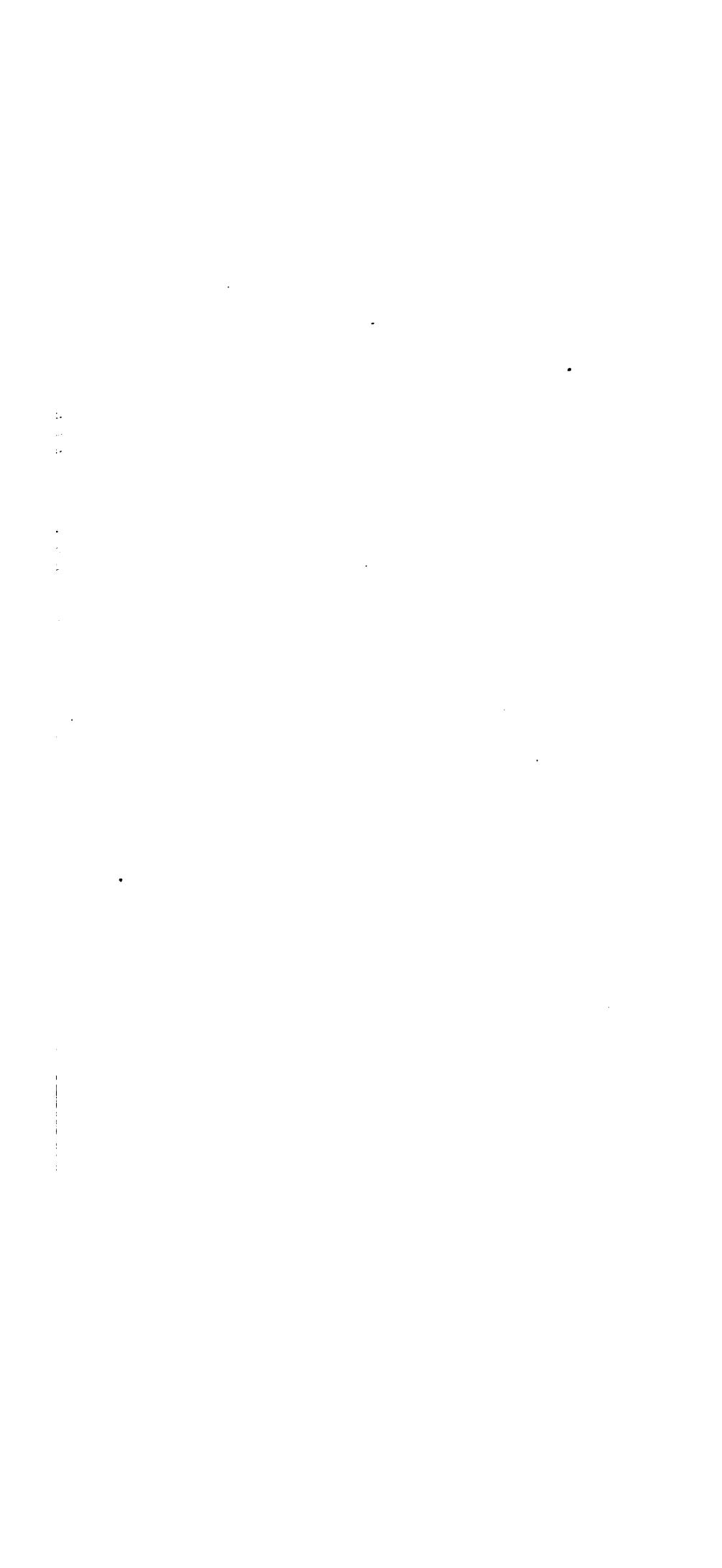
3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the President of a Normal School, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said President in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such evidence as the President may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration:

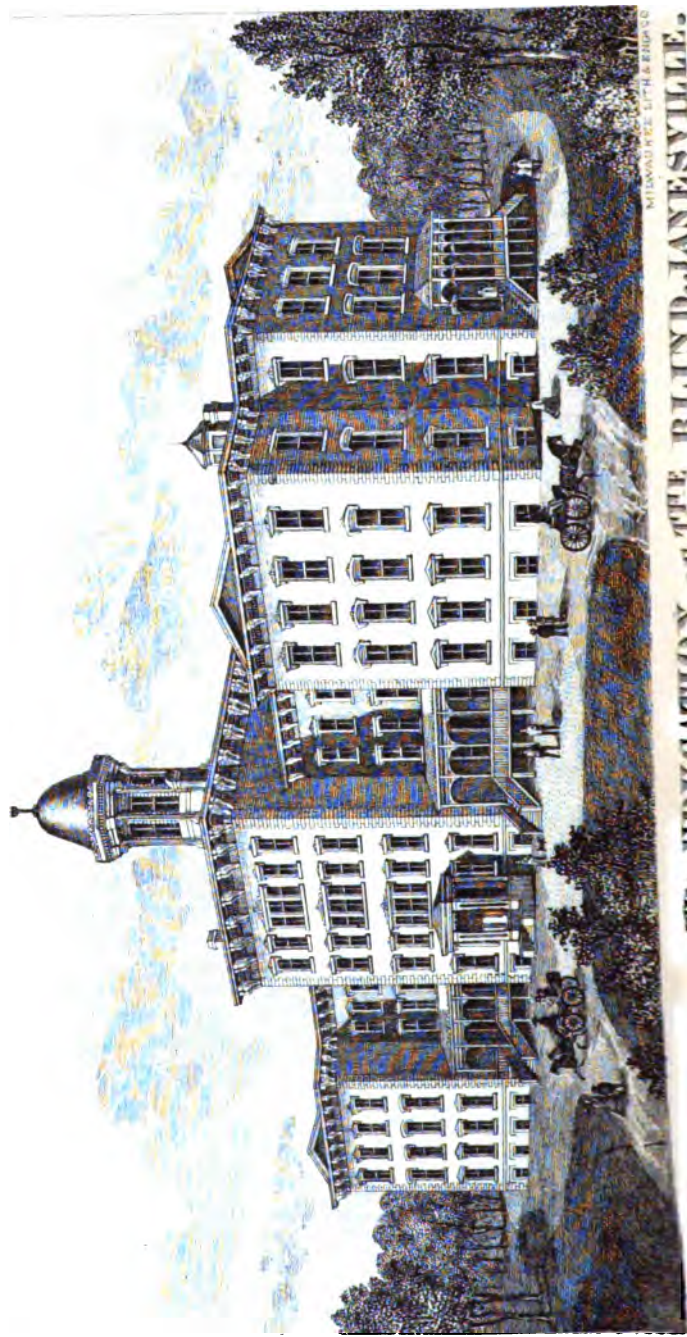
I, ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the state.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the President of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

Tuition is free to all who are admitted to the schools under the foregoing regulations. The expense of board varies according to circumstances, but is moderate, averaging about \$3.00 a week.

It is provided in section 39 of the Normal School Law, that "any person holding a diploma granted by the said Board of Regents of Normal Schools, certifying that the person holding the same is a graduate of a State Normal School, and that he is qualified to teach a common school, shall after the same has been countersigned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided in section thirty-eight of this act, be deemed qualified, and such diploma shall be a certificate of qualification to teach in any common school





NEWBOLD, PIERCE, LITTON & BROS. CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

in this state, and as such, shall have the full force and effect of a first grade certificate until annulled by the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

It is also provided in section 84, that "after any State Normal School shall have commenced its first term, and at least once in each year thereafter, it shall be visited by three suitable persons, not members of the board, but to be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall examine thoroughly into the condition, organization and management of the school, and shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction their views in regard to its success and usefulness, and any other matters they may judge expedient. Such visitors shall be appointed annually, and their report shall bear date of the 31st day of August, and cover the year preceding such date."

As an addition to the work of the Normal Schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain Teachers' Institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the Normal Schools. At present one Professor from each Normal School is employed in conducting Institutes each Spring and Fall.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

[BY THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.]

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.,
Superintendent.

WM. J. SHOWERS, Miss S. A. WATSON, Miss A. M. SMITH,
Teachers.

MAURICE D. JONES, Miss FRANCES L. COLVIN,
Teachers of Music.

Mrs. MARIA H. WHITING,
Matron.

JAMES STEPHEN,
Foreman of Shop.

HISTORY.

This Institution was the first established by the State for the benefit of the unfortunate. A school for the blind had previously been supported during the latter part of the year 1849, at Janesville, by the citizens of that place and vicinity. Its operations having been brought to the notice of the Legislature, it was, by act approved February 9, 1850, adopted by the State, which has since entirely supported it.

It is under the charge of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor. They serve for three years. It is their duty to employ a Superintendent, teachers and other persons necessary for the conduct of the school, and to direct the management of it. They are severally responsible for the proper application of all money received. They meet monthly or oftener. No per diem is re-

ceived, and no compensation made to officers of the board, except the Secretary.

The object of the Institution is declared by law to be "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of 8 and 21 years. In occasional instances others have been received.

Like almost all the schools of the kind in the country, it is open free of charge. Twice in its history, the experiment has been tried of requiring the payment of tuition, or the presentation of official certificates of inability to pay. The result in each case was so disastrous to the usefulness of the school that the original policy was speedily resumed.

The funds for the support of the Institution were for the first year derived from a tax of one-fifteenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. It has since been supported by annual appropriation.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

1850	Current expenses (by tax).....		\$1,368 62
1851	Current expenses.....	\$2,000 00	
	Building.....	3,000 00	5,000 00
1852	Current expenses.....	\$2,000 00	
	Building and furnishing.....	2,500 00	4,500 00
1853	Current expenses.....		2,500 00
1854	Current expenses.....	\$3,500 00	
	Building.....	12,000 00	15,500 00
1855	Current expenses.....	\$4,000 00	
	Building.....	5,000 00	9,000 00
1856	Current expenses.....	\$5,000 00	
	Building.....	10,000 00	15,000 00
1857	Current expenses.....	\$7,000 00	
	Building.....	15,000 00	22,000 00
1858	Current expenses.....	\$5,000 00	
	Debt on building.....	7,580 79	12,580 79
1859	Current expenses.....	\$9,000 00	
	Building.....	5,575 00	14,575 00
	Apparatus.....	1,000 00	15,575 00
1860	Current expenses.....	\$9,000 00	
	Building.....	3,200 00	12,200 00
	Furnishing.....	500 00	

Table showing appropriations made each year—continued.

1861	Current expenses	\$9,000 00	.....
	Extending heating apparatus	600 00	.....
	Fence	400 00	.....
			10,000 00
1862	Current expenses		8,800 00
1863	Current expenses	\$12,000 00	.....
	Repairing steam works	2,000 00	.....
			14,000 00
1864	Current expenses	\$15,000 00	.....
	Building shop	5,000 00	.....
			20,000 00
1865	Current expenses	\$12,500 00	.....
	Building shop	6,500 00	.....
			\$28,000 00
1866	Current expenses		16,000 00
1867	Current expenses	\$16,000 00	.....
	Pasture	1,000 00	.....
			17,000 00
1868	Current expenses	\$18,000 00	.....
	Building west wing	60,000 00	.....
			78,000 00
1869	Current expenses	\$18,000 00	.....
	Sewer	500 00	.....
			18,500 00
1870	Current expenses	\$18,000 00	.....
	Building	19,625 00	.....
	Heating and plumbing	6,675 50	.....
	Passage between old and new cellars	1,500 00	.....
	Furnishing	2,000 00	.....
			47,800 00
1871	Current expenses	\$18,300 00	.....
	Apparatus	1,000 00	.....
	Indebtedness on building	2,975 50	.....
	Gas works	2,500 00	.....
	Steam pump and hot water fixtures	600 00	.....
			25,375 50
1872	Current expenses	\$21,000 00	.....
	Land	1,400 00	.....
			22,400 00
1873	Current expenses	\$30,500 00	.....
	Land	250 00	.....
			30,750 00
	Total of twenty-four annual appropriations		\$440,297 91

The Institution was first opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of October, 1850. It occupied a rented building until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a new edifice, erected at a cost of about \$3,000.00 on the site now occupied by it. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners. The new building was so arranged as to admit of its becoming a wing of a larger one, which was begun in 1854, and so far completed in 1857, as to be partially occupied. It was finished in 1869. A small wooden building was for a long time used for a shop; but in 1864-65, an excellent brick building, 40 by 60 feet, was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing that was built proved to be extremely defective, and that portion of the house being in danger of falling, in consequence of this defect, it was taken down in 1867, and the pupils who had rooms in it were transferred to the shop building. In 1868, work was begun on an extension, which should not only

replace the demolished portion, but afford room for the growth of the school. This was completed in 1870. It constitutes the west wing of the structure, of which the old house will be the central portion whenever a corresponding wing is erected on the east. As the school has now ample room, this wing will not be built for several years. The building is of cut stone, and presents an appearance that comports well with the dignity of the State. The value of the Institution's buildings (including fixtures for heating, lighting, etc.), and grounds, is about \$162,000. Its personal property, including furniture, apparatus, library, provisions, fuel, live stock, etc., is about \$20,000.00.

TABLE showing the number of Pupils in each Institution for their Education in the United States, in comparison with the number of Blind in the State (or section) supporting each. It is compiled from the reports of the U. S. Census of 1870, the reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, the reports of the Institutions, and from data furnished in reply to special inquiry.

INSTITUTION OF	Population in 1870.	No. of Blind in 1870.	No. Blind under 20 in 1870.	Whole No. of Blind admitted to each up to 1872.	No. in Institution in October, 1872.	Percentage of Blind shown by No. present.	Percentage on No. under 20.
New York (in N. Y. city)...	4,382,759	2,213	275	1,082	*162	.30	1.06
New York (in Batavia).....	.....	.....	.....	200	130	.65	.43
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	1,767	337	753	†147	.08	.64
New England	3,487,924	1,853	218	811	†140	.08	.49
Ohio	2,660,260	1,366	220	750	†109	.10	.35
Indiana	1,680,637	991	267	450	105	.21	1.06
Iowa	1,194,030	465	94	260	§100	.10	.41
Missouri.....	1,721,295	904	230	235	96	.07	.25
Illinois	2,539,891	1,042	268	400	68	.14	.59
Wisconsin	1,054,070	409	100	191	59	.07	.36
North Carolina	1,071,361	835	161	122	58	.10	.46
Maryland (and Dist. of Col.)	912,594	505	112	129	61	.05	.21
Kentucky	1,321,017	978	218	304	47	.05	.23
Tennessee.....	1,258,530	876	162	129	41	.12	.41
Arkansas	484,471	333	97	90	40	.05	.27
Virginia	1,225,163	895	143	193	40	.05	.27
California	560,247	179	64	75	37	.05	.24
Georgia	1,184,103	740	145	112	35	.05	.27
Mississippi.....	827,922	474	91	150	25	.17	.75
Kansas	364,399	128	29	40	22	.04	.23
Louisiana	727,917	447	71	.....	20	.03	.13
Alabama	996,992	611	125	30	17	.04	.22
Texas	818,579	404	75	.....	15	.03	.21
Minnesota.....	439,706	103	24	20	14	.06	.33
South Carolina.....	705,606	451	65	.....	10	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	442,014	168	30	14	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,184,059	418	61	.....	36	.....	.....

* Excluding New Jersey pupils.

† Excluding foreign pupils, inmates of Home, and teachers.

‡ Excluding foreign pupils, outmates, domestics and teachers, on an average of three years.

§ Including members of industrial (or asylum) department.

|| In 1870.

It appears that nine Institutions have more, and seventeen have fewer pupils than the Wisconsin Institution. Those which have more are those of New York (with two Institutions), Pennsylvania, New England, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, each of which has a larger population than Wisconsin. The Iowa Institution has some asylum cases. If it were practicable to exclude the number of these from the number given, the position of that institution in the table would be changed, but probably not enough to bring it below that of Wisconsin.

Only three Institutions—those of Iowa, California and Kansas—have as large an attendance in proportion to the entire blind population of the State. Only five—those of New York (jointly), Iowa, Kansas, New England, and Minnesota—have as large an attendance in proportion to the number of blind under 20.

The number (89) in the table for Wisconsin, is the number actually in school on that day in October, 1872, in which the return was made to the Commissioner of Education. Had the whole number nominally connected with the school, or the number (76) in attendance during the year that had just closed, been given, the position of Wisconsin in the table would have been still higher.

TABLE showing the number of Pupils reported for each Year of the existence of the Institution.

NO. IN ATTEND- ANCE.	FROM	TO	NO. IN ATTEND- ANCE.	FROM	TO
8.. ..	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851	80.....	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1863
9.....	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851	84.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1863
9.....	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852	59.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
13.....	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853	58.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
16.....	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854	54.....	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
14.....	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855	54.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
19.....	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856	60.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
20.....	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857	69.....	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
25.....	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858	64.....	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
27.....	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859	68.....	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 1, 1871
34.....	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860	76.....	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1873
43.....	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861	77.....	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873

The entire number of different blind persons who have been instructed in the Institution, from its opening to the present day, is 207.

TABLE showing the number of Blind Persons in the State, as reported in the Census of the United States.

	1850.	1860.	1870
Whole number of blind persons	50	220	409
Number of blind persons under 20.....	.....	57	100

This table shows what is otherwise well known to the officers of the Institution, that many blind children still fail to receive the advantages of the school.

List of the Superintendents of the Institution, with the year during which they have severally served:

J. T. AXTELL, March, 1850, to August, 1851.
 A. McDONALD, December, 1851, to November, 1852.
 HENRY DUTTON, December, 1852, to March, 1853.
 C. B. WOODRUFF, 1853 to October, 1853.
 P. LANE, October, 1853, to March, 1856.
 W. H. CHURCHMAN, August, 1856, to October, 1861.
 T. H. LITTLE, October, 1861, and present superintendent.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in our ordinary schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later, the third department was opened.

Broom making is taught to the boys; sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane bottomed chairs to both boys and girls.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz.:

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin?

3d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

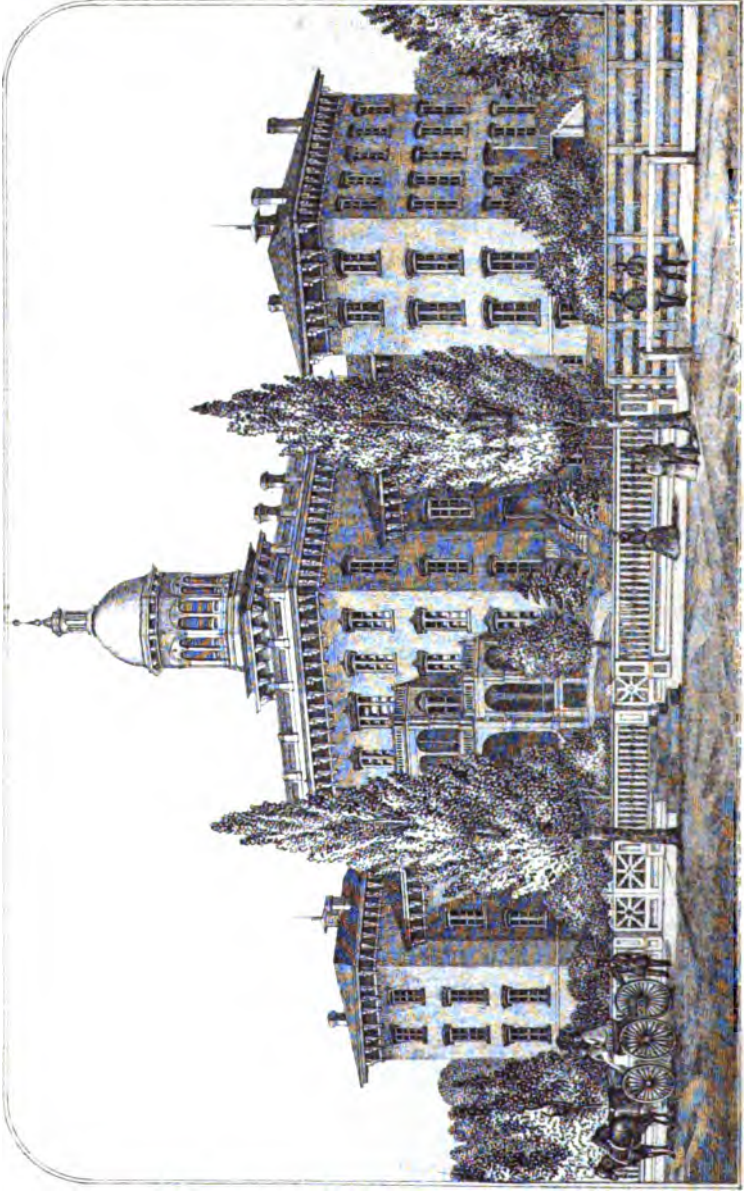
5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon the receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted; and no one must be sent to the institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the institution; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged,



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF & DUMB, DELAVAN.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS.

PRINCIPAL,
GEORGE L. WEED, JR., M. A.

INSTRUCTORS,		
L. EDDY, M. A.,	GEO. F. SCHILLING, M. A.,	EMILY EDDY,
Z. G. MCCOY,	C. L. WILLIAMS,	MARY JOHNSON,
H. PHILLIPS,		MARY E. SMITH.

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, is located in Delevan, Walworth county on the Western Union Railroad. The site is a very eligible one for a public institution, and has been rendered attractive by the tasteful arrangement of the grounds, and the careful training of foliage. The land first occupied, being 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Mr. W. K. PHOENIX, a member of the first Board of Trustees. The original boundaries were enlarged on three sides by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The building is attractive in appearance, both externally and internally, furnishing a pleasant home for an unfortunate class. The institute is under the charge of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor, each for the term of three years. It is supported by annual appropriations by the Legislature. It was originally a private school for deaf-mutes, near, and subsequently in, the village of Delavan, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852. A complete organization was effected in June following.

The design of the Institute is the education of that portion of the children and youth of the State who, on account of *Deafness*, cannot be instructed in common schools. None are admitted because of impairment of speech, the whole method of instruction being based on difficulties consequent on lack of hearing.

The education which it endeavors to furnish involves more than pertains to an ordinary school, inasmuch as it combines training which belongs to the home, but which is impracticable in the case of deaf mutes, intellectual culture which is almost the only aim of common schools, moral instruction has been unavoidably neglected, and mechanical training which will secure self-support.

Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and, to one class, by articulation. In the earlier stages of education, the books used are prepared expressly for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text books used in our common schools. The chief study is written language, which will qualify them for communication with their fellow men.

Two trades are taught—cabinetmaking and shoemaking. The shop for

the former was opened in March, 1860; the latter, subsequently. While their profit, or even paying expenses, ought not to be the test of their value—which consists chiefly in fitting the pupils for earning a livelihood—these shops have become self-supporting.

The whole number of pupils who have been instructed, in twenty-one years, is three hundred and seventy-four; of whom one hundred and forty-eight were in attendance October 1, 1873, which is nearly as large a number as is practicable in the present edifice. Besides these there are, according to the census and other returns, at least one hundred more between the ages of ten and twenty, and it is believed that fuller information would greatly increase the number of those who ought to be under instruction. The census list and the books of the Institute contain the names of about five hundred deaf mutes of all ages in the State. Probably the number is much greater.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

YEAR.	Building.	Current Expenses.	Total.
1853.....	\$3,000 00	\$300 00	\$3,500 00
1853.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00
1854.....	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00
1855.....	500 00	7,000 00	7,500 00
1856.....	300 00	7,000 00	7,300 00
1857.....	22,500 00	12,000 00	34,500 00
1858.....	6,500 00	9,000 00	15,500 00
1859.....	4,500 00	15,100 00	19,600 00
1860.....	15,900 00	13,550 00	29,450 00
1861.....	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00
1862.....	.....	12,200 00	12,200 00
1863.....	.....	13,250 00	13,250 00
1864.....	.....	15,550 00	15,550 00
1865.....	23,000 00	19,000 00	41,000 00
1866.....	13,901 85	27,684 48	41,586 33
1867.....	8,000 00	27,000 00	35,000 00
1868.....	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00
1869.....	3,000 00	30,000 00	33,000 00
1870.....	4,176 00	30,000 00	34,176 00
1871.....	.....	38,364 00	38,364 00
1872.....	.....	37,949 00	37,949 00
1873.....	.....	26,500 00	26,500 00
Totals.....	\$109,277 35	\$396,147 48	\$505,424 83

TABLE giving the attendance each year since the incorporation of the Institute to the present time:

Pupils.	Pupils.
In the year 1853..... 8	In the year 1863..... 89
.....do..... 1853..... 16	.....do..... 1864..... 80
.....do..... 1854..... 31	.....do..... 1865..... 91
.....do..... 1855..... 34	.....do..... 1866..... 104
.....do..... 1856..... 49	.....do..... 1867..... 108
.....do..... 1857..... 56	.....do..... 1868..... 95
.....do..... 1858..... 53	.....do..... 1869..... 112
.....do..... 1859..... 79	.....do..... 1870..... 144
.....do..... 1860..... 87	.....do..... 1871..... 149
.....do..... 1861..... 86do..... 1872..... 164
.....do..... 1862..... 63do..... 1873..... 176

STATE INSTITUTIONS — DEAF AND DUMB.

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The *proper* age for the admission of pupils is twelve years. None are received under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. There is no charge, for children of the state, for board and tuition, but their friends are expected to furnish clothing and pay incidental expenses. The school year commences on the first Wednesday of September; the financial year on the first day of October.

TABLE showing the relative position of the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, among similar schools in the United States.

	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of open'g.	No. of pupils in 1878.	Semi-Mute.
1	American Asylum.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1817	290	17
2	New York Institution....	New York, N. Y.....	1818	588	43
3	Pennsylvania Institution.	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1820	263	23
4	Kentucky Institution....	Danville, Ky.....	1823	.....	.....
5	Ohio Institution.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	1829	288	25
6	Virginia Institution.....	Stanton, Va.....	1830	89	5
7	Indiana Institution.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1844	304	.....
8	Tennessee School.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1845	108	9
9	North Carolina Institut'n	Raleigh, N. C.....	1845	119	8
10	Illinois Institution.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	1846	309	25
11	Georgia Institution.....	Cave Spring, Ga.....	1846	61	8
12	South Carolina Institut'n	Cedar Spring, S. C....	1849	23	3
13	Missouri Asylum.....	Fulton, Mo.....	1851	186	14
14	Louisiana Institution....	Baton Rouge, La.....	1852	54	4
15	Wisconsin Institution....	Delavan, Wis.....	1853	164	5
16	Michigan Institution....	Flint, Mich.....	1854	159	25
17	Iowa Institution.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa..	1855	131	14
18	Mississippi Institution..	Jackson, Miss.....	1856	43	5
19	Texas Institution.....	Austin, Texas.....	1857	30	2
20	Columbia Institution....	Washington, D. C.....	1857	117	23
21	Alabama Institution....	Talladega, Ala.....	1858	59	.....
22	California Institution....	Oakland, Cal.....	1860	60	5
23	St. Bridget's Ins. (Cath.).	St. Louis, Mo.....	1860	11	.....
24	Kansas Institution.....	Olathe, Kansas.....	1863	69	9
25	St. Mary's Asyl'm (Cath.).	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1863	58	4
26	Minnesota Institution....	Faribault, Minn.....	1863	60	7
27	Inst. for Improved Inst..	New York, N. Y.....	1867	80	24
28	Clark Institution.....	Northampton, Mass..	1867	60	20
29	Arkansas Institution....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1867	68	5
30	Maryland Institution....	Frederick City, Md....	1868	102	.....
31	Nebraska Institution....	Omaha, Neb.....	1868	26	3
32	Pittsburg Day School....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	1869	43	7
33	Boston Day School.....	Boston, Mass.....	1869	55	10
34	Whipple's Home.....	Mystic, Conn.....	1869	4	1
35	West Virginia Institution	Romney, W. Virginia..	1869	56	9
36	Oregon Institution.....	Salem, Oregon.....	1870	24	6
36	Institutions in the U. S..	.....	.....	4,253	378

LIST OF PRINCIPALS OF THE INSTITUTE.

J. R. BRADWAY, 1858.

LOUIS H. JENKINS, 1858-1855.

J. B. OFFICER, 1856-65.

W. H. MILLIGAN, 1865-1868.

E. C. STONE, 1868-1871.

Geo. L. Wren, Jr. 1871 Present Principal.

The first mover in the interests of deaf-mute instruction in this State, was Mr. EBENEZER CHEESEBRO, a resident of Walworth County, who had a deaf and dumb daughter who had been educated at the New York Institution. The school now numbers more than twenty-fold what it did originally, and is increasing every year. It is an index to the growth of the State, and an illustration of the increasing demand for benevolent labor. The people, through their representatives, and many of them directly, have ever manifested a special interest in its work. The state now numbers among its worthy citizens, many who, but for this Institute, would be the most ignorant of its population, and perhaps almoners upon its bounty. The present edifice was never designed for the numbers that should now occupy it, and plans are maturing for increased accommodations.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MARK RANNEY, M. D.
Superintendent.

E. M. WIGGINGTON, M. D.
First Assistant Physician.

Mrs. M. C. HALLIDAY,
Matron.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M.D.
Second Assistant Physician.

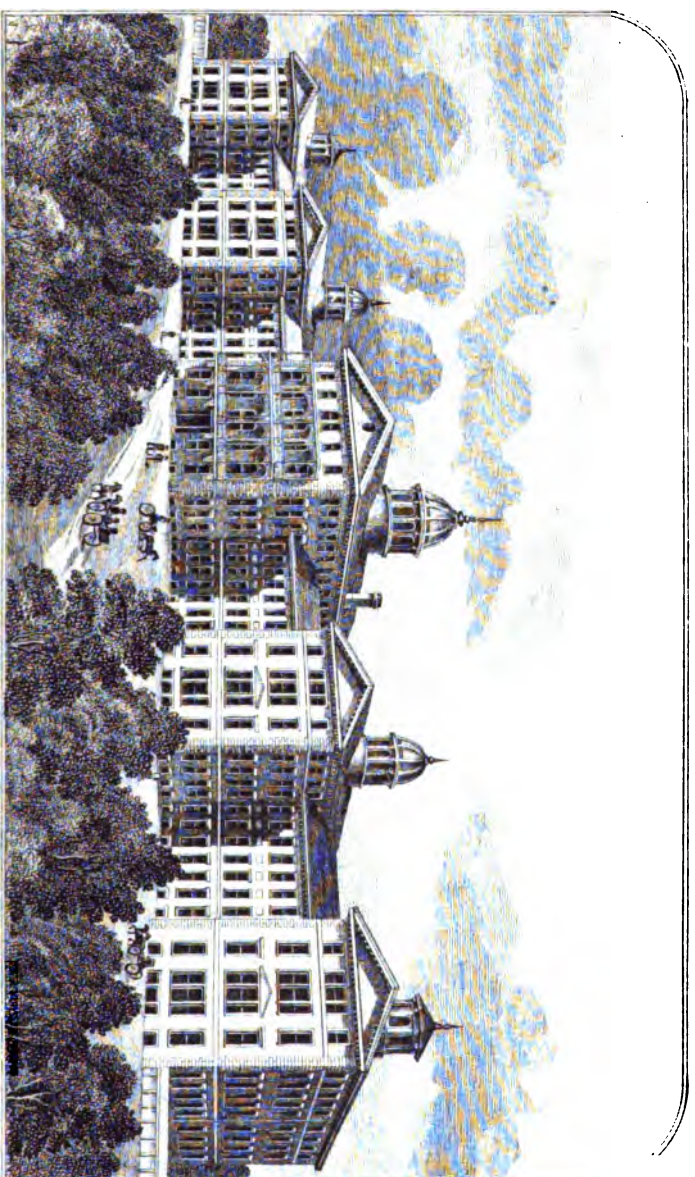
PETER GARDNER,
Steward.

HISTORY.

The first legislation in Wisconsin providing for the insane, was the passage of an act, in 1854, for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, near Madison, Dane County. The act provided for the appointment of three Building Commissioners and a Superintendent, with authority to select a site, which should contain at least 100 acres, and at a cost not exceeding \$1,500, and construct a building after the plan of the Worcester (Mass.) Hospital, with power to make alterations which would not materially change the plan or increase the expense. Under the provisions of this act, D. S. VITRUM, Dr. S. G. BUSH, and A. S. SANBORN, were appointed Commissioners, and Dr. GEO. R. McLEAN was appointed Superintendent.

The Commissioners selected for site the farm, containing 104.80 acres, upon the north shore of Lake Mendota, and four miles directly north of the Capitol Square, on which the present hospital buildings are located. But the Commissioners, with the Superintendent, after a careful examination of the subject,—we think wisely,—concluded to adopt a plan of building more in accordance with the improved style of construction, and much better adapted for the purposes of a Hospital for the Insane than the Worcester building—adopted the plan on which the present hospital buildings have been erected.

This deviation from the provisions of the law in regard to the plan of the building, together with rumors that the interests of the State had not been properly protected in making the contract, caused the Legislature of 1855 to repeal the law of 1854, and the work of building was suspended.



WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR MADISON.

This first effort to provide for the insane cost the State \$37,102.33, of which \$1,500 was paid for the site.

The next movement by the State to provide for the insane, and which resulted in the erection of the present building, was in 1857, by the passage of "an act to provide for a State Hospital for the Insane; the aggregate cost of the institution, when completed, with the location, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars." Messrs. L. J. FARWELL, LEVI STERLING and JOHN P. MCGEEON were appointed building commissioners, and S. V. SHIPMAN, architect, and under this supervision the center building and one section of one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the east of the center were erected, and were completed and opened for patients in July, 1860.

In 1861, provision was made for the erection of one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side, which was completed and opened for the reception of patients in July, 1863.

In 1866, an act was passed providing for one longitudinal and one transverse wing on each side. These last additions were completed and opened for patients in June, 1868.

The entire length of the hospital building is 509 feet, the center building being 65 x 120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. These elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming lands, to the extent of 398 acres, and when the extensions and improvements contemplated are added, will make it a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin, and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection. The construction of the Madison and Baraboo Railroad, with a station in the northeast corner of the hospital farm, gives the institution a railroad connection, the absence of which has heretofore been a serious drawback to the locality.

In 1839, an act was passed for the government of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, with a board of seven Trustees. In 1860, the law of 1839 was repealed, and another act passed for the government of the Hospital with a board of fifteen Trustees. This law provided, "that all insane persons residents of this State, who may be admitted into said hospital, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State." In 1866, an act was passed requiring those who had the ability, to pay for their maintenance, while inmates of the hospital, and the Trustees fixed the amount in such cases at \$3 per week. This law was repealed in 1867, again leaving the State to provide for the entire expense of supporting the hospital.

The Legislature of 1871 made some important changes in the law governing of the hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and required to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly. And again, in 1873, this law was changed, to embrace the government of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. The most important change made by these acts, is contained in section 12, chapter 178, General Laws, 1873, which is as follows: "All insane persons, residents of this State, who may be admitted into said

hospital for treatment, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State. *provided*, the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for the support of such patient, and for all necessary clothing when it is not otherwise supplied: *provided, further*, that the relatives, friends or guardians of any patient shall have the privilege of paying for the maintenance and clothing of such patient, or any part thereof, and the superintendent shall cause the accounts of such patients to be credited with any sums so paid; *and provided, further*, that if the relatives or immediate friends of any patient shall desire it, and shall pay the expenses thereof, such patient may have special care, and may be provided with a special attendant, as may be agreed upon with the superintendent. In all cases, the charge for such special care and attendance shall be paid quarterly, in advance."

J. EDWARDS LEE, M.D., was the first Medical Superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the centre building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following, appointed JOHN P. CLEMENT, M.D., to supercede Dr. LEE, as Superintendent, and in June, 1860, Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY was appointed Matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860, and on the first day of October, 1872, there were 373 patients in the Hospital.

Dr. CLEMENT resigned, January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20th, the Hospital was in charge of JOHN W. SAWYER, M.D., Assistant Physician when A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, M.D., was elected Superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned, June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D.

Mr. McDILL resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, Dr. MARK RANNEY was appointed Superintendent and entered upon his duties July 23.

STATE INSTITUTIONS—WISCONSIN HOSPITAL.

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AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

1861	From Drs. Clement & Favill, services.....		\$38 80
1862	For support of patients out of State.....		136 87
1863	For sale of old boiler.....		500 00
1864	From I. Parkins, refunded.....		50 00
1866	For maintenance of patients.....	\$1,000 00	
	For sundry articles sold.....	340 00	
			1,340 00
1867	Maintenance of patients.....	\$1,284 11	
	Sundries.....	400 00	
			1,684 11
1868	Sundry articles sold.....		739 47
1869	Support of one patient.....	\$200 00	
	Sundry articles sold.....	1,810 92	
			2,010 92
1870	Sundry articles sold.....		1,941 03
1871	For maintenance and clothing of patients.....	\$3,198 28	
	For sundries sold.....	1,324 80	
			4,523 08
1872	For maintenance and clothing patients.....	\$3,908 46	
	For sundries sold.....	1,561 55	
	For counties.....	12,446 87	
			18,916 88
	Total.....		\$31,868 84
	Appropriations.....		1,085,162 26
	Total from all sources.....		\$1,117,031 10

EXPENDITURES on account of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for all purposes, to Sept. 30, 1872.

Year.	Buildings.*	Current Expenses.	Total.
1854-1856.....	\$37,102 26		\$37,102 26
1857.....	419 25		419 25
1858.....	37,009 87		37,009 87
1859.....	72,839 43		72,839 43
1860.....	42,055 66	23,575 99	65,631 65
1861.....	30,724 24	21,602 18	52,326 42
1862.....	23,645 06	23,086 49	46,731 55
1863.....	7,074 54	21,716 86	28,791 40
1864.....	3,351 25	25,811 12	29,162 37
1865.....	4,348 26	47,309 78	51,658 04
1866.....	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80
1867.....	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,230 87
1868.....	65,261 97	46,518 00	111,779 97
1869.....	26,827 63	71,230 08	98,057 71
1870.....	15,361 52	80,518 87	95,880 39
1871.....	18,043 26	76,890 61	94,933 87
1872.....	19,306 23	86,770 56	106,076 79
1873.....	51,575 00	57,663 15	109,238 15
Total.....	\$516,576 48	\$896,849 06	\$1,413,425 54

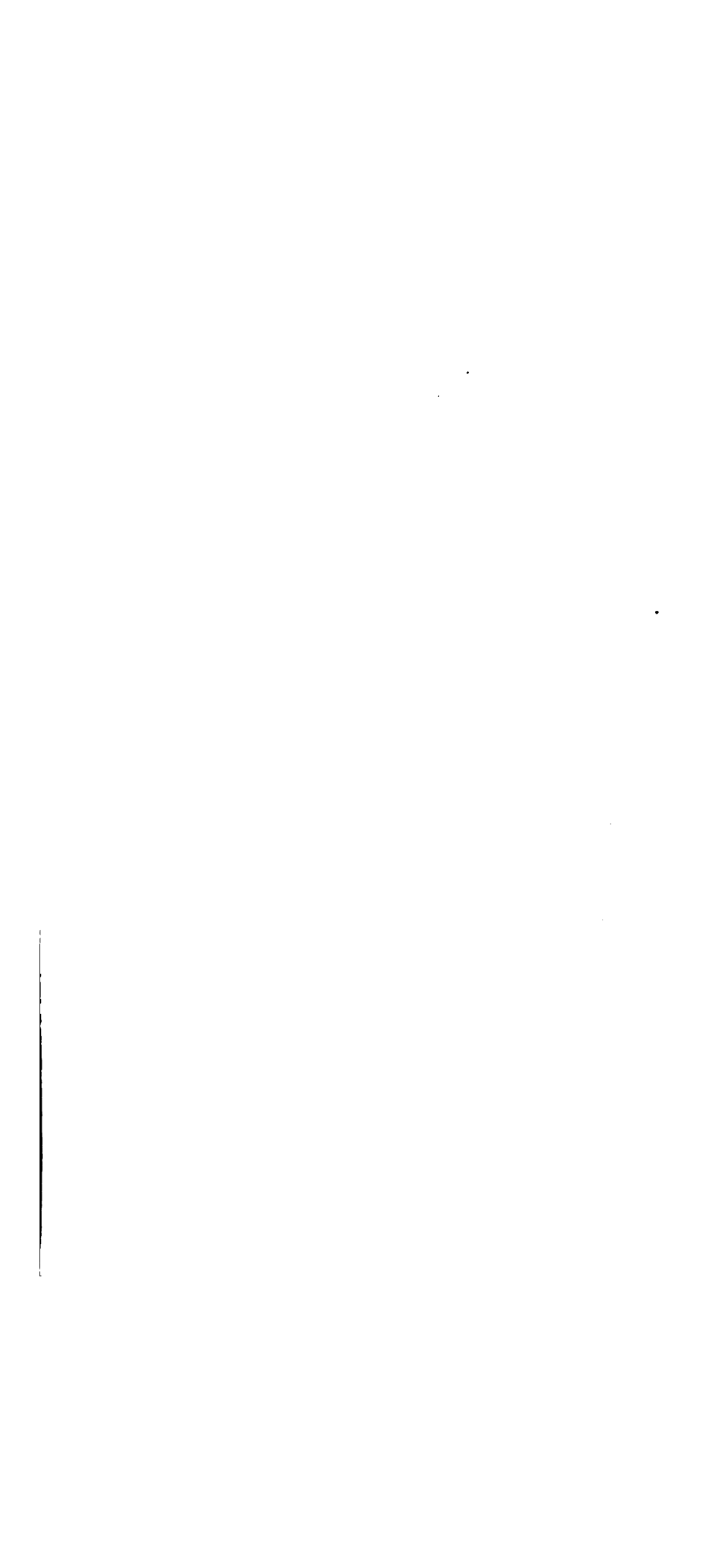
*Buildings and all kinds of improvements, extraordinary repairs and real estate.

TABLE showing the whole number of patients each year, the average number, the number at the end of each year, the current expenses for each year, and the annual expense of each patient per week for each year the hospital has been in operation.

YEAR.	Whole number.	Average number.	Number at end of year.	Current expenses each year.	Annual expenses per patient.	Expenses per week per patient.
1860.....	45	7	41	\$3,875 89	.....	.....
1861.....	147	90	103	31,602 18	\$240 06	\$4 61
1862.....	192	117	181	23,088 49	196 90	3 79
1863.....	254	162	188	31,716 36	196 75	3 75
1864.....	300	187	170	35,511 12	188 83	3 63
1865.....	257	179	177	47,806 78	264 80	5 08
1866.....	273	181	180	40,495 60	233 73	4 30
1867.....	294	186	180	44,118 87	236 28	4 50
1868.....	355	208	246	46,818 00	230 62	4 43
1869.....	455	310	264	71,320 08	230 08	4 42
1870.....	552	363	260	80,518 87	223 66	4 30
1871.....	594	389	265	78,820 61	214 17	4 12
1872.....	581	366	373	86,770 56	257 43	4 59
1873.....	585	329	314	87,568 15	266 15	5 12

TABLE showing the number of cases admitted from each county from the opening of the Hospital, and the number from each county remaining, September 30, 1873.

RESIDENCE.	Adm.	Rem.	RESIDENCE.	Adm.	Rem.
Adams.....	9	5	Manitowoc.....	26	.....
Ashland.....	.....	.....	Marathon.....	3	.....
Barron.....	.....	.....	Marquette.....	12	.....
Bayfield.....	.....	.....	Monroe.....	11	5
Brown.....	25	.....	Oconto.....	14	.....
Buffalo.....	11	3	Outagamie.....	20	.....
Burnett.....	3	1	Ozaukee.....	22	.....
Calumet.....	12	.....	Pepin.....	9	1
Chippewa.....	8	3	Pierce.....	6	3
Clark.....	3	1	Polk.....	6	4
Columbia.....	77	18	Portage.....	17	.....
Crawford.....	23	8	Racine.....	53	8
Dane.....	177	33	Richland.....	21	7
Dodge.....	75	.....	Rock.....	100	20
Door.....	4	.....	St. Croix.....	16	3
Douglas.....	1	1	Sauk.....	51	12
Dunn.....	10	3	Shawano.....	3	.....
Eau Claire.....	14	6	Sheboygan.....	33	.....
Fond du Lac.....	84	.....	Trempealeau.....	14	4
Grant.....	77	19	Vernon.....	18	.....
Green.....	44	12	Walworth.....	73	8
Green Lake.....	19	.....	Washington.....	31	.....
Iowa.....	59	13	Waukesha.....	73	16
Jackson.....	9	3	Waupaca.....	19	.....
Jefferson.....	70	.....	Wausara.....	8	.....
Juneau.....	23	7	Winnebago.....	47	1
Kenosha.....	33	6	Wood.....	4	.....
Kewaunee.....	3	.....	Milwaukee.....	171	45
La Crosse.....	33	11			
La Fayette.....	43	9	Total.....	1,866	314





**PLAN OF THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR OSHKOSH, WIS.
IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.**

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NEAR OSHKOSH.

RESIDENT OFFICERS. .

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.,
*Superintendent.*WILLIAM A. GORDON, M. D.
*Assistant Physician.*JOSEPH BUTLER,
*Steward.*MRS. L. A. BUTLER,
Matron.

At the session of the Legislature of 1870, a law was passed authorizing the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane; and it provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of one from each Congressional District, who, together with the Medical Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, shall select a site for the new Hospital. Under this authority, Messrs. WYMAN SPOONER, HIRSH H. GILES, H. N. SMITH, J. T. KINGSTON, E. W. YOUNG and P. SKIFFLE, were appointed as locating Commissioners.

After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 837 67-100 acres of land, about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, and near the line of the Northwestern Railroad. The site is pronounced a good one.

Under the same law, when a location was agreed upon, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Board of three Building Commissioners, and on the 16th of September, 1870, Messrs. E. M. DAWFORTH, D. W. MAXON and A. M. SKIFFLE, were appointed such Board.

The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building have been completed, and the first patient was admitted on the 21st day of April, 1873. Room is afforded for the reception of about 215 patients. The Board of Directors met at Oshkosh in December last, and elected Dr. W. KEMPSTER, of Utica, N. Y., Superintendent of the Hospital.

The annual report of the superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, shows the following:

	Men.	Women	Total.
Whole number admitted	108	108	216
Whole number discharged	4	5	9
Remaining, September 30, 1873.....	103	103	206

The following counties have been assigned to the Northern District with the number of patients which each county is entitled to in the Hospital.

COUNTIES.	Pa- tients	COUNTIES.	Pa- tients
Brown	13	Shawano	2
Calumet	6	Sheboygan	19
Dodge	24	Waupaca	8
Fond du Lac	23	Waushara	6
Door	8	Winnebago	19
Green Lake	7	Wood	2
Kewaunee	5	Oconto	4
Manitowoc	17	Marquette	4
Marathon	8	Jefferson	17
Outagamie	9	Washington	12
Ozaukee	7		
Portage	5	Total	215

APPROPRIATIONS have been made for the Hospital, thus far, as follows:

1870.

For locating and securing site and commencing the building... \$125,000 00

1871.

For completing north wing	\$44,000 00	.....
For sewerage, air ducts and water	8,000 00	.....
For kitchen, laundry and engine house	48,500 00	.....
For heating, laundry and culinary apparatus	25,500 00	.....
		<u>126,000 00</u>

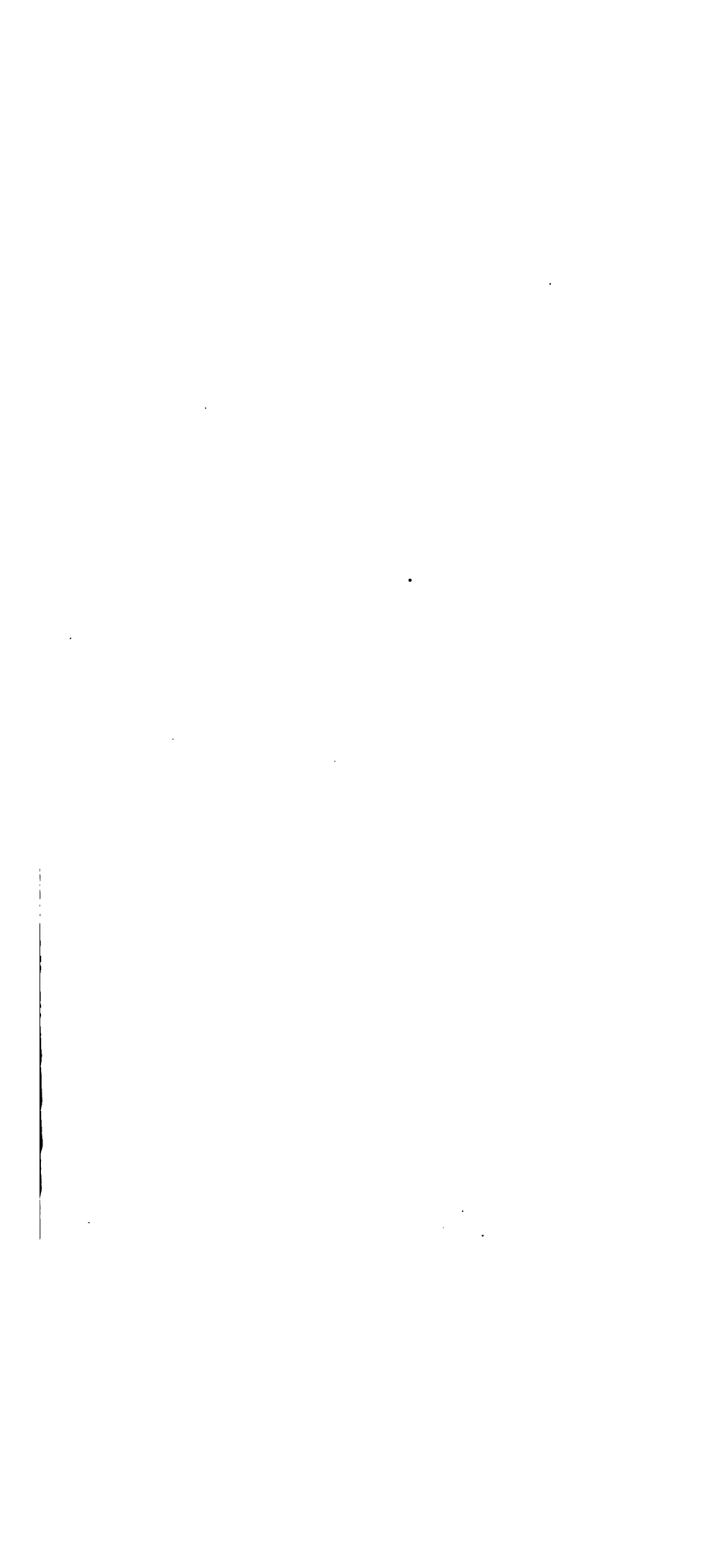
1872.

For central building	\$91,800 00	.....
For lighting, fixtures and furniture	31,500 00	.....
For barns, fences and roads, etc.	6,700 00	.....
For purchase of land	2,000 00	.....
		<u>132,000 00</u>

1873.

For current expenses	\$45,000 00	.....
For improvement of grounds, etc.	5,000 00	.....
For water supply	10,000 00
For furniture, etc.	9,000 00
		<u>69,000 00</u>

Total expenditures	<u>\$422,000 00</u>
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SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.
MADISON.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

R. W. BURTON,
Superintendent.

Mrs. E. W. BURTON,
Matron.

A. J. WARD,
Physician.

HISTORY.

The first bill for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home was introduced in the Assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing the present establishment was enacted by the Legislature of 1866, although the Home was opened January 1, 1866; the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The amount received from this source was \$12,834.69. The building, on the bank of Lake Monona, not quite a mile from the Capitol Square, was erected for a residence, by Governor FARWELL, in 1836. During the war, it was purchased by the U. S. Government and converted into the widely known "Harvey Hospital," for the care and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. The property was purchased by the State for \$10,000, and the Home became a State institution, March 31, 1866. Prior to the purchase of the property by the State, the institution had been opened by Mrs. HARVEY and a temporary Board of Trustees. Under their direction, the building was thoroughly refitted and furnished, and at the time the State took possession, there were eighty-four orphans duly admitted and properly cared for. Mrs. C. A. P. HARVEY, the widow of Governor HARVEY, was the first Superintendent. On the first of May, 1867, Mrs. HARVEY resigned as Superintendent, and General HENDEN as Financial Agent. Mr. F. B. BREWER succeeded Mrs. HARVEY as Superintendent, and Mrs. BREWER was appointed Matron. Mr. BREWER resigned the first of January, 1868, and Rev. I. N. CUNDALL was elected to the position. After filling it over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by W. P. TOWERS, and MARY TOWERS, his wife, as the Matron. Mr. TOWERS resigned March 1, 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. R. W. BURTON, who is the present Superintendent.

The orphans are not only maintained, but educated, and are brought up to habits of industry, although the limited ground surrounding the institution prevents much being done in this way, that otherwise should and would be done.

Under a law of 1870, six of the pupils of the Home have been sent to the Normal School at Whitewater, to be educated at the expense of the State for two years. The expense of doing this shall not exceed \$200 per year for each pupil.

By a law of 1870, \$300 per year for three years, were appropriated for purchasing and maintaining a library for the use of the pupils of the Home.

The establishment of the Home is based on the idea that the orphans when fifteen years of age, will not longer need its protection; and considering this, the prospect is that the Institution, in a few more years, will have served its purpose, and will then be closed. But it will always be remembered as a proud memento of the tender regard of the people of Wisconsin for the sons and daughters of the gallant Badgers who fell during the late war.

Hon. B. F. HOPKINS, the deceased M. C. from the 2d district, was active in authorizing and organizing this Institution, and his efforts in its behalf were from first to last, unremitting and successful.

On September 30, 1873, there were 153 children in the Home, and 5 accepted applications, making a total of 158, which is 62 less than on September, 1872.

The Legislature of 1872 appropriated \$50,000 for the current expenses of the year; in 1873 there were \$30,000 appropriated, and the current expenses of the coming year are put at \$30,000.

In 1871 the Home received \$33,000 in bonds and \$554.97 accrued interest, after paying all the expenses in securing this magnificent bequest; which was the Home's share of nearly one hundred thousand dollars left by HORATIO WARD, deceased, an eminent American banker, who died in London, England, to the various Homes that have been formed throughout the loyal States for the orphans by the late war for the restoration of the Union. The philanthropic testator expressed his desire as to the disposition of this fund as follows: "I judge that the interest only, for a time, will be used, and that the bequest will be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit them out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund."

The Legislature of 1872 enacted a law to the effect that the board of trustees of the Home shall be the legal guardians of all children of the Home who have no legal guardian, with authority to receive their back pay, etc. The trustees may, from time to time, with the consent of the Governor, bind any child that is an inmate of the Home, for such time and for such purpose as such trustees shall deem proper.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

By law, enacted in 1851, Messrs. JOHN BULLEN, JOHN TAYLOR and A. W. WORTH were appointed commissioners to determine the best point in Wisconsin for the location of a State Prison. They examined Madison, Portland, Genesee, Horicon, Kaukauna and Waupun, and on the 4th of July, 1851, a majority of the commissioners, Messrs. BULLEN and TAYLOR, decided to locate at Waupun, Mr. WORTH dissenting in favor of Madison. SHERMOUR WILCOX, Esq., of Waupun, donated twenty acres of land as a site for the prison buildings. On the 21st of July, 1851, a contract was made with JAMES K. SMITH for the construction of a main upright part of a temporary prison for \$4,600. The commissioners estimated the sum necessary to continue the erection of a State Prison, and pay indebtedness, at \$25,000, and also recommended the purchase, for \$300, of an additional twenty acres for the prison site, which recommendation, up to the present time, does not appear to have been acted on.

HENRY BROWN was the first State Prison Commissioner, and the first annual report is dated December 31, 1852. From April 1 to December 31, 1852, 31 convicts were imprisoned. In 1852, the Commissioner recommended the construction of a permanent stone wing to cost \$12,624.00, and put the value of personal property belonging to the prison at \$4,181.71. From April 1, to December 1, 1853, 64 convicts were imprisoned. On July 12, 1853, the Legislature directed the Commissioner to let the contract for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and on the 14th of December, 1853, ANDREW PROUDVIR contracted to complete the work by December 26, 1854.

In May, 1870, the workshops of the prison, 300,000 feet of lumber, considerable cordwood and other property, were destroyed by fire; but the loss has been fully repaired, and the shops are now in much better condition than they were before the fire, and are supplied with improved machinery throughout.

STATISTICAL TABLES

SHOWING the various characteristics and relations of prisoners received since the organization of the Prison—said statistics dating back to the reception of each prisoner.

Whole number of convicts received since April 1, 1851.....	1,799
Number remaining September 30, 1873	186
Received during the year	81
Convicts imprisoned for life	26
Number remaining September 30, 1873	180

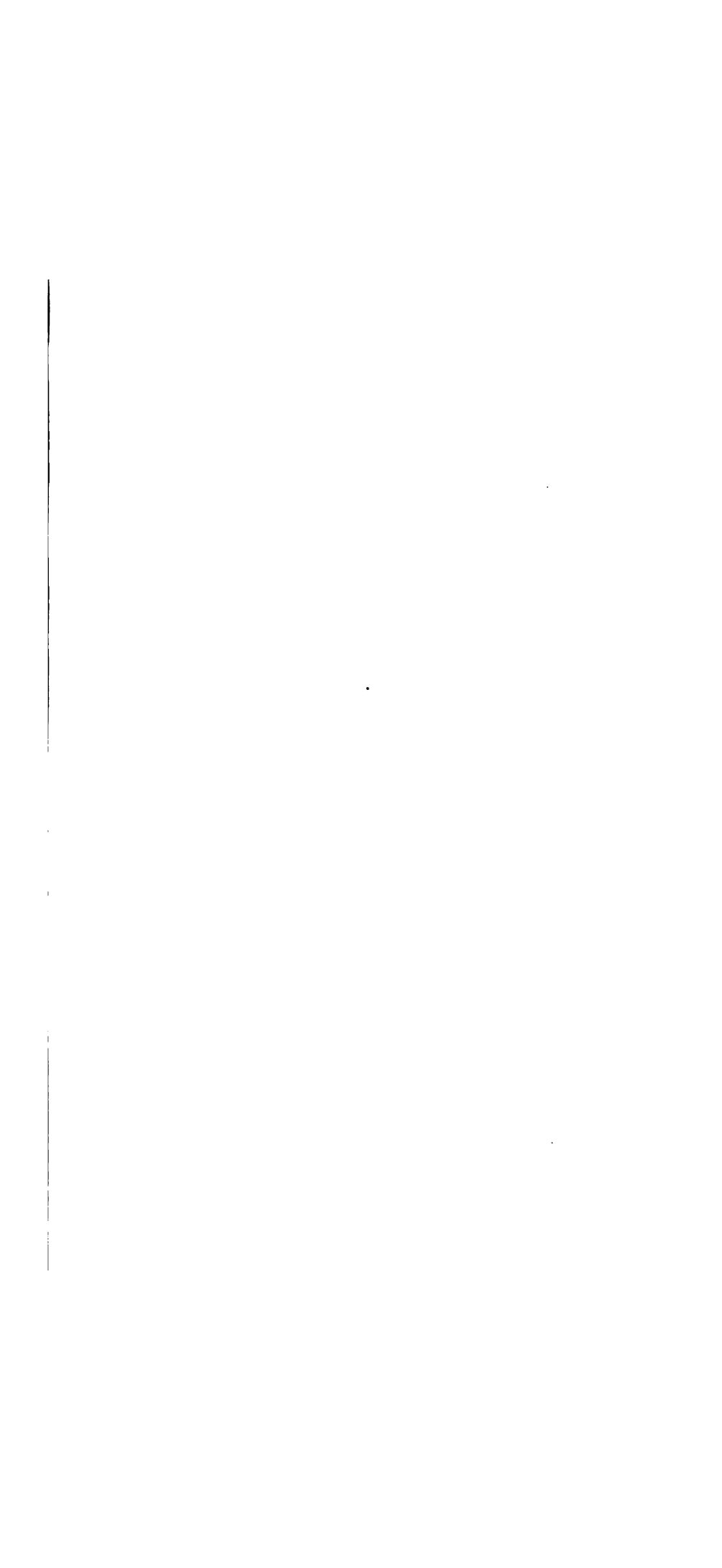
NATIVITY.

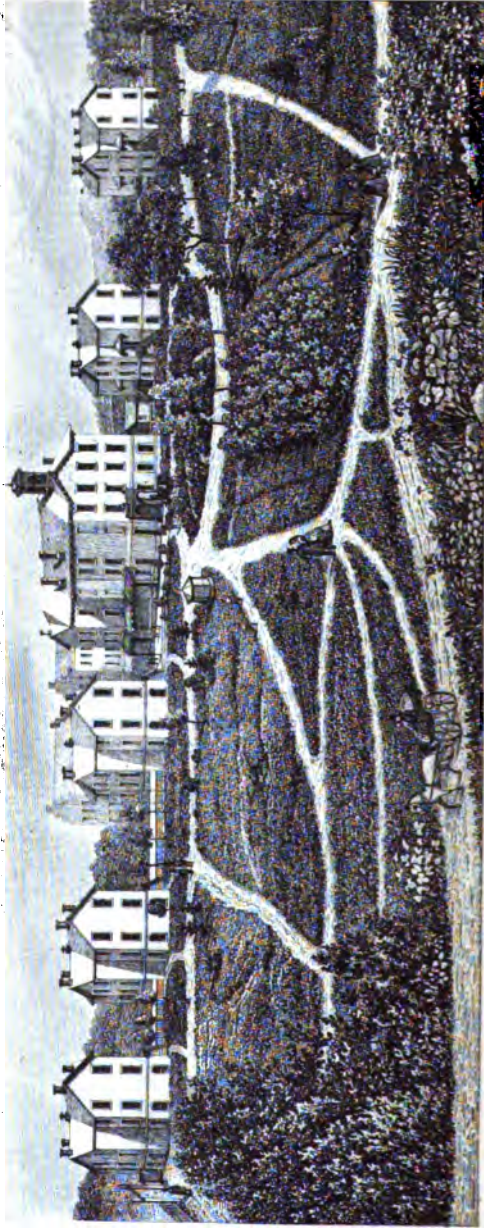
		Total.	Perct.
American		971	53.93
Foreign		828	45.08
Aggregate.....		1,799	100.00

AGES.		COLOR.	
Under 12 years	3	White	1,473
From 12 to 20.....	349	Black	46
From 20 to 30.....	791	Indian	6
From 30 to 40.....	387	Mulatto	5
From 40 to 50.....	163		
From 50 to 60.....	81	Total.....	1,799
From 60 to 70.....	19		
From 70 to 80.....	7		
Total.....	1,799	SEX.	
		Males	1,689
		Females.....	100
		Total.....	1,799

COUNTIES WHERE SENTENCED.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Adams	5	Milwaukee	555
Brown	40	Monroe	29
Buffalo	3	Oconto	7
Calumet	3	Outagamie	14
Chippewa	10	Ozaukee	5
Clark	3	Pepin	4
Columbia	61	Pierce	9
Crawford	23	Polk	3
Dane	115	Portage	8
Dodge	61	Racine	72
Douglas	1	Richland	7
Dunn	6	Rock	119
Eau Claire	18	Sauk	17
Fond du Lac	49	Shawano	4
Grant	26	Sheboygan	15
Green	23	St. Croix	12
Green Lake	7	Trempealeau	4
Iowa	21	Vernon	20
Jackson	14	Walworth	49
Jefferson	63	Washington	9
Juneau	17	Waukesha	42
Kenosha	30	Waupaca	12
Kewaunee	1	Waushara	6
La Crosse	76	Winebago	30
La Fayette	16	Wood	2
Manitowoc	23		
Marathon	3	Total	1,799
Marquette	12		





THE BRADDOCK LITHOGRAPH CO.

WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAIKESHIA.

A.D. Hendrickson Supt.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,
*Superintendent.*MRS. A. D. HENDRICKSON
Matron.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. It was organized as a House of Refuge and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the travelling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile delinquents within our borders.

Section 1 of chapter 86 of the general laws of 1870, as amended in 1873, enacts that "the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of ten and sixteen years who shall be legally committed to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment."

Section eight of said chapter sixty-six as amended reads as follows: "The courts and several magistrates in any county in this state, may, in their discretion, sentence to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor, and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them of any offense which under the existing laws would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and the said several courts may, in their discretion, commit to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any male child within the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parents or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parents or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and welfare of such child manifestly required that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys: *provided*, in all cases, the terms of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years.

The whole number of inmates in the Institution, since it was opened in July, 1860, to September 30, 1873, is 966. Of this number, 73 were girls and 293 were boys.

The successive annual reports show that the number of inmates was as follows:

YEAR.	Whole number during year.	At close of year.
1861	39	39
1862	80	55
1863	98	72
1864 .....	.....	127
1865	245	165
1866	209	124
1867	217	155
1868	227	163
1869	233	178
1870	238	206
1871	238	239
1872	247	273
1873	262	281

TABLE showing the counties from which they were committed.

COUNTIES.	Prev. Year.	Past Year.	Total	COUNTIES.	Prev. Year.	Past Year.	Total.
Manitowoc.....	4	.....	4	Pierce.....	.....	1	1
Jefferson.....	14	5	19	Monroe.....	2	1	3
Iowa.....	3	.....	3	Green.....	7	1	8
Sauk.....	6	2	7	La Fayette.....	2	.....	2
Rock.....	12	4	16	Marathon.....	1	.....	1
Kenosha.....	10	.....	10	Oconto.....	1	1	2
Milwaukee.....	45	7	52	Richland.....	.....	1	1
Walworth.....	1	3	4	Grant.....	5	.....	5
Fond du Lac.....	27	15	42	Calumet.....	2	.....	2
Sheboygan.....	7	3	10	La Crosse.....	2	1	4
Green Lake.....	10	2	12	St. Croix.....	2	.....	2
Dodge.....	15	3	18	Waupaca.....	1	.....	1
Waukesha.....	12	2	14	Trompsdaleau.....	1	.....	1
Racine.....	12	1	13	Dunn.....	1	1	2
Winnebago.....	22	2	24	Jackson.....	1	.....	1
Dane.....	11	8	19	Marquette.....	1	.....	1
Columbia.....	7	8	15	Wausara.....	4	1	5
Brown.....	16	4	20	Juneau.....	1	2	3
Crawford.....	7	.....	7				
Outagamie.....	3	1	4		222	80	302

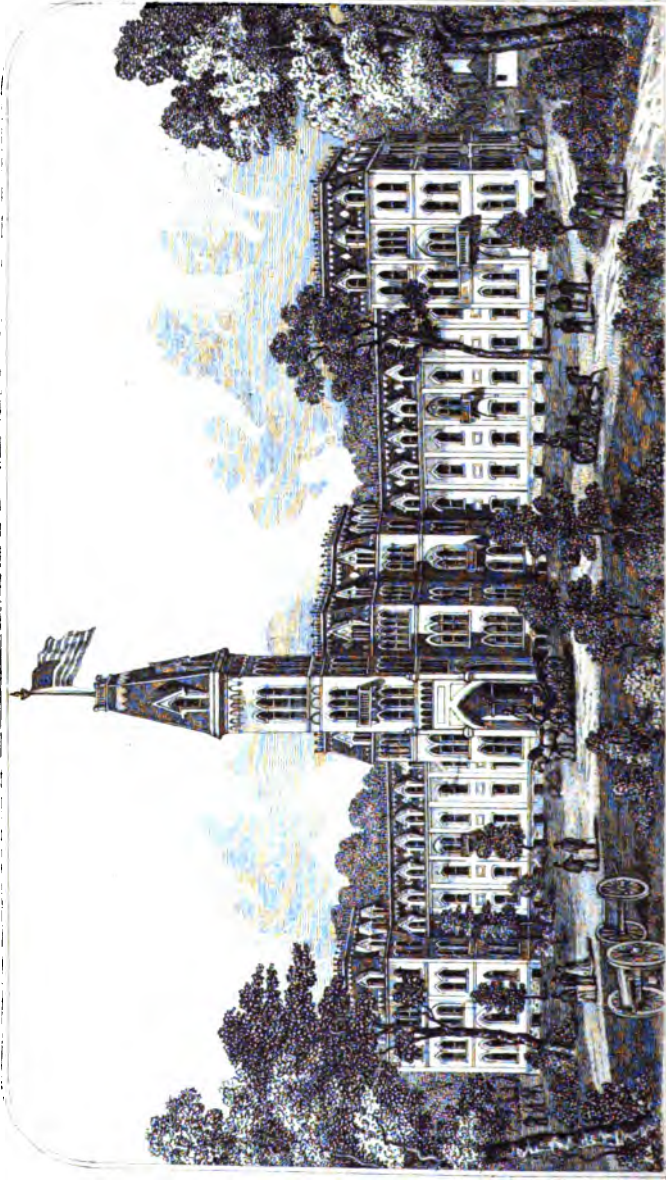


Illustration by J. H. B. Co.

**NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NEAR MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The building of the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, is called The Northwestern Branch of that great National Institution. The Central Asylum is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under a Board of Managers, consisting of the following persons:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, *ex-officio*.
 THE CHIEF JUSTICE, *ex-officio*.
 THE SECRETARY OF WAR, *ex-officio*.
 Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, President, Lowell, Mass.
 Maj. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, 1st Vice President, Rochester, N. Y.
 Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio.
 Gov. FREDERICK SMYTH, Manchester, N. H.
 Dr. ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Brig. Gen. JOHN S. CAVENDER, St. Louis, Mo.
 Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Baltimore, Md.
 Gen. THOMAS O. OSBORNE, Chicago, Ill.

One vacancy exists in the Board—that of Second Vice President. This office was held by JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, who recently resigned.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

Is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee, and within sight of its towers and domes. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 700 or 800 inmates. The plate which accompanies this sketch gives a fair view of the main edifice, and its style of architecture. In addition to this building, which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. A farm of 425 acres surrounds the building, of which considerably exceeding one-half is under cultivation. The balance is a wooded park, in the care of which the greatest industry and good taste are displayed, traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating, and a landscape of marked and peculiar loveliness throughout its entire extent. The main line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED, AND HOW.

Any disabled volunteer or regular soldier, sailor or marine, who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, is entitled to admission, in case the disability was contracted in the line of duty, in the service. The present inmates are suffering from all kinds of disability. The loss of one leg or both, one arm or both, blindness, insanity, chronic disease, or acute disease if contracted in the service, ulcers and unhealed wounds, or any sort of affliction that deprives the sufferer of the ability to labor for his livelihood, entitles him to admission.

Admission is procured on a certificate of which blank forms are furnished, to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor, either in person or by mail, to Gen. E. W. HINCKS, the Governor of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Milwaukee, or to Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, Manager. The post office address of Dr. Wolcott is Milwaukee, as is that of the Governor of the Asylum. Letters addressed to the last named officer, in his official capacity, as above given, cannot fail to reach him.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and of almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the State and country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address either the Governor of the Asylum, or Dr. Wolcott, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, Dr. Wolcott endorses his order for the admission of the disabled person, and furnishes an order for free transportation by railroad to the Asylum.

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Asylum farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging all around, about 40 cents a day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced, are boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tinsmithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas fitting, cigar making and broom making. They have just begun to grow willow for basket making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State Fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the buildings, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The Institution has an excellent library of over 2,500 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading-room contains twenty-seven daily newspapers, 130 weekly newspapers, and 37 magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates. The wise policy has been adopted of not excluding newspapers, on account of their politics. Schools are taught, which have from 120 to 150 attendants. The common branches of education and book-keeping, music, telegraphy and printing are subjects of study. Inmates who have aptness and good character, but who are unfitted for severe manual labor, are here qualified to earn a livelihood as teachers, or to enter the professions. Several teachers, printers and telegraph operators have gone out from these schools the past year.

STATE INSTITUTIONS—NATIONAL ASYLUM. 321

The Institution has two Temperance Societies and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The inmates have a dramatic society and give entertainments of a high order. Friends of the institution give concerts and lectures in the chapel. They have a good brass band, and the grounds are a frequent resort in the summer season, for picnic parties, not only from the city, but from near and remote parts of the State on the lines of railroads. Billiards, croquet, chess, and other innocent games of skill and chance, are provided for all. Furloughs are granted for from one to ten days, and if an inmate recovers his health, or qualifies himself to earn a livelihood, he is honorably discharged.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Are held by the Chaplain, who is a Protestant. Catholic service is also held by the priests from the city and the vicinity whenever they desire, or it is desired by the inmates of that faith. The funeral service is said by either Protestant or Catholic clergy, as the deceased may have expressed his wishes, or according to his religious faith.

HOW SUPPORTED.

The pensions of the inmates of the Asylum are also assigned to the institution, and used for their benefit. Vast contributions to it have been made by the forfeitures of bounty jumpers. It now amounts to nearly \$4,000,000, and the income derived from it is nearly sufficient for the support of these various Branches. The expenditures of the Northwestern Branch average nearly \$100,000 annually.

GOVERNOR AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

The Governor of the Asylum, (Milwaukee or Northwestern Branch), is Gen. EDWARD W. HINCKS, an officer of excellent administrative ability, a careful manager, a kind guardian of the afflicted people under his charge, and an accomplished soldier and gentleman. He succeeded the late Gen. JOHN WOOLLEY, who was removed from the command of the Asylum in 1872, and whose melancholy death several months since, by an over dose of chloroform created so profound a sensation, and was so great an affliction to his multitude of friends. The other officers of the Asylum are Capt. WILLIAM H. LOUGH, Secretary; Dr. I. H. STEARNS, Surgeon; GEO. W. BARBER, Chaplain.

INMATES.

The total number of inmates on the Asylum rolls at the present time is 800. The number present at the Asylum is 403. The absentees are on leave of absence, some on temporary visits, and others are earning their livelihood.

EXPENSES.

The total expenses of the Asylum the past year, were \$84,000. This includes clothing, food, amounts expended in building, repairs and the care and cultivation of the farm, and all other expenses. The products of the farm were

\$8,700. The rations cooked and served cost 22 6-10 cents per day to each man.

SUGGESTIONS.

This is not a charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports this Institution has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made by the law of Congress the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Asylum. Whenever a soldier of war is temporarily or permanently disabled to support himself in consequence of wounds or disease contracted in the service, by so becoming disabled, he acquires an interest in this property, to the benefit of which he is entitled. No disabled soldier should avoid this Home from an apprehension that the enjoyment of its comforts is disreputable, or places him in the ranks of the occupants of the alms-houses. It is not humiliating to accept the protection of this excellent Institution, which was established as a monument of the Nation's gratitude, and as a payment of the part of the debt it owes to its preservers.

Election Statistics.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
BROWN.						
Ashwabanon.....	28	5	23		45	13
Bellevue—						
east.....	6	45		39	47	60
west.....	21	12	9		36	21
Depere, town.....	27	57		30	82	81
village.....	8	18		10	34	47
west.....	135	181		46	211	179
Eaton.....	68	114		56	111	88
Fort Howard—	11	43		31	19	44
city, 1st ward.....	71	47	24		220	117
2d ward.....	48	78		30	147	23
3d ward.....	76	40	26			
	195	165	30		366	139
Glenmore.....	51	86		35	68	50
Green Bay, town.....	53	24	29		115	35
city, 1st ward.....	79	147		68	262	133
2d ward.....	137	154		17	311	184
3d ward.....	18	96		77	108	93
	224	336		102	636	410
Holland—						
east.....		86		86	12	133
west.....	2	63		60	11	96
	2	149		146	23	229
Howard.....	22	88		61	81	86
Humboldt.....	65	25	40		93	68
Lawrence.....	40	37	3		82	15
Morrison.....		118		118	31	138
New Denmark.....	40	62		23	80	57
Pittsfield.....	47	26	19		80	35
Preble.....	17	96		79	72	134
Rockland.....	2	76		74	20	89
Scott.....	65	73		8	101	79
Suamico—						
east precinct.....	34	42		8	63	32
west precinct.....	62	24	23		123	29
	96	76	20		196	61
Wrightstown—						
east precinct.....	15	28		23	20	42
west precinct.....	85	82	3		129	76
	100	120		20	149	118
Total.....	1,296	2,030		734	2,698	2,185
BUFFALO.						
Alma, town.....		54		54	3	33
village.....	36	109		73	32	100
Belvidere.....	1	70		69	7	56
Buffalo, town.....	9	42		33	24	31
city, 1st ward.....		14		14	8	12
2d ward.....	4	23		18	8	17
	4	36		32	11	29
Canton.....	35	50		15	64	60
Cross.....	4	74		70	16	61
Dover.....	73	9	63		65	4
Fountain City, village.....	21	151		130	52	111

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
BUFFALO—CON.						
Gilmanton.....	70	18	52	.....	67	9
Glencoe.....	23	56	.....	84	23	50
Lincoln.....	4	74	.....	70	14	84
Maxville.....	46	21	25	.....	46	23
Milton.....	4	40	.....	36	13	33
Modena.....	81	17	64	.....	89	11
Montana.....	3	45	.....	42	10	22
Naples.....	141	57	84	.....	164	64
Nelson.....	64	106	.....	42	88	74
Waumandee.....	22	76	.....	54	55	66
Total.....	639	1,106	.....	466	843	861
BURNETT.						
Grantsburgh.....	247	12	235	.....	180	7
CALUMET.						
Brillion.....	64	92	.....	28	60	63
Brothertown.....	58	106	.....	50	92	133
Charlestown.....	79	118	.....	39	100	117
Chilton.....	92	224	.....	142	123	226
Harrison.....	26	122	.....	156	64	187
New Holstein.....	.....	249	.....	249	80	197
Rantoul.....	35	142	.....	107	29	149
Stockbridge.....	151	131	20	.....	217	117
Woodville.....	3	101	.....	96	13	126
Total.....	508	1,357	.....	849	757	1,518
CHIPPEWA.						
Anson.....	40	24	16	.....	44	20
Auburn.....	29	23	7	.....	.....	.....
Bloomer.....	61	93	.....	31	194	107
Chippewa Falls—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 1st ward.....	109	199	.....	90	241	202
2d ward.....	156	197	.....	41	273	144
.....	265	396	.....	131	514	346
Eagle Point.....	49	152	.....	133	97	153
Edson.....	14	40	.....	26	35	31
La Fayette.....	76	56	18	.....	120	62
Sigel.....	16	27	.....	9	21	31
Wheaton.....	35	28	.....	3	20	17
Total.....	587	879	.....	292	1,045	767
CLARK.						
Beaver.....	16	5	11	.....	47	.....
Eaton.....	41	60	.....	19	77	18
Grant.....	30	51	.....	21	68	27
Hixon.....	4	15	.....	11	.....	.....
Levis.....	14	14	.....	.....	53	3
Loyal.....	42	7	35	.....	91	8
Lynn.....	11	24	.....	13	15	17

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
CLARK—con.						
Mentor.....	38	37	1			
Pine Valley.....	111	157		46	306	39
Sherman.....	8	9		1		
Washburn.....	6	9		8		
Weston.....	14	23		9	140	12
York.....	27	18	9			
Total.....	362	429		67	801	119
COLUMBIA.						
Arlington.....	63	26	37		110	44
Caledonia.....	53	42	11		112	61
Columbus.....	243	242	1		330	242
Courtland.....	64	7	57		312	50
Dekorra.....	94	49	53		119	60
Fort Winnebago.....	37	56		19	48	72
Fountain Prairie.....	84	78	6		164	90
Hampden.....	83	78	5		95	80
Leeds.....	64	74		10	97	86
Lewiston.....	78	69	9		95	74
Lodi.....	151	37	114		205	63
Lowville.....	51	76		25	59	92
Marcellon.....	59	24	23		118	47
Newport.....	173	97	76		173	109
Otsego.....	194	38	8		198	67
Pacific.....	20	11	9		32	13
Portage—						
city, 1st ward.....	8	106		98	20	97
2d ward.....	73	80	43		77	48
3d ward.....	37	29	8		48	31
4th ward.....	55	119		64	94	107
5th ward.....	54	74		20	72	79
	227	358		131	311	362
Randolph.....	72	23	44		141	51
Scott.....	27	25	2		90	36
Springdale.....	32	11	21		112	30
West Point.....	52	37	15		95	32
Wycena.....	146	54	92		158	49
West ward, Randolph.....	11	1	10		13	3
Total.....	2,001	1,509	492		3,070	1,635
CRAWFORD.						
Bridgeport.....	26	22	4			
Clayton.....	50	98		48	111	123
Eastman.....	63	101		38	83	122
Freeman.....	80	36	44		148	45
Haney.....	16	16			58	16
Marietta.....	21	49		28	41	32
Marble du Chien, town.....	4	93		89	59	137
city, 1st ward.....	44	72		28	70	57
2d ward.....	46	116		70	74	126
3d ward.....	39	108		64	57	92
4th ward.....	25	52		27	32	52
	154	343		169	233	347

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
CRAWFORD—CON.						
Scott.....	40	50		10	81	43
Seneca.....	54	143		88	87	106
Union.....	23	21	9		48	13
Utica.....	95	52	43		146	73
Wauzeka.....	55	89		34	73	91
Total.....	681	1,112		481	1,169	1,151
DANE.						
Albion.....	135	25	110		246	35
Berry.....	9	163		154	17	156
Black Earth.....	100	51	49		123	59
Bloomington.....	87	109		53	90	125
Blue Mounds.....	99	44	55		94	56
Bristol.....	47	91		44	121	100
Burke.....	53	88		35	93	97
Christiana.....	95	113		18	190	123
Cottage Grove.....	41	172		131	93	128
Cross Plains.....	23	183		160	43	234
Dane.....	72	82		10	89	90
Deerfield.....	89	57	82		105	73
Dunkirk.....	85	64	21		132	73
Dunn.....	73	77		2	115	80
Fitchburg.....	48	77		81	73	123
Madison, town.....	70	71		1	105	89
city, 1st ward.....	294	320		26	318	411
2d ward.....	190	159	31		201	193
3d ward.....	155	333		177	175	238
4th ward.....	179	121	58		192	159
Mazomanie.....	819	943		124	826	1,001
Medina.....	143	114	29		197	122
Middleton.....	119	143		24	143	158
Montrose.....	81	205		124	83	239
Oregon.....	140	67	73		135	99
Perry.....	187	71	116		211	74
Primrose.....	88	40	48		110	85
Pleasant Springs.....	100	25	75		129	20
Roxbury.....	90	14	76		154	30
Rutland.....	9	127		118	27	180
Springdale.....	163	40	123		223	24
Springfield.....	73	116		44	63	120
Stoughton, village.....	35	179		144	50	214
Sun Prairie, village.....	74	79		5	126	40
Vermont.....	74	71	3		118	80
Verona.....	55	43	12		84	41
Vienna.....	93	73	20		125	69
Westport.....	26	89		53	74	116
Windsor.....	91	35	56		130	41
York.....	27	178		149	73	181
Total.....	3,760	4,226		536	5,143	4,682

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greney.
DODGE.						
Ashippun	94	120		36	139	140
Burnett	106	44	68		136	77
Beaver Dam, town	60	119		59	95	173
city, 1st ward	10	183		123	21	143
2d ward	46	115		69	68	135
3d ward	111	65	46		139	64
4th ward	87	91		4	104	103
Calamus	264	403		149	336	444
Chester	29	85		56	106	86
Clyman	100	75	25		126	56
Elba	27	121		94	47	193
Emmett	86	104		18	142	119
Fox Lake	6	141		185	23	196
Herman	110	111		1	306	156
Hubbard	4	206		203	14	274
Hustisford	98	323		224	301	456
Lebanon	32	263		230	52	271
LeRoy	14	140		126	82	245
Lomira	76	148		72	155	134
Lowell	16	169		153	70	230
Oak Grove	103	267		159	193	309
Portland	123	240		102	196	223
Randolph vil., east w'rd.	80	101		41	85	149
Rubicon	44	5	39		62	4
Shields	80	179		99	132	177
Theresa	5	111		106	11	169
Trenton		311		311		366
Watertown—	78	96		18	182	123
city, *1st ward	98	133		59	112	157
*2d ward	16	240		224	45	230
*3d ward	88	120		82	53	114
*4th ward	14	87		78	26	78
*5th ward	9	115		106	24	110
*6th ward	20	180		160	30	185
*7th ward	6	98		92	39	79
Waupun, south ward	193	302		796	333	943
Westford	110	35	75		135	23
Williamstown	17	75		58	53	127
	47	277		230	62	353
Total	1,823	4,562		2,734	3,051	5,622
DOOR.						
Bailey's Harbor	30	27	3		36	21
Brussels	23	9	14		101	8
Clay Banks	25	26	9		70	13
Egg Harbor	18	17	1		21	13
Forrestville	31	31			66	46
Gardner	20	4	26		67	13
Gibraltar	40	8	32		52	11
Jacksonport	21	3	18		26	6

* These wards are in Jefferson county. The total vote of the city is given for convenience in comparison, but the vote of the Jefferson county wards is not included in the footings of the vote cast in the county.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
Doom—con.						
Liberty Grove.....	38	8	20		57	13
Nasewaupee.....	24	37		3	39	15
Sevastopol.....	25	28		3	50	24
Sturgeon Bay.....	167	23	145		199	11
Union.....	37		37		66	
Washington.....	29	3	26		23	8
Total	538	213	325		873	214
DOUGLAS.						
Superior.....	19	70		51	73	96
DUNN.						
Colfax.....	37	4	33		48	8
Dunn.....	66	37	29		119	78
Eau Claire.....	50	103		52	87	117
Elk Mound.....	47	10	37		57	5
Grant.....	47	5	43		36	2
Lucas.....	26	3	23		46	10
Menomonie.....	160	316		156	434	119
New Haven.....	12	9	3		23	6
Peru.....	34	6	26		45	6
Red Cedar.....	20	23		8	42	23
Rock Creek.....	39	3	36		63	1
Sheridan.....	3	10		7	21	1
Sherman.....	34	7	37		63	5
Spring Brook.....	45	34	11		115	43
Stanton.....	23	11	13		70	14
Taintor.....	24	16	8		29	13
Weston.....	20	21		1	33	23
Total	687	622	65		1,390	496
EAU CLAIRE.						
Bridge Creek.....	146	53	88		256	76
Brunswick.....	53	26	26		101	31
Eau Claire—						
1st ward.....	112	228		116	226	140
2d ward.....	49	125		76	111	95
3d ward.....	85	75	10		137	47
4th ward.....	61	83		22	172	67
5th ward.....	94	213		119	230	80
6th ward.....	39	111		72	71	56
	440	835		395	937	495
Lincoln.....	21	102		61	31	115
Otter Creek.....	43	4	39		108	15
Pleasant Valley.....	13	18			30	19
Seymour.....	5	19		5	5	11
Union.....	17	50		33	50	40
Washington.....	68	19	49		97	16
Total	510	1,122		312	1,615	813

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
FOND DU LAC.						
Alto	78	41	37		173	76
Ashford	88	170		132	82	158
Auburn	49	142		93	90	148
Byron	72	112		40	144	106
Calumet	5	194		189	14	204
Eden	84	174		140	63	222
Eldorado	70	121		51	102	167
Empire	64	97		33	92	79
Fond du Lac, town	124	78	46		155	92
city, 1st ward	278	269		4	325	351
2d ward	188	224		86	202	295
3d ward	226	214	72		295	218
4th ward	163	268		125	250	337
5th ward	164	111	53		226	122
	1,079	1,119		40	1,408	1,298
Forest	27	160		133	57	165
Friendship	44	77		33	69	104
Lamartine	86	124		38	146	107
Marshfield	35	254		219	24	220
Metomen	166	127	39		225	106
Oakfield	157	52	105		204	65
Osceola	56	131		75	82	118
Ripon, town	64	55	9		115	77
city, 1st ward	182	108	79		220	135
2d ward	138	108	25		179	124
	315	211	104		399	260
Rosendale	78	53	25		165	64
Springvale	84	102		18	120	105
Taycheedah	28	194		166	45	225
Waupun, town	101	51	60		184	49
village, north ward	78	87		9	114	29
Total	2,932	3,926		994	4,292	4,420
GRANT.						
Beetown	125	107	18		206	119
Blue River	8	62		54	81	65
Bloomington	124	33	91		190	60
Boscobel	164	135	29		227	139
Cassville	53	168		115	142	112
Clifton	96	42	53		109	44
Ellenboro	46	18	29		102	24
Fennimore	104	59	45		226	80
Glen Haven	52	62		10	118	72
Harrison	48	57		9	106	63
Hazel Green	109	82	26		207	165
Hickory Grove	48	6	42		81	15
Jamestown	65	45	21		100	99
Lancaster	210	114	96		260	176
Liberty	15	39		24	63	55
Lima	66	26	40		122	26
Little Grant	44	18	26		107	25
Marion	25	20	15		67	34
Millville	26	1	25		29	4
Mount Hope	70	22	47		111	27
Muscoda	76	109		33	82	87

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1878.				President, 1879.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
GRANT—CON.						
Paris.....	89	23	10		86	89
Patch Grove.....	61	74		13	96	61
Platteville.....	261	315		54	479	199
Potosi.....	106	255		149	194	279
Smelser.....	100	61	39		190	45
Waterloo.....	37	30	7		110	43
Watertown.....	46	20	26		83	23
Wingville.....	41	52		11	86	74
Woodman.....	46	24	23		72	34
Wyalusing.....	91	24	67		112	20
Total.....	2,405	2,104	301		4,307	2,319
GREEN.						
Adams.....	15	76		61	74	71
Albany.....	75	76		1	140	78
Brooklyn.....	82	35	47		154	23
Cadiz.....	70	89		19	155	56
Clarno.....	55	96		41	122	124
Decatur.....	219	145	74		311	134
Exeter.....	53	46	6		119	25
Jefferson.....	75	102		27	166	93
Jordan.....	44	71		27	111	54
Monroe.....	374	341	33		431	316
Mount Pleasant.....	92	46	46		144	37
New Glarus.....	20	69		49	75	54
Spring Grove.....	83	41	43		165	46
Sylvester.....	63	55	7		122	59
Washington.....	11	63		53	42	67
York.....	73	15	53		129	10
Total.....	1,408	1,366	36		2,450	1,246
GREEN LAKE.						
Berlin, town.....	80	10	70		140	34
city, 1st ward.....	128	55	73		170	105
2d ward.....	50	23	27		95	68
3d ward.....	85	33	53		126	56
	263	111	153		391	239
Brooklyn.....	120	38	83		195	59
Green Lake.....	75	49	26		152	120
Kingston.....	44	74		30	78	78
Mackford.....	96	54	44		153	102
Manchester.....	58	69		16	108	114
Marquette.....	34	42		8	81	73
Princeton.....	87	126		39	158	159
St. Marie.....	23	17	5		37	52
Seneca.....	20	12	8		53	15
Total.....	896	602	294		1,541	1,045
IOWA.						
Arena.....	108	130		27	156	184
Clyde.....	7	63		54	17	76

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
IOWA—CON.						
Dodgeville.....	222	188	64	.....	440	228
Highland.....	69	347	.....	278	108	450
Linden.....	122	88	39	.....	217	70
Miffin.....	100	53	48	.....	167	55
Mineral Point, town.....	80	50	30	.....	122	98
city, 1st ward.....	181	124	7	.....	152	142
2d ward.....	68	133	.....	70	104	153
.....	194	257	.....	63	256	226
Moscow.....	86	45	43	.....	126	32
Pulaski.....	89	132	.....	43	113	168
Ridgeway.....	127	109	16	.....	229	132
Waldwick.....	43	44	.....	1	59	78
Wyoming.....	60	49	11	.....	72	61
Total.....	1,334	1,549	.....	215	2,078	1,973
JACKSON.						
Albion.....	108	205	.....	97	235	119
Alma.....	45	33	12	.....	127	30
Garden Valley.....	16	44	.....	28	56	38
Hixton.....	97	39	59	.....	155	30
Irving.....	25	86	.....	61	90	62
Manchester.....	23	17	5	.....	40	6
Melrose.....	97	68	29	.....	121	64
Northfield.....	43	.....	43	.....	56	1
Springfield.....	26	23	13	.....	64	16
Total.....	489	515	.....	26	956	256
JEFFERSON.						
Astalan.....	27	89	.....	62	90	122
Cold Spring.....	52	23	20	.....	101	30
Concord.....	49	164	.....	115	104	186
Farmington.....	62	169	.....	107	120	275
Hebron.....	125	88	37	.....	133	115
Ironia.....	63	142	.....	79	87	26.5
Jefferson.....	142	467	.....	224	195	506
Koskonong.....	227	253	44	.....	406	261
Lake Mills.....	140	61	79	.....	220	98
Millford.....	26	121	.....	95	101	212
Oakland.....	68	46	22	.....	125	72
Palmyra.....	120	63	118	.....	252	48
Sullivan.....	85	159	.....	73	156	159
Sumner.....	40	24	16	.....	43	36
Waterloo, town.....	23	97	.....	64	43	141
village.....	55	22	.....	27	59	98
Watertown, town.....	8	198	.....	190	42	226
city, 1st ward.....	96	152	.....	59	112	167
2d ward.....	16	240	.....	224	46	220
3d ward.....	36	120	.....	82	53	114
4th ward.....	14	87	.....	73	26	78

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
JEFFERSON—con.						
Watertown, city—con.						
*5th ward.....	9	115		108	94	110
*6th ward.....	20	180		160	80	185
7th ward.....	6	98		92	89	79
	196	992		796	832	943
Total.....	1,630	2,950		1,330	2,580	3,559
JUNEAU.						
Armenia.....	20	2	18		23	11
Clearfield.....	5	26		21	15	24
Fountain.....	54	20	34		68	40
Germanatown.....	43	73		30	56	69
Kildare.....	13	70		57	98	78
Lemonweir.....	82	46	36		111	62
Lindina.....	87	50	37		148	53
Lisbon.....	63	17	46		74	23
Lyndon.....	23	36		13	32	52
Marion.....	16	29		13	27	31
Mauston, village.....	97	71	26		119	67
Necedah.....	173	109	64		131	134
New Lisbon, village.....	124	87	37		167	72
Orange.....	29	21	18		47	13
Plymouth.....	105	56	49		123	78
Seven Mile Creek.....	6	61		55	15	104
Summit.....	40	49		9	79	70
Wonewoc.....	120	86	34		123	98
Total.....	1,110	909	201		1,421	1,068
KENOSHA.						
Brighton.....	41	125		84	62	168
Bristol.....	121	59	63		158	73
Kenosha—						
city, 1st ward.....	134	110	24		199	145
2d ward.....	25	125		100	49	151
3d ward.....	84	42	42		116	59
4th ward.....	61	66		5	111	68
	304	343		29	475	423
Paris.....	47	75		23	101	102
Pleasant Prairie.....	78	87		9	145	131
Randall.....	29	54		25	65	44
Salem.....	112	64	48		180	87
Somers.....	108	80	48		184	85
Wheatland.....	22	75		53	53	102
Total.....	862	942		80	1,406	1,215

*These wards are in Dodge county. The total vote of the city is given for convenience in comparison, but the vote of the wards in Dodge county is not given in the footings of the vote cast in Jefferson county.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
KEWAUNEE.						
Ahnapee.....	82	174		92	88	308
Carlton.....	14	60		46	38	125
Casco.....	4	59		55	38	80
Franklin.....	2	62		60	14	129
Kewaunee.....	40	255		225	90	275
Lincoln.....	22	7	15		57	12
Montpelier.....	3	32		29	55	68
Pierce.....	12	95		83	54	116
Red River.....	2	53		51	69	5
Total.....	181	807		626	803	1,012
LA CROSSE.						
Bangor.....	90	98		8	134	109
Burns.....	103	25	78		141	24
Campbell.....	81	63		32	40	91
Farmington.....	176	78	100		192	99
Greenfield.....	35	35			40	64
Hamilton.....	263	120	143		355	141
Holland.....	68	30	58		143	28
La Crosse—						
1st ward.....	243	153	91		126	287
2d ward.....	243	181	112		151	225
3d ward.....	373	191	183		254	374
4th ward.....	177	87	120		120	124
5th ward.....	46	275		229	166	131
	1,082	806	276		517	1,141
Onalaska, 1st dist.....	139	32	97		158	51
2d dist.....	87	46	41		89	48
	216	78	138		247	99
Shelby.....	26	41		15	28	69
Washington.....	37	86		49	40	101
Total.....	2,147	1,452	689		2,177	1,906
LA FAYETTE.						
Argyle.....	100	60	40		132	63
Belmont.....	67	74		7	125	98
Benton.....	70	112		42	128	138
Blanchard.....	19	54		35	40	40
Darlington.....	198	241		48	255	260
Elk Grove.....	26	50		24	68	87
Fayette.....	78	87		11	103	101
Gratiot.....	109	114		5	182	137
Kendall.....	8	52		44	39	104
Monticello.....	45	16	29		45	17
New Diggings.....	97	80	17		205	143
Seymour.....	18	90		72	53	131
Shullsburg.....	178	133		4	228	279
Wayne.....	94	38	56		139	46
White Oak Springs.....	28	25	3		57	25
Willow Springs.....	18	73		55	49	114
Viota.....	148	83	66		212	125
Total.....	1,294	1,430		136	2,061	1,906

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
MANITOWOC.						
Oato	188	194	9		156	198
Centerville	25	150		125	91	148
Cooperstown	3	117		115	84	144
Eaton	41	189		98	59	177
Franklin	19	145		126	104	94
Gibson	26	109		83	111	89
Kosceuth	26	162		136	187	131
Liberty	57	33	64		146	47
Manitowoc, town	28	48		20	87	51
city, 1st ward	50	145		95	179	106
2d ward	61	54	7		108	58
3d ward	47	149		104	143	150
4th ward	75	85		10	189	61
	238	432		200	618	368
Manitowoc Rapids	63	123		60	124	113
Maple Grove	16	121		105	45	131
Meeme	34	174		140	66	179
Mishicott	12	170		158	30	181
Newton	7	100		93	96	142
Rockland	6	45		39	70	36
Schleswig	2	217		215	62	165
Two Creeks	10	44		34	30	48
Two Rivers	51	261		210	148	306
Total	881	2,715		1,884	2,289	2,677
MARATHON.						
Bergen	9	9			5	16
Berlin		109		109	3	208
Hull	43	1	41			
Jenny	43	5	43		43	17
Knowlton	17	9	8		30	10
Maine		59		59	25	115
Marathon	7	45		38	34	34
Mosinee	17	24		7	34	29
Stettin		101		101	4	133
Texas	17	26		9	25	141
Wausau, town	8	53		45	15	64
city, 1st ward	27	79		52	83	26
2d ward	42	159		117	121	126
3d ward	58	64		6	57	58
	197	302		175	211	214
Wein		29		29	6	23
Weston	25	7	18		67	14
Total	317	779		462	491	911
MARQUETTE.						
Buffalo	36	49		13	66	88
Crystal Lake	6	54		48	19	71
Douglas	29	111		82	53	90
Harris	25	37		13	45	44
Mecan	1	50		49	6	118
Montello	22	110		86	45	140
Moundville	21	35		14	53	19

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
MARQUETTE—con.						
Neshkoro.....	22	43		21	31	54
Newton.....	13	54		41	24	60
Oxford.....	54	38	16		98	25
Packwaukee.....	43	57		14	63	68
Shields.....	6	50		44	30	88
Springfield.....	29	14	15		49	17
Westfield.....	38	37	1		71	38
Total.....	245	739		294	643	910
MILWAUKEE.						
Franklin.....	7	108		161	40	208
Granville.....	36	265		229	93	243
Greenfield.....	47	249		202	118	201
Lake—						
1st precinct.....	58	184		125		
2d precinct.....	143	143		8		
	201	330		129	436	174
Milwaukee, town.....	26	219		193	120	168
Pr.						
city, 1st ward.....	111	406		355	212	494
do.....	2	216		113	157	276
2d ward.....	1	648		621	153	570
do.....	2	746		705	159	518
3d ward.....	1	355		388	153	334
do.....	2	359		152	178	319
4th ward.....	1	350		120	326	370
do.....	2	362	8	524		404
5th ward.....	1	417		216	290	339
do.....	2	281		143	484	268
6th ward.....	1	512		444	180	377
do.....	2	458		486	139	360
7th ward.....	1	355		33	323	237
do.....	2	437		264	371	261
8th ward.....	1	476		269	279	366
do.....	2	67		52	268	225
9th ward.....	1	390		350	106	350
do.....	2	332		294	142	250
10th ward.....	1	354		284	107	215
do.....	2	291		259	108	245
11th ward.....	1	254		246		
do.....	2	306		277		
12th ward.....	1	444		261		
	2,375	8,622		6,858	4,601	6,852
Oak Creek.....	65	239		164	124	193
Wauwatosa.....	180	347		197	302	342
Total.....	2,857	10,435		7,596	5,324	8,512
MONROE.						
Adrian.....	41	35	6		60	57
Angelo.....	43	11	31		88	14
Clifton.....	16	64		46	35	74
Glendale.....	91	12	79		141	35
Greenfield.....	41	43		2	50	51

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
MONROE—con.						
Jefferson	17	59	.....	43	43	87
La Fayette	36	18	8	.....	59	34
Leon	50	48	2	.....	99	41
Lincoln	170	14	156	.....	265	37
Little Falls	45	37	8	.....	94	43
New Lyme	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Oak Dale	32	81	.....	40	58	83
Portland	55	32	24	.....	122	43
Ridgeville	21	62	.....	41	87	111
Sheldon	23	18	5	.....	52	36
Sparta	243	248	25	.....	484	252
Tomah	155	215	.....	60	177	228
Wellington	58	32	21	.....	91	30
Wells	21	32	.....	11	51	53
Wilton	16	66	.....	50	46	122
Total	1,267	1,134	123	.....	2,117	1,426
OCONTO.						
Gillett	12	18	.....	6	26	18
Little Suamico	29	21	8	.....	69	12
Maple Valley	4	17	.....	13	.....	.....
Marquette	164	41	123	.....	182	46
Oconto, town	87	80	.....	62	65	11
city, east ward	64	141	.....	77	114	108
west ward	76	228	.....	157	140	105
south ward	102	93	9	.....	187	50
Total	242	467	.....	218	411	252
Pensaukee—						
1st precinct	28	11	17	.....	58	5
2d precinct	63	33	30	.....	86	6
3d precinct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Total	90	43	47	.....	159	11
Peashtigo	108	78	28	.....	131	36
Stiles	26	16	10	.....	34	6
Total	710	790	.....	80	1,076	395
OUTAGAMIE.						
Appleton, city—						
1st ward	101	45	56	.....	147	44
2d ward	179	253	.....	74	222	267
3d ward	24	171	.....	147	75	185
4th ward	15	64	.....	49	85	69
Total	219	533	.....	214	480	555
Black Creek	53	68	10	.....	81	46
Bovina	75	44	31	.....	61	22
Buchanan	2	106	.....	108	7	141
Center	7	156	.....	149	28	169
Cicero	7	25	.....	18	14	18
Dale	58	109	.....	51	97	92
Deer Creek	6	16	.....	10	12	17
Ellington	74	118	.....	44	97	122
Freedom	14	185	.....	171	59	144
Grand Chute	40	119	.....	79	67	142

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
OUTAGAMIE—CON.						
Greenville	53	135		82	99	141
Hortonville	82	78	4		118	88
Kaukauna	63	203		141	76	110
Liberty	27	21	6		48	19
Maine	18	3	16		20	1
Maple Creek	5	59		54	34	76
New London, 8d ward	7	22		15	10	20
Osborn	18	24		6	40	13
Seymour	104	75	29		87	26
Total	1,081	2,092		1,061	1,535	1,970
OZAUKEE.						
Belgium	11	194		183	93	137
Cedarburgh	49	340		291	118	151
Fredonia	12	194		182	61	161
Grafton	40	221		181	56	227
Mequon	24	236		312	63	351
Port Washington	71	318		247	129	296
Saukville	28	226		206	52	239
Total	235	1,889		1,604	874	1,594
PEPIN.						
Albany	9	7	2		35	2
Durand	86	89		3	144	66
Frankfort	83	19	14		64	
Lima	9	50		41	44	49
Pepin	71	73		2	91	86
Stockholm	66	5	61		95	16
Waterville	143	43	100		126	32
Waubeek	14	17		3	85	21
Total	431	303	128		644	272
PIERCE.						
Clifton	23	33		5	72	28
Diamond Bluff	16	27		11	51	20
Ellsworth	70	66	4		121	47
El Paso	18	32		14	15	37
Gloman	54	2	53		61	10
Hartland	52	20	22		115	27
Isabel	18	1	17		81	2
Malden Rock	47	58		11	101	40
Martell	20	16	74		114	31
Oak Grove	20	60		40	65	67
Prescott—						
1st ward	3	55		53	29	36
2d ward	2	43		39	23	35
3d ward	13	31		18	43	24
Total	19	129		110	120	95
River Falls	72	150		78	177	97
Rock Elm	71	25	46		95	5
Salem	13	8	5		23	28

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1878.				President, 1878.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
PIERCE—con.						
Spring Lake	27	21	6		52	23
Trenton	3	27		24	44	11
Trimbelle	50	31	19		111	51
Union	19	35		16	64	14
Total	637	741		54	1,480	634
POLK.						
Alden	97	25	73		111	21
Balsam Lake	19	19			28	23
Black Brook	78	1	75		83	
Farmington	31	70		39	80	53
Lorraine	10		10			
Lincoln	46	3	43		87	2
Luck	33	1	32		51	1
Milltown	10	11		1	10	11
Osceola	84	57	27		98	48
St. Croix Falls	81	34	47		101	30
Sterling	37	2	35		45	2
Total	534	233	301		659	189
PORTAGE.						
Almond	53	43	11		89	26
Amherst	125	39	86		184	57
Belmont	38	18	20		66	20
Buena Vista	66	16	50		120	26
Eau Claire	34	10	24		88	17
Grant	1	25		24		40
Hull	29	21	18		48	66
Lanark	43	12	31		57	46
Linwood	22	13	9		71	26
New Hope	104	2	102		155	1
Pine Grove	48	3	45		65	2
Plover	207	23	185		221	13
Sharon	3	49		46	21	128
Stevens Point, town	19	5	14		13	5
city, 1st ward	67	87		20	108	100
2d ward	70	105		35	110	140
3d ward	47	34	13		49	30
Stockton	184	236		43	262	270
Total	1,044	549	495		1,536	798
RACINE.						
Burlington	97	361		234	183	417
Caledonia	103	197		95	239	201
Dover	81	85		4	111	100
Mount Pleasant	177	102	75		272	119
Norway	59	46	18		120	63

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
RACINE—CON.						
Racine—						
city, 1st ward.....	128	159	.....	31	184	113
2d ward.....	177	54	123	.....	198	68
3d ward.....	205	170	35	.....	314	129
4th ward.....	75	313	.....	237	198	304
5th ward.....	199	204	.....	13	317	185
6th ward.....	92	151	.....	59	163	104
	869	1,050	.....	181	1,296	898
Raymond.....	126	60	56	.....	204	50
Rochester.....	100	70	30	.....	102	80
Waterford.....	121	133	.....	12	164	183
Yorkville.....	155	64	92	.....	209	65
Total.....	1,888	2,138	.....	250	2,680	2,100
RICHLAND.						
Akan.....	47	55	.....	8	73	62
Bloom.....	47	70	.....	23	103	58
Buena Vista.....	105	96	9	.....	133	87
Dayton.....	43	95	.....	53	65	103
Eagle.....	59	35	24	.....	100	30
Forest.....	67	34	33	.....	114	35
Henrietta.....	56	63	.....	6	73	47
Ithaca.....	96	93	5	.....	133	63
Marshall.....	3	40	53	.....	116	33
Orion.....	46	33	14	.....	79	43
Richland.....	209	120	89	.....	236	91
Richwood.....	78	56	22	.....	143	53
Rockbridge.....	73	76	2	.....	108	64
Sylvan.....	33	81	.....	43	79	75
Westford.....	35	97	.....	52	53	97
Willow.....	49	34	15	.....	73	55
Total.....	1,148	1,066	82	.....	1,675	999
ROCK.						
Avon.....	73	17	61	.....	194	16
Beloit, town.....	36	7	29	.....	63	34
city, 1st ward.....	137	4	123	.....	133	51
2d ward.....	63	2	81	.....	137	35
3d ward.....	114	5	109	.....	163	49
4th ward.....	82	15	67	.....	117	61
	403	26	280	.....	599	196
Bradford.....	79	13	66	.....	119	33
Center.....	76	10	66	.....	143	36
Clinton.....	218	33	185	.....	308	40
Fulton.....	177	113	64	.....	293	163
Harmony.....	107	16	91	.....	159	28
Janesville, town.....	50	27	23	.....	128	50
city, 1st ward.....	179	145	34	.....	350	110
2d ward.....	165	147	18	.....	200	117
3d ward.....	143	79	64	.....	163	82
4th ward.....	104	173	.....	14	213	161
5th ward.....	54	130	.....	66	72	98
	705	609	36	.....	902	563

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1878.				President, 1878.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
ROCK—con.						
Johnstown	70	47	28	.....	119	65
La Prairie	85	4	61	.....	131	6
Lima	126	4	122	.....	194	27
Magnolia	91	84	67	.....	150	73
Milton	242	71	171	.....	342	63
Newark	86	86	.....	.....	167	17
Plymouth	86	31	55	.....	141	58
Porter	90	31	59	.....	153	71
Rock	88	61	27	.....	122	72
Spring Valley	141	6	135	.....	217	17
Turtle	97	20	77	.....	185	44
Union	213	58	155	.....	354	64
Total	2,347	1,298	2,049	.....	5,188	1,740
ST. CROIX.						
Baldwin	77	16	61	.....	.....	.....
Cady	9	22	.....	13	34	21
Cylon	42	18	24	.....	56	22
Kau Galla	37	8	29	.....	48	21
Emerald	4	29	.....	25	14	21
Brin Prairie .....	.....	152	.....	152	8	227
Hammond	108	104	.....	1	137	96
Hudson, 1st precinct ..	27	46	.....	19	68	43
2d precinct	58	35	22	.....	.....	.....
city, 1st ward	86	81	4	.....	63	43
2d ward	55	51	4	.....	75	52
3d ward	104	73	31	.....	127	77
.....	50	45	5	.....	64	53
.....	209	169	40	.....	266	122
Kinnickinnic	31	48	.....	17	84	40
Pleasant Valley	14	78	.....	64	74	22
Richmond	137	67	70	.....	109	99
Rush River	24	52	.....	26	68	22
St. Joseph	6	36	.....	33	6	29
Somerset	29	42	.....	13	22	53
Springfield	12	44	.....	22	106	45
Stanton	34	41	.....	7	32	54
Star Prairie	84	27	57	.....	81	29
Troy	40	76	.....	26	99	76
Warren	46	32	12	.....	69	25
Total	1,022	1,151	.....	126	1,373	1,190
SAUK.						
Baraboo	264	108	156	.....	424	224
Bear Creek	22	50	.....	17	65	47
Dellona	26	32	.....	7	26	57
Delton	101	4	97	.....	144	11
Excelsior	66	24	42	.....	116	27
Fairfield	47	12	35	.....	92	22
Franklin	26	55	.....	22	68	42
Freedom	69	34	25	.....	97	25
Greenfield	41	12	22	.....	78	22
Honey Creek	25	75	.....	50	75	62

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
SAUK—CON.						
Ironton	101	29	72	.....	148	55
Lavalle	66	55	11	.....	101	81
Merrimack	67	48	19	.....	96	44
Prairie du Sac	126	159	.....	33	304	143
Keedsburg	132	123	10	.....	179	138
Spring Green	81	54	27	.....	133	53
Sumter	71	29	43	.....	132	19
Troy	43	46	.....	8	126	30
Washington	45	18	27	.....	122	45
Westfield	50	88	.....	28	72	106
Winfield	21	24	.....	3	58	52
Woodland	59	41	18	.....	123	26
Total	1,550	1,115	435	.....	2,702	1,354
SHAWANO.						
Alman .....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Angelica	9	1	8	.....	26	7
Belle Plaine	8	72	.....	64	39	83
Green Valley	23	8	20	.....	.....	.....
Grant	3	24	.....	21	10	31
Hartland	1	74	.....	73	24	90
Herman	5	26	.....	21	8	37
Lesser	19	.....	19	.....	10	.....
Maple Grove	16	13	3	.....	46	24
Pella	6	25	.....	29	9	47
Richmond	18	18	.....	.....	25	16
Shawano, town	7	16	.....	9	18	16
village	50	60	.....	10	108	49
Seneca .....	.....	14	.....	14	8	9
Washington .....	.....	30	.....	30	1	33
Waukechon	28	5	28	.....	54	22
Total	198	415	.....	217	416	464
SHEBOYGAN.						
Greenbush	210	101	109	.....	227	138
Herman	22	251	.....	229	62	200
Holland	203	58	151	.....	347	80
Lima	148	150	.....	2	246	108
Lyndon	159	89	109	.....	251	81
Mitchell	24	99	.....	75	39	150
Moselle	5	105	.....	100	76	97
Plymouth	179	249	.....	70	264	266
Rhine	5	147	.....	142	68	177
Russell	5	52	.....	47	6	77
Scott	92	73	19	.....	162	79
Sheboygan, town	6	147	.....	141	58	184
city, 1st ward	28	98	.....	85	74	115
2d ward	35	173	.....	143	168	219
3d ward	27	76	.....	49	98	89
4th ward	9	142	.....	138	70	215
Sheboygan Falls	99	489	.....	300	410	638
village	88	152	.....	64	161	189
Total	127	104	28	.....	137	113

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
SHEBOYGAN—con.						
Sherman.....	40	117	.....	77	11	183
Wilson.....	7	108	.....	96	97	91
Total	1,449	2,480	.....	1,081	2,687	2,948
TREMPEALEAU.						
Albion.....	36	.....	26	.....	55	7
Arcadia.....	116	55	61	.....	204	83
Burnside.....	50	6	44	.....	72	7
Caledonia.....	29	10	19	.....	74	23
Etrick.....	90	83	57	.....	137	55
Gale.....	114	70	44	.....	189	94
Hale.....	47	11	36	.....	73	13
Lincoln.....	100	28	72	.....	158	17
Preston.....	108	.....	108	.....	166	6
Sumner.....	108	13	90	.....	111	6
Trempealeau.....	123	113	19	.....	225	114
Total.....	923	339	584	.....	1,457	417
VERNON.....!						
Bergen.....	39	26	13	.....	44	57
Christiana.....	141	3	128	.....	206	8
Clinton.....	55	7	46	.....	92	19
Coon.....	73	9	64	.....	108	18
Forest.....	57	8	49	.....	95	6
Franklin.....	106	22	84	.....	161	49
Genoa.....	67	24	43	.....	72	23
Greenwood.....	16	41	.....	25	56	24
Hamburg.....	93	30	63	.....	142	36
Harmony.....	118	7	111	.....	128	9
Hillsborough.....	81	56	25	.....	141	42
Jefferson.....	145	24	121	.....	155	29
Kickapoo.....	45	77	.....	23	93	51
Liberty.....	34	22	12	.....	46	12
Stark.....	50	27	23	.....	92	18
Sterling.....	108	29	74	.....	177	25
Union.....	20	20	10	.....	59	.....
Viroqua.....	225	56	179	.....	292	47
Webster.....	64	24	40	.....	100	26
Wheatland.....	95	22	73	.....	94	23
Whitestown.....	59	13	46	.....	97	20
Total.....	1,705	547	1,159	.....	2,445	542
WALWORTH.						
Bloomfield.....	107	15	92	.....	177	40
Darien.....	116	59	57	.....	197	66
DeLavan.....	266	111	155	.....	264	119
East Troy.....	156	69	87	.....	214	93
Elkhorn.....	142	56	86	.....	153	96
Geneva.....	213	104	109	.....	264	107
La Fayette.....	95	54	41	.....	134	83
La Grange.....	119	21	98	.....	178	21

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
WALWORTH—CON.						
Linn	56	19	44	.....	106	37
Lyons	119	118	1	.....	161	136
Richmond	65	50	16	.....	106	98
Sharon	179	50	129	.....	297	73
Spring Prairie	100	44	56	.....	171	56
Sugar Creek	90	35	55	.....	141	58
Troy	96	72	24	.....	143	93
Walworth	110	35	74	.....	183	35
Whitewater	453	189	263	.....	621	275
Total	2,433	1,075	1,407	.....	3,513	1,490
WASHINGTON.						
Addison	1	212	.....	211	21	243
Barren	30	190	.....	90	55	171
Elin	16	123	.....	107	8	213
Farmington	40	171	.....	131	113	155
German town	23	142	.....	120	55	199
Hartford	142	231	.....	149	199	311
Jackson	4	146	.....	142	25	191
Kewaskum	72	111	.....	39	110	119
Polk	94	194	.....	170	58	244
Richfield	10	186	.....	176	28	234
Schleislingerville	4	85	.....	81	14	67
Trenton	22	213	.....	181	71	235
Wayne	13	127	.....	114	108	112
West Bend, town	19	68	.....	49	41	106
village	34	145	.....	111	37	161
Total	463	2,334	.....	1,871	947	2,727
WAUKESHA.						
Brookfield	73	278	.....	205	96	295
Delafield	150	95	55	.....	122	98
Eagle	99	127	.....	36	123	134
Genesee	144	140	4	.....	181	126
Lisbon	120	154	.....	34	150	154
Menominee	123	233	.....	159	145	290
Merton	110	166	.....	56	143	143
Mukwonago	90	99	.....	9	140	116
Muskego	42	127	.....	85	108	142
New Berlin	70	186	.....	118	110	241
Oconomowoc	111	119	.....	10	148	123
village	98	157	.....	59	152	118
Ottawa	81	62	.....	1	116	73
Pewaukee	194	164	30	.....	212	173
Summit	98	101	.....	3	146	104
Vernon	108	64	39	.....	147	74
Waukesha	330	266	22	.....	374	309
Total	2,086	2,641	.....	556	2,671	2,720

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1872.	
	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
WAUPACA.						
Bear Creek	25	50		25	36	53
Caledonia	7	84		77	26	78
Dayton	108	30	73		139	34
Dapont					23	4
Farmington	85	14	71		130	17
Fremont	53	25	28		70	50
Helvetia	27	7	20		23	5
Iola	108	2	101		127	2
Larrabee	55	33	25		68	20
Lebanon	7	70		63	20	65
Lind	81	60	81		136	69
Little Wolf	63	40	23		75	54
Matteson	25	18	20		49	14
Mukwa	84	58	26		98	43
New London— city, 1st ward	51	77		26	59	66
2d ward	59	43	16		78	43
3d ward*	7	23		15	10	30
	117	142		25	147	139
Royalton	49	87	12		122	54
St. Lawrence	100	26	73		125	31
Scandinavia	149	5	144		155	7
Union	19	12	7		35	18
Waupaca	227	80	217		276	67
Weyauwega	84	122		45	120	142
Total	1,542	892	650		2,050	945
WAUSHARA.						
Aurora	194	12	112		174	33
Bloomfield	63	112		50	76	115
Coloma	20	12	7		53	5
Dakota	27	6	21		58	2
Deerfield	25	2	23		41	
Hancock	61	15	45		75	25
Leon	120	20	100		135	31
Marion	63	21	42		98	8
Mount Morris	83	7	76		98	20
Oasis	66	28	38		100	17
Plainfield	118	31	87		192	3
Poyalspi	97	25	74		92	33
Richford	40	1	39		57	10
Rose	36	4	32		63	1
Saxeville	94	22	71		111	30
Springwater	67	8	59		82	12
Warren	63	25	28		77	23
Wautoma	63	51	32		117	23
Total	1,270	413	837		1,708	369

*In Outagamie County, and vote not included in the total for the county

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Governor, 1873.				President, 1873.	
	Washburn.	Taylor.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
WINNEBAGO.						
Algoma.....	67	12	55	.....	110	15
Black Wolf.....	26	43	.....	7	56	58
Clayton.....	90	78	12	.....	191	88
Menasha.....	159	259	.....	200	319	306
Neenah, town.....	30	35	.....	5	397	275
*city, 1st ward.....	90	47	43	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	161	109	53	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	55	51	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	308	207	99	.....	.....	.....
Nekimi.....	37	64	.....	27	94	101
Nepesunkun.....	38	18	65	.....	143	45
Omro.....	302	107	195	.....	477	120
Oshkosh, town.....	84	44	40	.....	96	40
city, 1st ward.....	321	189	162	.....	410	167
2d ward.....	149	331	.....	128	197	335
3d ward.....	127	198	.....	65	212	243
4th ward.....	194	320	.....	126	233	290
5th ward.....	150	70	80	.....	179	68
6th ward.....	47	75	.....	25	74	115
.....	968	1,147	.....	159	1,335	1,206
Poygan.....	23	32	.....	59	60	111
Rushford.....	139	29	140	.....	337	52
Utica.....	77	27	50	.....	153	45
Vinland.....	86	55	28	.....	112	67
Winchester.....	96	31	65	.....	116	105
Winneconne.....	225	150	75	.....	345	129
Wolf River.....	.....	100	.....	100	5	53
Total.....	2,856	2,591	297	.....	4,290	2,099
WOOD.						
Centralla.....	58	46	12	.....	155	73
Dexter.....	8	18	.....	10	7	36
Grand Rapids, town.....	7	43	.....	23	34	62
city, 1st ward.....	14	54	.....	40	29	44
2d ward.....	37	29	8	.....	75	28
3d ward.....	25	36	.....	11	66	33
.....	76	119	.....	43	170	115
Lincoln.....	20	1	19	.....	40	5
Remington.....	4	23	.....	29	23	24
Rudolph.....	24	12	12	.....	42	22
Saratoga.....	9	19	.....	10	33	23
Seneca.....	16	15	1	.....	25	6
Sigel.....	4	22	.....	13	34	34
Total.....	226	326	.....	102	553	473

*City of Neenah, created by the legislature in 1872.

THE LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

In districts where two candidates were in the field holding like general political views, and in districts where a candidate was in the field with no one opposing, the vote the candidate received is given, but the column of majorities shows the party majority in the district as disclosed by the gubernatorial election of 1873, and is designated with a (*). Independent candidates designated thus (†).

SENATE.

District.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
I	John A. Bentley..	2,657	P. H. O'Rourke...	2,999	.....	322
II	J. S. Curtis.....	2,149	John M. Read....	2,598	.....	744
III	W. H. Lindworm†	1,973	F. W. Cotshausen.	4,518	.....	2,545
IV	A. E. Blockman...	4,363	No candidate....	.....	*1,368	.....
V	Philo Belden.....	1,591	Charles Herrick..	2,423	.....	832
VI	John Bentley†....	2,137	John Black.....	5,183	.....	3,046
VII	John A. Johnson..	2,908	A. R. Cornwall....	2,497	508	.....
VIII	T. D. Weeks.....	3,307	John F. Potter....	2,111	1,096	.....
IX	Francis Little....	2,116	H. C. Barnard....	2,008	113	.....
X	William Blair....	2,187	John A. Rice.....	2,541	.....	334
XI	Francis Campbell	2,129	H. W. Barnes.....	1,918	216	.....
XII	A. C. Dodge.....	1,363	Harvey T. Moore..	1,370	.....	8
XIII	C. P. Lovell.....	2,808	S. D. Burchard....	5,427	.....	2,518
XIV	J. B. Quimby.....	1,445	J. Stephens Tripp	1,175	373	.....
XV	H. H. Smith.....	2,341	Carl H. Schmidt..	2,579	.....	238
XVI	J. C. Holloway....	2,401	Ira W. Brunson....	2,090	311	.....
XVII	H. N. Davis.....	5,166	W. P. Hall.....	1,740	3,425	.....
XVIII	W. H. Hiner.....	2,693	A. C. Whiting....	2,113	580	.....
XIX	R. McCurdy.....	4,393	C. A. Weisbrod....	2,946	1,349	.....
XX	No candidate.....	.....	Joseph Wagner....	1,073	.....	*1,220
			And'w Dieringer†	835	.....	.....
XXI	M. H. McCord....	4,893	W. D. Carr.....	2,106	1,716	.....
XXII	O. R. Potter.....	1,319	R. Schlichting....	2,673	.....	1,454
XXIII	L. A. Cole.....	2,373	W. S. Greene.....	2,953	.....	1,411
XXIV	H. D. Barron....	3,359	C. L. Taylor.....	2,126	1,233	.....
XXV	R. L. D. Potter..	3,866	Orrin W. Bow....	2,396	1,469	.....
XXVI	P. Baldwin.....	1,695	R. E. Davis.....	2,019	.....	331
XXVII	Evan O. Jones....	3,065	A. G. Cook.....	1,905	1,155	.....
XXVIII	F. J. Miller.....	1,661	Geo. Kronsop....	2,274	.....	528
XXIX	Thomas B. Scott..	4,355	Seth Reeves.....	2,549	2,006	.....
XXX	Samuel W. Hunt..	2,618	H. P. Graham....	2,306	.....	190
XXXI	G. C. Hixon.....	2,213	G. M. Woodward..	1,952	261	.....
XXXII	R. C. Field.....	2,354	R. Dewhurst.....	2,097	237	.....
XXXIII	No candidate.....	.....	Adam Schantz....	4,593	.....	*3,475

*Majority on Gubernatorial vote of 1873.

*The Legislative Vote—continued.***ASSEMBLY.**

Those marked thus (*) are the majorities on the Gubernatorial vote of 1878.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
ADAMS, etc.— I.....	Chas. A. Cady.	897	No candidate..	.....	*415	.....
ASHLAND, etc. I.....	S. S. Fifield....	1,786	Daniel Mears..	216	1,570	.....
BROWN, etc.— I..... II..... III.....	H. K. Cowles.. W. H. Bartran. No candidate..	590 693	M. L. Martin.. Luther Wilson. P. Hobbins....	599 434 878	..... 354	39 *306
BUFFALO— I.....	A. Finkelnberg	927	Harvey Brown.	817	110	.....
CALUMET— I.....	F. J. Curtis....	583	B. F. Carter ...	1,373	.....	698
CHIFFEWA— I.....	J. M. Bingham.	764	Charles Detloff	698	66	.....
CLARK, etc.— I.....	Mark Douglas..	921	Ludwig Peters.	880	71	.....
COLUMBIA— I..... II..... III.....	J. Bowman..... Samuel Hasey. H. W. Rohler..	836 579 719	Charles Baker. Wm. H. Proctor. J. W. Robinson	477 517 897	349 55 353	...............
CRAWFORD— I.....	J. D. Jones....	730	W. H. Evans ..	1,059	.....	339
DANE— I..... II..... III..... IV.....	S. C. Head..... C. E. Warner.. W. N. Hawes.. C. E. Loveland	986 995 598 786	John Johnson.. Philo Dunning. J. B. Kehl..... Mish'l Johnson	905 1,338 1,162 1,135	..... ..... ..... .....	59 343 564 349
DODGE, etc.— I..... II..... III..... IV..... V..... VI.....	E. J. Boomer.. Uriah Grant.. D. L. Bancroft. No candidate.. C. H. Melcher.. No candidate..	555 480 504 219	John Stinson.. D. C. Gowdey . John W. Perry. Jacob Bodden.. A. H. Lehmann Bedor Wood†.. John Dunn, Jr.	443 710 493 908 495 462 521	113 11 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 320 *708 *735 *396
DOOR, etc.— I.....	D. A. Reed..... J. R. McDonald†	694 441	Moses Kilgore. E. T. Tillap'ght.	581 42	..... .....	*166
DUNN, etc.— I.....	S. L. Plummer.	1,400	L. G. Wood....	659	741	.....
EAU CLAIRE I.....	Wm. P. Bartlett.	551	T. Carmichael.	1,065	.....	214
FOND DU LAC— I..... II..... III.....	Chester Hazen. Elihu Colman.. G. Metkilejohn†	983 1,215 448	David Whitton. Thos. S. Weeks James Lafferty	997 1,603 1,554	..... ..... .....	64 357 *1,290

†Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition. Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
GRANT—						
I.....	Wm. Brandon	593	Thos. Jenkins	608	.....	15
II.....	Thos. Watson	489	J. B. Callis	552	.....	113
III.....	J. B. Moore	530	G. Wehrle	584	.....	54
IV.....	Robert Glenn	596	Jared Warner	507	69	.....
GREEN—						
I.....	C. R. Deniston	1,363	C.D.W. Leonard	1,377	6	.....
GREEN LAKE—						
I.....	S. M. Knox	1,359	No candidate	.....	*294	.....
IOWA—						
I.....	C. C. David	800	W. E. Rowe	923	.....	123
II.....	Wm. Robinson	611	John Strachan	537	74	.....
JEFFERSON—						
I.....	No candidate	.....	P. Devy	753	.....	*1,065
II.....	Stephen Faville	460	C. Beckmant	834	.....	292
III.....	L. B. Caswell	1,017	Austin Kellogg	843	45	.....
A. Scheuber			973			
JUNEAU—						
I.....	J. T. Kingston	1,105	Wm. Hale	898	207	.....
KENOSHA—						
I.....	Fran. Paddock	777	R. S. Houston	1,035	.....	258
LA CROSSE—						
I.....	R. M. Moor	1,740	D. A. McDonald	1,866	.....	126
LA FAYETTE—						
I.....	John S. Wiley	1,345	John F. Beard	1,374	.....	29
MANITOWOC—						
I.....	Peter Phillips	467	C. R. Zorn	800	.....	133
II.....	O. S. Davis	336	B. S. Lorigan	834	.....	496
III.....	R. Klingholz	343	J. Rankin	1,045	.....	802
MARATHON—						
I.....	No candidate	.....	W.C. Silverthorn	715	.....	*462
C. Hiedinger			343			
MARQUETTE—						
I.....	Frank Abbott	399	Wm. Murphy	763	.....	463
MILWAUKEE—						
I.....	S. W. Granger	430	A. L. Cary	461	.....	31
II.....	No candidate	.....	J. Hamilton	1,377	.....	*1,326
III.....	H. Greenmant	353	A. Richtert	161	.....	212
IV.....	L. A. Proctor	603	James McGrath	495	.....	104
V.....	J. A. Becher	714	A. W. Phelps	705	.....	108
VI.....	C. M. Sanger	69	C. H. Larkfu	832	.....	917
VII.....	J. H. Tweedy	379	D. H. Richards	966	.....	326
VIII.....	No candidate	.....	F. H. West	705	.....	*421
IX.....	No candidate	.....	F. Vogel	317	.....	552
X.....	Amos Thomas	397	John Fellens	552	.....	*644
XI.....	M. L. Burdick	441	J. L. Semmann	1,186	.....	292
P. Schuengel			187			358
Peter Porth			679			
James McIver			799			

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
MONROE—						
I.....	Eli Waste.....	1,017	No candidate..	.....	*116	.....
II.....	J. Winship.....	518	T. McCaul.....	592	*17	.....
	J. F. Richards†	178	.....	.....	.....	.....
OCONTO—						
I.....	H. M. Royce..	774	James A. Glynn	716	58	.....
OUTAGAMIE—						
(In part) ..						
I.....	No candidate..	.....	G. N. Richmond	2,050	.....	*937
OSHAUKEE—						
I.....	No candidate..	.....	E. R. Blaket..	573	.....	*38C
II.....	R. Schmidt†	319	A. M. Alling..	459	.....	.....
			A. Zimmerman	679	.....	360
PIERCE—						
I.....	J. H. Persons..	1,429	No candidate..	.....	.....	*54
PORTAGE—						
I.....	D. R. Clements	1,015	A. H. Bancroft	280	*435	.....
	S. A. Sherman†	277	.....	.....	.....	.....
RACINE—						
I.....	John Elkins..	892	Chas. F. Bliss.	1,079	.....	247
II.....	John Balloch..	1,006	E. N. White..	1,106	.....	101
RICHLAND—						
I.....	J. B. McGrew..	394	No candidate..	.....	*78	.....
II.....	P. M. Smith..	464	J. S. Ellsworth	451	13	.....
ROCK—						
I.....	M. Osborne....	748	No candidate..	.....	*329	.....
II.....	S. C. Carr.....	651	A. D. McLean..	233	418	.....
III.....	A. Barlass....	428	N. W. Tripp (P)	389	*473	.....
IV.....	A. Henderson..	625	No candidate..	.....	*573	.....
V.....	H. A. Patterson	633	John Winans..	139	134	103
ST. CROIX—						
I.....	H. S. Clapp..	1,253	O. Strahl.....	919	334	.....
SAUK—						
I.....	John Young..	539	Carl C. Kuntz..	612	.....	73
II.....	D. E. Welch..	1,339	No candidate..	.....	*474	.....
SHAWANO, etc.						
I.....	L. E. Darling..	1,160	John C. Hoxie.	1,036	94	.....
			Geo. Warren †	134	.....	.....
SHEBOYGAN—						
I.....	No candidate..	.....	J. Bodenstab..	1,080	.....	*266
II.....	S. G. Putnam..	871	S. D. Hubbard..	788	.....	125
III.....	C. C. Rogers..	616	Julius Wolf...	708	.....	22
TREMPEALEAU						
I.....	N. D. Comstock	951	L. Porter.....	269	663	.....
VERNON—						
I.....	Wm. Frazier..	1,144	No candidate..	.....	*783	.....
II.....	Edgar Eno.....	774	D. W. Adams†	206	*376	.....

† Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
WALWORTH—						
I.....	W. R. Herron ..	786	John Jeffers...	964	473	.....
II.....	F. A. Buckbee.	773	E. B. Farnum ..	434	348	.....
III....	Wm. Burgit ...	883	P.G.Harrington	396	487	.....
WASHINGTON—						
I.....	No candidate...		H. W. Sawyer ..	1,341	.....	*864
II.....	No candidate...		J. Riordan	1,379	.....	*1,007
WAUKESHA—						
I.....	F. G. Parks....	857	W. H. Hardy ..	1,463	.....	608
II.....	D. Rhoda.....	1,084	H. Clasen	1,333	.....	299
	.....		Thos. Lambet ..	27	.....	.....
WAUPACA—						
[In part.]						
I.....	C. Caldwell....	990	H. C. Mumbrue	671	319	.....
WAUSHARA—						
I.....	J. A. Williams.	800	No candidate..	.....	.....	.....
	C. H. Stowers †.	844	.....	.....	*357	.....
WINNEBAGO—						
I.....	S. Bowron	723	Gabe Bouck ...	1,337	.....	505
II.....	P. Verbeck	771	W. P. Peckham	1,080	.....	259
III.....	Carlton Foster.	651	No candidate..	.....	*150	.....
IV.....	Frank Leach ..	689	No candidate..	.....	*69	.....

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
MONROE—						
I.....	Ell Waste.....	1,017	No candidate.....		*116	.....
II.....	J. Winship.....	513	T. McCaul.....	593	*17	.....
	J. F. Richards†	178				.....
OSCONTO—						
I.....	H. M. Royce..	774	James A. Glynn	716	58	.....
OUTAGAMIE—						
(In part) ..						
I.....	No candidate.....		G. N. Richmond	2,060		*937
OSHAUKEE—						
I.....	No candidate.....		E. R. Blaket... 573			*890
II.....	R. Schmidt†..	319	A. M. Alling... 459			
			A. Zimmerman	679		860
PIERCE—						
I.....	J. H. Persons..	1,429	No candidate.....			*84
PORTAGE—						
I.....	D. R. Clements	1,015	A. H. Bancroft	280	*493	.....
	S. A. Sherman†	277				.....
RACINE—						
I.....	John Elkins... 832		Chas. F. Bliss.. 1,079			247
II.....	John Balloch.. 1,005		E. N. White... 1,106			101
RICHLAND—						
I.....	J. B. McGrew.. 324		No candidate.....		*76	.....
II.....	P. M. Smith... 464		J. S. Ellsworth	451	13	.....
ROCK—						
I.....	M. Osborne.... 748		No candidate.....		*523	.....
II.....	S. C. Carr..... 651		A. D. McLean... 333		418	.....
III.....	A. Barlass.... 428		N. W. Tripp (P) 389		*473	.....
IV.....	A. Henderson.. 625		No candidate.....		*573	.....
V.....	H. A. Patterson	633	John Winans.. 139		134	108
ST. CROIX—						
I.....	H. S. Clapp... 1,253		O. Strahl..... 919		334	.....
SAUK—						
I.....	John Young... 539		Carl C. Kuntz.. 612			73
II.....	D. E. Welch... 1,339		No candidate.....		*474	.....
SHAWANO, etc.						
I.....	L. E. Darling.. 1,160		John C. Hoxie.. 1,065		94	.....
			Geo. Warren †.. 134			
SHEBOYGAN—						
I.....	No candidate.....		J. Bodensstab.. 1,060			*936
II.....	S. G. Putnam... 571		S. D. Hubbard.. 785			193
III.....	C. C. Rogers... 616		Julius Wolf... 708			98
TREMPEALEAU						
I.....	N. D. Comstock	951	L. Porter..... 328		663	.....
VERNON—						
I.....	Wm. Frasier... 1,144		No candidate.....		*733	.....
II.....	Edgar Eno..... 774		D. W. Adams†	236	*376	.....

† Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
WALWORTH—						
I.....	W. R. Herron .	736	John Jeffers...	244	473	.....
II.....	F. A. Buckbee.	773	E. B. Farnum .	434	348	.....
III.....	Wm. Burgitt...	883	P.G.Harrington	396	487	.....
WASHINGTON—						
I.....	No candidate..	.....	H. W. Sawyer .	1,341	.....	*864
II.....	No candidate..	.....	J. Riordan	1,379	.....	*1,007
WAUKESHA—						
I.....	F. G. Parks....	837	W. H. Hardy ..	1,468	.....	606
II.....	D. Rhoda.....	1,034	H. Clasen	1,338	.....	299
			Thos. Lambert .	37	.....	.....
WAUPACA—						
[In part.]						
I.....	C. Caldwell....	990	H. C. Mumbroe	671	319	.....
WAUSHARA—						
I.....	J. A. Williams.	800	No candidate..	.....	.....	.....
	C. H. Stowers †.	844	.....	.....	*667	.....
WINNEBAGO—						
I.....	S. Bowron.....	733	Gabe Bouck ...	1,337	.....	505
II.....	P. Verbeck	771	W. P. Peckham	1,080	.....	259
III.....	Carlton Foster.	651	No candidate..	.....	*180	.....
IV.....	Frank Leach ..	639	No candidate..	.....	*69	.....

THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1873.

[BY COUNTIES.]

	COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOVERNOR.		SEC'Y OF STATE.	
		Washburn.	Taylor.	Baker.	Parker.	Young.	Doyle.
1	Adams	642	125	639	114	641	94
2	Ashland	61	285	284	39	298	39
3	Barron	266	169	532	5	522	2
4	Bayfield	102	12	113	2	113	3
5	Brown	1,296	2,030	1,335	1,364	1,304	2,018
6	Buffalo	689	1,105	657	1,089	655	1,090
7	Burnett	247	12	246	12	246	12
8	Calumet	506	1,357	516	1,349	517	1,350
9	Chippewa	687	879	571	898	577	890
10	Clark	862	429	406	894	361	430
11	Columbia	2,001	1,509	1,976	1,530	2,004	1,494
12	Crawford	681	1,112	676	1,113	654	1,130
13	Dane	3,780	4,295	3,679	4,343	3,906	4,143
14	Dodge	1,622	4,562	1,650	4,543	1,675	4,509
15	Door	538	213	541	211	539	213
16	Douglas	19	70	29	51	39	50
17	Dunn	687	622	925	890	940	377
18	Eau Claire	810	1,122	895	1,043	892	1,047
19	Fond du Lac	2,922	2,922	2,905	4,043	2,950	3,699
20	Grant	2,405	2,104	2,322	2,084	2,387	2,112
21	Green	1,402	1,366	1,358	1,404	1,346	1,401
22	Green Lake	896	602	883	612	893	610
23	Iowa	1,394	1,549	1,330	1,557	1,337	1,551
24	Jackson	489	515	555	447	537	444
25	Jefferson	1,630	2,950	1,536	2,935	1,629	2,949
26	Juneau	1,110	909	1,105	914	1,105	913
27	Kenosha	862	942	856	943	864	939
28	Kewaunee	181	807	210	780	209	781
29	La Crosse	2,147	1,456	1,684	1,899	1,745	1,684
30	La Fayette	1,304	1,430	1,276	1,445	1,285	1,433
31	Manitowoc	631	2,715	867	2,677	684	2,704
32	Marathon	317	779	304	788	310	783
33	Marquette	345	769	343	789	345	786
34	Milwaukee	2,637	10,435	3,273	9,969	2,836	10,411
35	Monroe	1,267	1,184	1,272	1,118	1,267	1,122
36	Oconto	710	790	703	801	717	786
37	Outagamie	1,031	2,092	1,019	2,096	1,039	2,096
38	Ozaukee	235	1,339	227	1,847	232	1,843
39	Peplin	431	308	483	305	431	306
40	Pierce	637	741	1,140	295	873	571
41	Polk	524	223	538	221	523	221
42	Portage	1,044	549	1,060	534	1,063	531
43	Racine	1,938	2,122	2,180	1,844	1,835	2,144
44	Richland	1,148	1,066	1,147	1,058	1,146	1,039
45	Rock	3,847	1,279	3,168	1,458	3,368	1,374
46	St. Croix	1,022	1,151	1,035	1,126	1,078	1,141
47	Sauk	1,550	1,115	1,537	1,125	1,564	1,056
48	Shawano	198	415	199	415	199	415
49	Sheboygan	1,449	2,480	1,452	2,478	1,458	2,476
50	Trempealeau	923	339	905	368	918	347
51	Vernon	1,706	547	1,597	643	1,702	543
52	Walworth	2,432	1,075	2,444	1,067	2,431	1,076
53	Washington	463	2,394	333	2,160	457	2,343
54	Waukesha	2,066	2,641	2,144	2,598	2,107	2,630
55	Waupaca	1,543	902	1,545	885	1,556	893
56	Waushara	1,270	413	1,279	404	1,264	397
57	Winnebago	2,855	2,591	2,660	2,775	2,674	2,555
58	Wood	226	323	204	344	227	327
Total		66,224	81,569	67,208	80,212	67,110	80,539

Election of State Officers—continued.

	STATE TREASURER.		ATT'Y GENERAL.		STATE SUPT.		COM. OF IMMIGRATION.	
	Johnson.	Kuehn.	Frisby.	Sloan.	Graham.	Searing.	Lindman.	Argard.
1	654	80	642	97	689	91	656	77
2	264	38	279	38	289	38	288	37
3	597	2	522	5	522	5	522	5
4	118	3	113	3	113	3	113	3
5	1,295	2,015	1,289	2,012	1,320	1,996	1,311	2,007
6	632	1,101	652	1,093	655	1,091	649	1,095
7	247	13	247	13	250	9	247	12
8	508	1,359	514	1,350	521	1,345	514	1,350
9	596	871	577	891	577	890	554	910
10	361	427	358	431	415	375	344	431
11	2,003	1,257	1,984	1,518	2,001	1,499	2,001	1,500
12	680	1,104	682	1,108	682	1,110	683	1,108
13	3,801	4,204	3,894	4,216	3,837	4,121	3,753	3,958
14	1,859	4,525	1,723	4,664	1,863	4,524	1,861	4,525
15	532	218	539	214	541	211	540	213
16	39	5	39	51	39	49	39	50
17	939	373	939	381	942	378	931	435
18	948	991	938	1,051	939	1,048	691	1,240
19	2,957	2,919	2,958	3,833	2,953	3,907	2,980	3,909
20	2,350	2,125	2,372	2,126	2,366	2,128	2,380	2,127
21	1,398	1,394	1,351	1,408	1,341	1,417	1,351	1,407
22	880	614	855	639	884	610	868	612
23	1,379	1,508	1,331	1,551	1,337	1,546	1,335	1,552
24	562	438	510	492	556	447	512	490
25	1,617	2,980	1,615	2,964	1,606	2,869	1,619	2,862
26	1,107	911	1,101	915	1,106	912	1,105	913
27	863	939	863	938	868	929	863	937
28	189	920	181	809	237	702	181	808
29	1,733	1,809	1,730	1,876	1,756	1,855	1,716	1,891
30	1,334	1,400	1,277	1,446	1,231	1,442	1,282	1,440
31	780	2,734	845	2,705	862	2,666	843	2,700
32	299	788	311	783	313	782	310	782
33	344	739	341	740	343	739	343	741
34	2,451	10,739	2,748	10,437	2,817	10,428	2,028	10,188
35	1,271	1,120	1,274	1,119	1,469	934	1,267	1,126
36	704	900	715	797	718	765	715	788
37	1,085	2,089	1,048	2,079	1,086	2,090	1,036	2,090
38	183	1,593	436	1,629	239	1,586	234	1,841
39	431	305	432	305	443	294	419	316
40	876	565	908	528	873	573	870	576
41	524	321	529	321	533	317	529	320
42	1,064	530	1,062	513	1,063	529	1,064	530
43	1,879	2,144	1,881	2,148	1,884	2,145	1,873	2,154
44	1,143	1,061	1,149	1,058	1,156	1,052	1,156	1,058
45	3,300	1,271	3,316	1,303	3,395	1,337	3,335	1,273
46	1,102	1,074	1,032	1,148	1,080	1,156	1,034	1,147
47	1,484	1,179	1,541	1,123	1,550	1,115	1,540	1,121
48	197	417	199	415	199	415	199	415
49	1,444	2,463	1,440	2,467	1,451	2,478	1,452	2,479
50	957	303	916	349	916	349	912	351
51	1,703	547	1,700	548	1,790	547	1,690	531
52	2,468	1,035	2,480	1,094	2,469	1,095	2,471	1,098
53	480	2,369	1,859	1,068	456	2,354	456	2,343
54	2,119	2,622	2,100	2,629	2,105	2,635	2,129	2,620
55	1,544	590	1,556	579	1,556	584	1,561	580
56	1,281	401	1,280	402	1,281	400	1,280	402
57	2,890	2,579	2,861	2,530	2,901	2,563	2,864	2,550
58	220	333	222	333	226	323	218	324
	66,474	80,849	67,921	79,594	67,137	80,147	66,554	80,630

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Williams.	Sloan.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Kenosha...	1,104	928	1,051	901	1,410	1,220	862	942
Racine.....	2,403	1,934	2,073	1,659	2,862	2,138	1,898	2,138
Rock.....	3,360	1,175	3,661	1,504	5,155	1,751	2,347	1,379
Walworth...	2,225	1,465	2,908	1,270	3,528	1,528	2,482	1,075
Waukesha...	2,431	2,720	2,413	2,529	2,681	2,733	2,086	2,641
Total...	12,523	8,223	12,106	7,863	15,666	9,360	10,665	8,073

Republican majority in 1870 4,301
 Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871 4,243
 Majority for Chas. G. Williams (Rep.), for Congress, in 1872.... 6,286
 Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1873..... 2,590

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Hazelton.	Smith.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Columbia...	2,032	1,417	2,943	1,579	2,103	1,354	2,001	1,509
Dane.....	3,350	3,518	4,171	3,363	5,027	4,949	3,780	4,295
Jefferson...	2,196	3,158	2,225	2,367	2,579	3,595	1,630	2,950
Sauk.....	1,332	890	1,663	891	2,099	1,366	1,550	1,115
Total...	9,459	8,755	10,476	9,203	12,408	11,784	8,941	9,869

Republican majority in 1870 700
 Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871..... 1,274
 Majority for Gerry W. Hazelton (Rep.), for Congress, in 1872 ... 1,684
 Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1873..... 928

*Summary of Gubernatorial Vote—continued.***THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Barber.	Ward.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Crawford...	850	834	814	916	1,173	1,177	681	1,112
Grant	2,818	1,480	3,154	1,971	4,378	2,359	2,405	2,104
Green	1,797	823	1,757	934	2,467	1,232	1,402	1,366
Iowa	1,679	1,962	1,467	1,682	2,079	2,030	1,334	1,549
La Fayette.	1,943	1,888	1,616	1,612	2,076	1,940	1,364	1,430
Richland...	1,604	810	1,401	1,009	1,672	1,092	1,148	1,066
Total ..	10,151	7,797	10,199	8,074	18,745	9,880	8,264	8,627

Republican majority in 1870	2,345
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871	2,125
Majority for J. Allen Barber (Rep.), for Congress, in 1872	3,865
Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1873	363

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Winkler.	Mitchell.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Milwaukee.	3,067	9,511	3,690	5,631	5,616	8,855	2,837	10,485
Ozaukee....	148	1,835	295	1,574	574	1,697	235	1,839
Washington	719	2,467	666	2,371	980	2,729	463	2,334
Total...	3,934	13,823	4,651	9,576	7,120	13,281	3,535	14,658

Democratic majority in 1870	9,879
Majority for Doolittle, for Governor, in 1871	4,925
Majority for Alex. Mitchell (Dem.), for Congress, in 1872	6,161
Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1873	11,073

*Summary of Gubernatorial Vote—continued.***FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Betz.	Eldredge.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Dodge	2,498	4,538	2,538	4,575	3,117	5,586	1,896	4,562
Fond du Lac	3,340	3,794	3,596	3,875	4,376	4,363	2,932	3,926
Manitowoc.	3,000	1,537	1,452	1,833	2,443	2,535	831	2,715
Sheboygan.	2,521	2,365	1,927	1,943	2,571	3,062	1,449	2,420
Total...	11,189	12,234	9,513	12,226	12,507	15,587	7,040	13,623

Democratic majority in 1870 1,085
Majority for Doolittle, for Governor, in 1871 2,735
Majority for Charles A. Eldredge (Dem.), for Congress, in 1872. 3,059
Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1873. 6,643

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Sawyer.	Lindley.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Brown	1,760	1,644	1,835	1,739	2,599	2,322	1,296	2,080
Calumet....	612	1,157	636	1,139	798	1,299	508	1,357
Door	686	167	578	166	891	198	533	213
Green Lake	1,342	639	1,269	610	1,576	1,027	896	603
Kewaunee..	655	680	361	669	604	916	781	817
Outagamie.	1,185	1,564	1,219	1,746	1,566	1,963	1,031	2,093
Waupaca...	1,537	759	1,575	831	1,962	1,046	1,543	902
Waushara..	1,613	946	1,500	344	1,710	418	1,370	413
Winnebago.	2,620	1,876	3,005	2,019	4,097	3,167	2,858	2,591
Total...	12,870	8,632	11,508	9,353	15,806	12,356	10,120	11,007

Republican majority in 1870 4,198
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871 2,255
Majority for Philletus Sawyer (Rep.), for Congress, in 1872 3,445
Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1873. 897

*Summary of Gubernatorial Vote—continued.***SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Rusk.	Maraton.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Buffalo.....	689	262	1,156	507	1,098	609	689	1,105
Clark.....	612	196	877	154	894	174	362	429
Eau Claire.....	757	604	1,409	890	1,581	855	810	1,122
Jackson.....	406	230	668	356	866	455	489	515
La Crosse.....	1,404	883	1,798	1,374	2,269	1,893	2,147	1,458
Monroe.....	1,596	1,042	1,309	914	2,092	1,464	1,267	1,184
Pepin.....	857	44	577	237	558	377	431	303
Pierce.....	850	479	1,238	534	1,464	634	687	741
St. Croix.....	986	712	1,182	1,015	1,322	1,230	1,023	1,115
Trempealeau.....	964	250	988	264	1,442	423	923	389
Vernon.....	1,347	215	1,686	416	2,567	443	1,706	547
Total...	9,846	4,775	12,277	6,691	16,183	8,547	10,484	8,844

Republican majority in 1870 5,071
 Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871..... 5,586
 Majority for J. M. Rusk (Rep.), for Congress, in 1872..... 7,636
 Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1873..... 1,640

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Washburn.	Doolittle.	McDill.	Carson.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Adams.....	708	166	719	277	875	287	642	125
Ashland.....	34	.....	40	16	137	8	61	265
Barron.....	40	17	169	35	134	34	356	169
Bayfield.....	66	38	75	38	129	2	102	12
Burnett.....	42	1	198	32	160	7	247	12
Chippewa.....	540	671	696	851	987	954	587	879
Douglas.....	122	66	58	69	73	101	19	70
Dunn.....	689	358	1,133	522	1,296	680	687	622
Juneau.....	1,075	978	1,080	832	1,399	1,119	1,110	909
Marathon.....	222	1,081	218	780	551	876	317	779
Marquette.....	513	1,080	532	971	642	929	345	739
Oconto.....	553	408	662	310	1,098	400	710	790
Polk.....	301	118	561	182	649	178	534	222
Portage.....	1,032	702	899	535	1,619	735	1,044	540
Shawano.....	362	196	191	259	412	465	108	415
Wood.....	319	545	340	322	611	468	226	322
Total...	6,624	6,404	7,571	6,025	10,711	7,238	7,175	6,886

Republican majority in 1870 220
 Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871..... 1,446
 Majority for Alexander S. McDill, (Rep.) for Congress, in 1872.. 3,473
 Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1873..... 269

THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE

At each Election since the Organization of the State.

NOTE.—In the following tables where no figures are given opposite the counties, in either of the columns, the counties were either unorganized in those years, or their votes are included with those of other counties to which they were attached, or no returns were received or canvassed of votes which may have been cast. In cases where votes were cast, but not canvassed, such votes are given as far as possible, and are designated thus (*), but they are not included in the footings, except in the first two elections, in which the footings include all the returns found on file in the Secretary's office. In 1866, the name of La Pointe county was changed to Bayfield. In 1862, the name of Bad Ax county was changed to Vernon. In 1869, the name of Dallas county was changed to Barron.

COUNTIES.	1848.		1849.		1851.	
	Tweedy.	Dewey.	Collins.	Dewey.	Farwell.	Upham.
Bayfield.....	107	270	.....	83	.....	.....
Brown.....	187	311	171	281	299	318
Calumet.....	66	113	117	135	63	129
Columbia.....	411	328	422	410	714	738
Crawford.....	107	270	82	152	48	123
Dane.....	751	1,098	759	666	1,454	1,047
Dodge.....	706	1,116	714	1,255	1,302	1,401
Fond du Lac.....	510	622	389	640	877	865
Grant.....	1,487	1,199	1,103	1,030	1,026	985
Green.....	408	481	334	443	504	530
Iowa.....	745	847	655	698	659	679
Jefferson.....	898	1,157	649	897	1,121	1,152
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	809	367
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	219
La Fayette.....	863	1,232	416	1,094	487	712
Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	238
Marathon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	95
Marquette.....	258	290	247	259	681	722
Milwaukee.....	1,194	2,301	718	2,108	2,554	2,373
Outagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	314
Portage.....	153	160	250	287	142	189
Racine.....	1,309	1,735	716	761	1,087	716
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	136
Rock.....	1,475	1,394	1,168	604	1,771	1,141
St. Croix.....	65	87	21	56	78	100
Sauk.....	187	187	226	355	474	490
Sheboygan.....	384	554	332	635	552	1,010
Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	86
Walworth.....	1,356	1,478	667	646	1,641	858
Washington.....	268	1,598	306	1,610	520	1,760
Waukesha.....	938	1,197	669	1,319	1,541	1,507
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	66
Wausara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	86
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	335	318	1,023	570
Total.....	14,621	19,875	11,317	16,701	22,319	21,812

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

COUNTIES.	1853.			1855.		1857.	
	Holton.	Barst'w	Baird.	Bashf'd.	Barst'w	Randall.	Cross.
Adams.....	88	122	57	611	376	349	196
Bayfield.....	.....	89	1	.....	38	.....	43
Brown.....	88	354	334	201	335	143	575
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	8	115	179	.....	362
Calumet.....	90	250	93	218	377	361	488
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	77	121	70	.....	256
Clark.....	.....	.....	7	45	59	.....	89
Columbia.....	706	816	206	1,585	906	1,731	1,260
Crawford.....	94	118	29	120	168	278	366
Dane.....	1,234	1,630	177	2,380	2,387	2,668	2,959
Dodge.....	1,418	1,992	81	2,187	2,364	2,329	2,180
Door.....	.....	.....	81	.....	39	.....	38
Douglas.....	.....	.....	8	.....	88	.....	145
Dunn.....	.....	.....	43	124	204	.....	111
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	133
Fond du Lac.....	1,217	1,489	51	1,969	1,732	2,097	1,898
Grant.....	1,036	968	195	1,588	1,112	1,681	1,260
Green.....	748	769	153	1,123	600	1,166	832
Iowa.....	464	402	14	768	1,092	765	915
Jackson.....	14	113	.....	178	114	336	324
Jefferson.....	1,591	1,490	108	1,746	1,558	1,844	1,711
Juneau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499	.....	505
Kenosha.....	812	590	4	995	610	432	698
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	178
La Crosse.....	150	276	61	.....	684	.....	861
La Fayette.....	420	1,026	280	743	1,199	758	1,360
Manitowoc.....	46	854	67	528	941	631	1,241
Marathon.....	4	265	908	88	104	197	209
Marquette.....	862	641	14	1,187	858	1,475	1,302
Milwaukee.....	1,334	4,184	24	1,749	4,627	2,248	5,531
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	213	92	555	434
Oconto.....	.....	90	120	88	131	160	146
Outagamie.....	206	267	18	414	382	416	573
Ozaukee.....	179	1,155	.....	271	1,586	266	1,167
Pierce.....	.....	71	34	147	55	306	171
Polk.....	.....	50	14	90	149	111	154
Portage.....	56	267	154	414	235	571	494
Racine.....	1,214	1,239	6	1,245	1,244	1,752	1,452
Richland.....	127	765	13	448	186	598	606
Rock.....	1,632	1,375	337	2,690	1,018	3,425	1,633
St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	388
Sauk.....	472	641	55	950	492	1,239	835
Shawano.....	.....	.....	44	38	15	.....	59
Sheboygan.....	676	1,359	4	1,108	1,306	1,276	1,047
Trempealeau.....	.....	.....	47	306	18	164	54
Vernon.....	7	206	77	.....	296	549	445
Walworth.....	1,584	1,062	203	2,060	1,112	2,335	1,039
Washington.....	810	1,463	.....	538	2,301	841	1,483
Waukesha.....	1,610	1,594	54	2,324	1,512	2,269	1,869
Waupaca.....	152	217	50	395	806	936	496
Waushara.....	328	135	1	478	246	978	288
Winnebago.....	1,008	710	71	1,691	1,138	2,068	1,430
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	111
	21,896	30,405	3,304	136,198	136,355	44,693	44,239

† The certificate of the State board of canvassers was set aside by Supreme Court, and the election awarded to Mr. Bashford.

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

COUNTIES.	1859.		1861.		1863.	
	Randall.	Hobart.	Harvey.	Ferguson.	Lewis.	Palmer.
Adams	594	293	678	170	693	221
Ashland			29	38	32	30
Bayfield	73	109	57		43	12
Brown	423	1,066	601	731	543	1,032
Buffalo			597	236	548	255
Calumet	518	693	394	336	337	707
Chippewa	156	248	155	191	226	272
Clark	71	42	175	26	106	45
Columbia	2,595	1,645	1,925	741	2,596	1,262
Crawford	619	748	593	672	712	646
Dane	3,727	3,890	3,113	2,675	4,152	3,548
Dodge	3,493	3,556	2,645	3,950	*3,677	*4,166
Door			196	56	230	49
Douglas	34	60	51	41	43	71
Dunn	192	175	490	7	507	278
Eau Claire			404	194	501	398
Fond du Lac	3,214	2,530	2,440	2,296	3,579	2,667
Grant	2,496	1,715	2,009	1,046	3,404	1,313
Green	1,726	1,141	1,461	661	2,046	636
Green Lake	1,453	663	811	422	1,499	433
Iowa	1,464	1,320	998	808	1,351	1,266
Jackson	494	298	905	99	559	304
Jefferson	2,327	2,512	1,838	2,076	2,299	2,426
Juneau	1,060	874	669	640	838	671
Kenosha	1,321	906	1,054	440	1,328	632
Kewaunee	167	567	307	204	143	456
La Crosse	1,319	1,034	1,166	777	1,299	717
La Fayette	1,103	1,514	1,464	1,651	1,483	1,463
Manitowoc	794	2,134	1,106	1,361	1,362	1,949
Marathon	306	509	100	403	107	402
Marquette	586	732	515	423	594	696
Milwaukee	*2,811	*6,251	1,840	5,370	3,170	5,815
Monroe	939	578	931	414	1,113	560
Oconto	353	440	543	33	326	55
Outagamie	494	733	449	684	737	1,014
Ozaukee	627	1,577	345	1,415	279	1,734
Pepin	433	255	467	187	295	96
Pierce	506	305	766	76	597	396
Polk	161	141	257	11	198	84
Portage	743	583	619	275	790	315
Racine	2,111	1,694	1,563	1,292	2,156	1,405
Richland	745	647	714	515	1,135	637
Rock	4,069	1,573	2,796	969	4,063	1,366
St. Croix	516	560	635	325	594	493
Sauk	1,659	799	1,627	578	2,061	1,54
Shawano	105	87	125	81	128	108
Sheboygan	1,773	1,639	1,258	1,223	*2,076	*1,894
Trempealeau	366	143	469	25	517	85
Vernon	995	619	966	267	1,125	360
Walworth	3,133	1,459	2,133	1,135	3,511	961
Washington	684	2,106	363	2,146	659	2,453
Waukesha	2,765	2,296	1,650	2,312	2,396	2,263
Waupaca	1,167	634	1,071	471	1,223	428
Watshara	1,126	380	996	169	1,093	264
Winnebago	2,235	1,570	2,071	1,345	2,796	1,594
Wood	235	230	303	323	284	327
Soldiers' vote					7,768	542
Total	59,999	52,539	53,777	45,454	72,717	49,063

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

COUNTIES.	1865.		1867.		1869.	
	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallma'ge.	Fairchild.	Robinson
Adams.....	564	196	684	194	575	191
Ashland.....	99	83	3	84	1	30
Barron.....					133	
Bayfield.....	99	16	12	9	43	19
Brown.....	447	846	815	1,217	783	1,698
Buffalo.....	523	211	708	368	875	413
Burnett.....	97		41	6	74	3
Calumet.....	485	578	687	828	678	1,014
Chippewa.....	300	228	309	361	568	698
Clark.....	109	89	288	98	381	131
Columbia.....	2,021	1,087	2,649	1,608	2,185	1,343
Crawford.....	517	581	845	1,007	851	874
Dane.....	3,585	2,680	4,530	4,217	3,839	2,285
Dodge.....	2,702	3,530	2,804	4,795	2,419	4,220
Door.....	309	68	404	125	380	308
Douglas.....	45	54	51	64	89	54
Dunn.....	417	227	679	292	926	240
Eau Claire.....	439	319	662	467	791	391
Fond du Lac.....	2,871	2,769	3,789	3,698	3,071	2,399
Grant.....	2,577	1,131	3,085	1,649	3,008	1,476
Green.....	1,552	728	2,094	1,127	2,008	980
Green Lake.....	1,027	422	1,197	640	1,020	474
Iowa.....	1,162	1,051	1,677	1,804	1,413	1,363
Jackson.....	506	194	735	301	744	316
Jefferson.....	2,003	2,335	2,244	3,119	2,136	2,737
Jones.....	637	556	1,030	984	913	773
Kenosha.....	1,035	532	1,173	1,083	1,081	898
Kewaunee.....	123	383	368	549	288	560
La Crosse.....	1,137	725	1,536	1,133	1,688	1,080
La Fayette.....	1,313	1,370	1,536	1,730	1,285	1,563
Manitowoc.....	1,013	1,752	1,347	2,112	1,502	2,154
Marathon.....	112	499	90	618	181	594
Marquette.....	446	530	445	748	468	664
Milwaukee.....	2,271	5,068	3,500	7,178	3,127	5,519
Monroe.....	1,906	551	1,529	1,061	1,095	640
Oconto.....	853	241	576	363	589	323
Outagamie.....	739	1,007	949	1,858	923	1,483
Ozaukee.....	363	1,645	230	2,042	330	1,523
Pepin.....	281	78	302	150	353	157
Pierce.....	540	393	639	397	667	398
Polk.....	197	113	234	117	368	175
Portage.....	587	368	972	653	736	428
Racine.....	1,499	1,152	2,117	1,629	1,748	1,352
Richland.....	967	686	1,166	884	1,247	890
Rock.....	3,190	1,122	4,227	1,890	3,237	1,159
St. Croix.....	543	241	584	775	935	613
Sauk.....	1,681	750	2,060	989	1,847	762
Shawano.....	188	116	145	148	212	196
Sheboygan.....	1,605	1,669	1,535	2,079	1,763	1,765
Trempealeau.....	415	47	622	165	642	189
Vernon.....	1,164	120	1,443	894	1,436	398
Walworth.....	2,860	852	3,265	1,266	2,472	1,175
Washington.....	569	1,969	615	2,554	680	2,334
Waukesha.....	1,269	2,025	2,308	2,655	2,177	2,665
Waupaca.....	1,109	494	1,394	730	1,630	739
Waushara.....	1,050	361	995	313	1,183	323
Winnebago.....	2,180	1,369	3,161	2,110	3,407	2,116
Wood.....	238	259	223	353	256	306
Soldiers' vote.....	1,200	277				
Total.....	56,332	49,390	73,637	68,873	69,502	61,239

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

COUNTIES.	1871.		1873.		President, 1873	
	Washburn	Doolittle.	Washburn	Taylor.	Grant.	Greeley
Adams.....	719	277	642	125	885	228
Ashland.....	40	16	61	265	86	43
Barron.....	169	35	356	169	120	38
Bayfield.....	75	38	102	12	89	42
Brown.....	1,325	1,739	1,296	2,080	2,694	2,185
Buffalo.....	1,156	507	939	1,105	843	861
Burnett.....	198	23	247	12	180	7
Calumet.....	696	1,139	508	1,357	757	1,313
Chippewa.....	696	851	587	879	1,045	787
Clark.....	877	154	963	429	801	119
Columbia.....	2,248	1,579	2,001	1,509	2,070	1,835
Crawford.....	814	918	681	1,112	1,162	1,151
Dane.....	4,171	3,865	3,769	4,295	5,143	4,682
Dodge.....	2,538	4,575	1,838	4,562	2,051	5,622
Door.....	578	166	538	218	873	214
Douglas.....	58	69	79	70	72	96
Dunn.....	1,133	523	687	622	1,390	496
Eau Claire.....	1,409	890	810	1,122	1,615	818
Fond du Lac.....	3,596	3,875	2,932	3,926	4,222	4,429
Grant.....	3,154	1,971	2,405	2,104	4,307	2,319
Green.....	1,757	934	1,402	1,366	2,450	1,946
Green Lake.....	1,299	610	896	602	1,541	1,045
Iowa.....	1,467	1,632	1,384	1,549	2,078	1,978
Jackson.....	668	356	439	515	956	368
Jefferson.....	2,225	2,667	1,630	2,950	2,580	2,559
Juneau.....	1,080	829	1,110	909	1,421	1,088
Kenosha.....	1,051	901	862	942	1,406	1,215
Kewaunee.....	361	669	181	807	503	1,012
La Crosse.....	1,798	1,374	2,147	1,456	2,177	1,966
La Fayette.....	1,616	1,612	1,294	1,430	2,081	1,908
Manitowoc.....	1,452	1,833	881	2,715	2,269	2,677
Marathon.....	218	780	317	779	491	911
Marquette.....	532	971	345	739	643	910
Millwaukee.....	3,690	5,681	2,887	10,435	5,834	8,512
Monroe.....	1,209	914	1,287	1,124	2,117	1,425
Oconto.....	662	310	710	790	1,076	325
Outagamie.....	1,219	1,746	1,031	2,092	1,535	1,870
Ozaukee.....	295	1,574	225	1,839	574	1,584
Pepin.....	577	237	431	398	644	272
Pierce.....	1,228	534	687	741	1,460	634
Polk.....	561	123	534	222	659	189
Portage.....	899	535	1,044	519	1,535	798
Racine.....	2,073	1,659	1,888	2,138	2,890	2,100
Richland.....	1,401	1,009	1,148	1,066	1,675	999
Rock.....	3,661	1,504	3,247	1,379	5,138	1,740
St. Croix.....	1,181	1,015	1,022	1,151	1,373	1,190
Sauk.....	1,822	891	1,550	1,115	2,702	1,354
Shawano.....	191	259	198	415	416	464
Sheboygan.....	1,287	1,943	1,449	2,480	2,687	2,948
Trempealeau.....	988	294	922	859	1,457	417
Vernon.....	1,686	416	1,706	547	2,445	542
Walworth.....	2,906	1,270	2,422	1,075	3,512	1,499
Washington.....	666	2,371	463	2,324	947	2,727
Waukesha.....	2,412	2,529	2,086	2,641	2,671	2,720
Waupaca.....	1,575	881	1,542	902	2,050	945
Waushara.....	1,500	344	1,270	412	1,708	389
Winnebago.....	2,005	2,019	2,838	2,561	4,220	2,969
Wood.....	840	226	226	228	563	472
Total.....	78,301	68,910	66,294	81,599	105,012	86,383

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.		1861.	
Dewey, democrat.....	19,975	Harvey, republican.....	53,777
Tweedy, whig.....	14,691	Ferguson, democrat.....	45,456
Dewey's majority	5,284	Harvey's majority.....	8,321
1849.		1863.	
Dewey, democrat.....	16,701	Lewis, republican.....	73,717
Collins, whig.....	11,517	Palmer, democrat.....	49,063
Dewey's majority	5,184	Lewis's majority.....	23,654
1851.		1865.	
Farwell, whig.....	23,819	Fairchild, republican.....	58,322
Upham, democrat.....	21,813	Hobart, democrat.....	48,330
Farwell's majority.....	2,007	Fairchild's majority.....	10,002
1853.		1867.	
Barstow, democrat.....	30,405	Fairchild, republican.....	73,637
Holton, republican.....	21,886	Tallmadge, democrat.....	68,873
Baird, whig.....	3,304	Fairchild's majority.....	4,764
Barstow's plurality	8,519		
1855.		1869.	
Barstow, democrat.....	36,335	Fairchild, republican.....	69,508
Bashford, republican.....	36,198	Robinson, democrat.....	61,239
Barstow's majority.....	*137	Fairchild's majority.....	8,268
1857.		1871.	
Randall, republican.....	44,693	Washburn, republican.....	78,301
Cross, democrat.....	44,389	Doolittle, democrat.....	68,910
Randall's majority.....	304	Washburn's majority.....	9,391
1859.		1873.	
Randall, republican.....	59,999	Taylor, democrat.....	81,599
Hobart, democrat.....	52,539	Washburn, republican.....	66,224
Randall's majority.....	7,460	Taylor's majority.....	15,375

*The certificate of the state board of canvassers was set aside by the Supreme Court, and the election awarded to Mr. Bashford.

COMPLETE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

AT EACH ELECTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

In the following table is given the actual vote for Grant and Greeley Presidential Electors at the late Presidential election. The highest vote cast on each ticket has been taken wherever obtainable. In Georgia and a few other States the average vote is given. Under the head of "scattering" are included the votes of O'Connor and Black, the straight-out Democratic and Temperance candidates. Their vote, however, has not been returned from all the States. In the case of Louisiana, the vote is given as declared by the Lynch-Longstreet Returning Board. The figures as declared by Warmoth's Returning Board were: For Grant Electors, 53,232; Greeley Electors, 66,267.

Number.	STATES.	1872.			1868.	
		Grant. Rep.	Greeley. Lib.	Scattering	Grant. Rep.	Seymour. Dem.
1	Alabama.....	90,273	79,441	.....	76,866	73,086
2	Arkansas.....	41,866	38,448	.....	22,152	19,078
3	California.....	54,044	40,749	1,068	54,592	54,078
4	Connecticut.....	50,698	45,880	429	50,996	47,951
5	Delaware.....	11,146	10,308	.....	7,623	10,980
6	Florida.....	17,765	15,428	8	*	.....
7	Georgia.....	62,715	76,278	4,000	57,134	102,822
8	Illinois.....	241,246	184,770	3,058	250,298	193,143
9	Indiana.....	186,144	163,687	1,417	176,532	166,880
10	Iowa.....	181,833	71,119	2,302	120,399	74,040
11	Kansas.....	66,942	82,970	721	31,046	14,019
12	Kentucky.....	88,970	100,308	2,374	39,566	115,886
13	Louisiana.....	71,653	57,029	.....	33,263	80,225
14	Maine.....	61,423	29,087	.....	70,426	43,396
15	Maryland.....	66,760	67,667	.....	30,438	63,357
16	Massachusetts.....	133,473	59,260	.....	136,477	56,408
17	Michigan.....	133,455	78,355	4,144	123,550	97,069
18	Minnesota.....	54,533	84,327	24	43,542	23,072
19	Mississippi.....	82,403	47,367	.....	†	.....
20	Missouri.....	119,196	151,433	2,429	85,671	56,768
21	Nebraska.....	18,245	7,705	.....	9,729	5,439
22	Nevada.....	8,413	6,236	.....	6,480	5,218
23	New Hampshire.....	37,184	31,431	308	38,191	31,294
24	New Jersey.....	91,661	73,801	606	80,121	83,001
25	New York.....	440,749	387,379	1,653	419,683	429,888
26	North Carolina.....	94,304	69,464	.....	96,226	94,090
27	Ohio.....	231,852	244,331	3,425	230,126	233,700
28	Oregon.....	11,818	7,745	587	10,961	11,125
29	Pennsylvania.....	349,689	211,901	.....	343,280	313,368
30	Rhode Island.....	13,665	5,829	5	13,918	6,546
31	South Carolina.....	73,290	22,708	224	62,301	45,237
32	Tennessee.....	83,655	94,891	.....	56,787	26,311
33	Texas.....	47,406	66,500	2,580	†	.....
34	Vermont.....	41,480	10,926	533	44,173	13,051
35	Virginia.....	92,953	91,424	42	†	.....
36	West Virginia.....	32,383	29,533	600	29,025	20,306
37	Wisconsin.....	105,012	84,390	834	108,757	84,710
Total.....		2,592,964	2,833,847	33,293	2,013,191	2,706,006
Majority.....		759,137	.....	.....	203,535	.....
Aggregate.....		6,460,123	5,716,797

* By Legislature.

† Did not vote.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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Vote for President—continued.

Number.	STATES.	1864.		1860.			
		Lincoln. Rep.	McClellan. Dem.	Lincoln. Rep.	Bell. Union.	Breck'ge Dem.	Douglas. Dem.
1	Alabama.....	†.....	.....	.....	27,875	48,681	13,651
2	Arkansas.....	†.....	.....	.....	20,094	28,783	5,227
3	California.....	62,134	43,841	39,173	6,817	34,334	33,516
4	Connecticut.....	44,691	49,235	43,792	3,291	16,493	17,374
5	Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	3,815	3,864	7,347	1,023
6	Florida.....	†.....	.....	.....	5,437	8,543	367
7	Georgia.....	†.....	.....	.....	42,866	51,989	11,590
8	Illinois.....	189,436	158,730	172,161	4,913	2,494	180,315
9	Indiana.....	150,432	130,233	139,040	5,306	12,286	115,509
10	Iowa.....	89,075	49,596	70,409	1,763	1,048	55,111
11	Kansas.....	16,441	3,681	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kentucky.....	27,786	64,301	1,864	66,058	53,143	25,651
13	Louisiana.....	†.....	.....	.....	20,304	22,681	7,625
14	Maine.....	61,803	44,311	62,811	2,046	6,368	29,613
15	Maryland.....	40,133	23,739	2,294	41,760	42,432	5,964
16	Massachu's.....	126,748	48,745	106,533	22,331	5,989	24,372
17	Michigan.....	91,521	74,804	88,480	405	805	65,057
18	Minnesota.....	24,971	17,355	23,069	63	748	11,920
19	Mississippi.....	†.....	.....	.....	25,040	40,797	8,283
20	Missouri.....	72,730	31,676	17,086	58,372	31,317	58,806
21	Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Nevada.....	9,826	6,594	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	N. Hampsh.....	36,955	23,084	37,519	411	2,112	25,881
24	N. Jersey.....	60,723	66,030	58,294	.....	.....	*62,861
25	New York.....	268,735	361,936	362,646	.....	.....	*312,510
26	N. Carolina.....	†.....	.....	.....	44,900	48,639	2,700
27	Ohio.....	265,154	205,596	221,610	12,194	11,405	167,632
28	Oregon.....	9,898	8,457	5,270	1,183	3,006	3,921
29	Pennsylv'a.....	296,391	276,316	268,030	12,776	178,671	16,765
30	Rhode Isl'd.....	14,349	8,718	12,244	.....	.....	*7,707
31	S. Carolina.....	†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Tennessee.....	†.....	.....	.....	69,274	64,709	11,350
33	Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	15,438	47,548	.....
34	Vermont.....	48,419	13,331	38,810	1,989	218	8,649
35	Virginia.....	†.....	.....	1,929	74,681	74,323	16,240
36	W. Virginia.....	23,128	10,438	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Wisconsin.....	58,408	65,884	56,110	161	586	63,021
Total.....		2,217,190	1,809,112	1,866,461	590,511	847,815	1,381,815
Majority.....		408,078	.....	867,664	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate.....		.....	4,026,302	.....	.....	.....	4,666,632

* Fusion vote. † Did not vote. ‡ Prior to 1864, electors were chosen by legislature

Vote for President—continued.

Number.	STATES.	1856.			1857.		
		Fremont. Repub.	Fillmore. Amer.	Buchanan. Dem.	Scott. Whig.	Pierce. Dem.	Hale. Free S'l
1	Alabama		28,559	45,789	15,088	26,861	.....
2	Arkansas		10,787	31,910	7,404	12,173	.....
3	California	20,691	33,185	53,365	35,407	40,635	10.
4	Connectic't	42,715	2,615	34,995	30,359	33,949	3,180
5	Delaware	308	6,175	8,004	6,328	6,318	63
6	Florida		4,833	6,358	2,875	4,318	.....
7	Georgia		42,826	56,598	16,601	34,705	.....
8	Illinois	96,189	37,444	105,348	64,934	50,697	9,066
9	Indiana	94,375	23,835	118,670	80,901	95,340	6,929
10	Iowa	43,954	9,180	36,170	15,836	17,763	1,604
11	Kansas .....						.....
12	Kentucky	514	67,416	74,643	57,068	53,306	.....
13	Louisiana		20,709	23,164	17,255	18,647	.....
14	Maine	67,379	3,325	33,080	33,543	41,609	8,030
15	Maryland	351	47,480	39,115	35,066	40,030	54
16	Mass'chut's	108,190	19,626	39,340	52,633	44,669	28,023
17	Michigan	71,763	1,660	53,133	33,859	41,842	7,237
18	Minnesota .....						.....
19	Mississippi		24,195	35,446	17,543	26,575	.....
20	Missouri		48,524	53,164	39,984	38,353	.....
21	Nebraska .....						.....
22	Nevada .....						.....
23	N. Hamps's	33,945	423	23,739	16,147	39,997	6,695
24	New Jersey	38,338	24,115	46,943	33,556	44,305	350
25	New York	376,007	134,604	125,675	234,869	262,063	25,329
26	N. Carolina		36,836	48,346	39,068	39,744	59
27	Ohio	187,497	96,193	170,674	169,696	169,230	31,693
28	Oregon .....						.....
29	Pennsylv'a	147,510	32,175	230,710	179,174	198,568	8,535
30	Rhode Is'd	11,467	7,675	6,680	7,636	8,735	644
31	S. Carolina .....						.....
32	Tennessee		66,173	73,636	53,898	57,018	.....
33	Texas		15,639	21,169	4,995	13,552	.....
34	Vermont	39,551	545	10,569	22,173	13,044	8,631
35	Virginia	291	60,310	39,706	53,573	73,858	.....
36	W. Virginia .....						.....
37	Wisconsin	66,030	579	33,343	31,743	33,656	8,730
	Total	1,841,264	874,534	1,838,189	1,866,083	1,600,474	155,658
	Majority			496,935		214,451	
	Aggregate	4,053,987			3,142,347		
	Others over Buch'n			377,609	Pierce over all.		55,601

ELECTION STATISTICS.
Vote for President—continued.

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Numero.	STATES.	1843.			1844.		
		Taylor. Whig.	Cass. Dem.	VanBu'n F. Soil.	Clay. Whig.	Polk. Dem.	Birney Abo'n.
1	Alabama...	30,488	31,363	.....	26,084	37,740	.....
2	Arkansas...	7,586	9,300	.....	5,587	9,546	.....
3	California...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Connecticut...	30,314	27,046	5,006	32,832	29,882	1,943
5	Delaware...	6,431	5,896	80	6,258	5,971	.....
6	Florida...	3,116	1,847	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Georgia...	47,544	44,802	.....	42,100	44,177	.....
8	Illinois...	53,047	56,300	15,774	45,528	57,920	3,570
9	Indiana...	66,907	74,745	8,103	67,807	70,181	2,106
10	Iowa...	11,024	12,098	1,126	.....	.....	.....
11	Kansas...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kentucky...	67,141	49,730	.....	61,255	51,986	.....
13	Louisiana...	18,217	15,370	.....	13,083	13,782	.....
14	Maine...	35,125	29,880	11,596	34,342	45,723	4,886
15	Maryland...	37,703	34,528	139	35,964	32,676	.....
16	Massachusetts...	61,070	35,231	38,058	67,418	52,846	10,860
17	Michigan...	23,940	20,637	10,339	24,337	27,759	3,632
18	Minnesota...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Mississippi...	25,922	26,537	.....	19,306	26,126	.....
20	Missouri...	32,671	40,077	.....	31,251	41,869	.....
21	Nebraska...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Nevada...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	New Hamp...	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,180	4,161
24	New Jersey...	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	37,495	131
25	New York...	218,608	114,318	120,510	232,482	237,588	15,612
26	N. Carolina...	43,550	34,869	85	43,232	39,297	.....
27	Ohio...	138,360	154,775	36,354	155,057	149,117	8,050
28	Oregon...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Pennsylvania...	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,206	167,535	3,139
30	Rhode Island...	6,779	3,646	730	7,332	4,867	107
31	S. Carolina...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Tennessee...	64,321	58,142	.....	60,030	59,917	.....
33	Texas...	4,509	10,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Vermont...	23,122	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954
35	Virginia...	45,439	46,963	9	43,677	49,570	.....
36	W. Virginia...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Wisconsin...	12,747	15,001	10,423	.....	.....	.....
Total....		1,360,247	1,321,654	230,796	1,299,089	1,337,162	62,300
Majority....		138,568	.....	.....	.....	36,073	.....
Aggregate....		.....	2,872,697	.....	2,698,551	.....	.....
Others over Taylor.		.....	.....	152,303	Others over Polk.	.....	24,227

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1856.

STATES.	1856.		1860.				1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Frem.	Buch.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Doug.	Lincoln.	McCl.	Grant.	Seymour.	Grant.	Grady.
Alabama.....		9		9			*	*	8		10	
Arkansas.....		4		4			*	*	5		6	
California.....		4	4				5		5		6	
Connecticut.....	6		6				6		6		6	
Delaware.....		3		3				3		3		
Florida.....		3		3			*	*	3		4	
Georgia.....		10		10			*	*		9		11
Illinois.....		11	11				16		16		21	
Indiana.....		13	13				13		13		15	
Iowa.....	4		4				8		8		11	
Kansas.....							3		3		5	
Kentucky.....		13			13			11		11		12
Louisiana.....		6		6			*	*		7	8	
Maine.....	8		8				7		7		7	
Maryland.....				8			7		7		7	8
Massachusetts.....	13		13				12		12		13	
Michigan.....	6		6				8		8		11	
Minnesota.....			4				4		4		5	
Mississippi.....		7		7			*	*		*	8	
Missouri.....		9				9	11		11			13
Nebraska.....									3		3	
Nevada.....							3		3		3	
New Hampshire.....	6		5				5		5		5	
New Jersey.....		7	4			3		7		7	9	
New York.....	35		35				13		9		33	35
North Carolina.....		10		10			*		21		9	10
Ohio.....	23		23				21		21		22	
Oregon.....			3				3			3	3	
Pennsylvania.....		27	27				26		26		29	
Rhode Island.....	4		4				4		4		4	
South Carolina.....		8		8			*	*	6		7	
Tennessee.....		12			12		*	*	10			13
Texas.....		4		4			*	*	*			8
Vermont.....	5		5				5		5		5	
Virginia.....		15			15		*	*	*		11	
West Virginia.....							5		5		5	
Wisconsin.....	5		5				8		8		10	
Total.....	114	174	180	73	89	13	213	21	214	80	300	64

Majorities.

1852. Pierce.....	212	1864. Lincoln.....	192
1856. Buchanan, over all.....	53	1868. Grant.....	134
1860. Lincoln, over all.....	67	1872. Grant.....	234

* States marked with a star did not vote in 1864 and 1868. In 1856, Maryland gave 8 votes for Fillmore. Lincoln's vote in 1864 is one short, in consequence of the death of one of the electors of Nevada. We put in the full number, 213.

† The States in this column chose electors to vote for Horace Greeley, but he having died in the interval between the election and the meeting of the electoral college, the electors scattered their votes as follows: Horace Greeley, 8; B. Graiz Brown, 15; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 3; David Davis, 1. The election in Arkansas and Louisiana is contested.



J. Allen Barber

HON. J. ALLEN BARBER.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WISCONSIN

Miscellaneous Statistics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STATE FINANCES.

State Indebtedness.

The amount of the State indebtedness will be seen from the following statement, as also the manner in which it has been funded:

Certificates of indebtedness—		
School Fund	\$1,559,700 00	.....
University Fund.....	111,000 00	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	50,800 00	.....
Normal School Fund	512,600 00	.....
		\$3,233,900 00
Bonds outstanding—		
July 1, 1877.....	\$100 00	.....
July 1, 1880.....	12,000 00	.....
July 1, 1884.....	1,000 00	.....
July 1, 1886.....	4,000 00	.....
July 1, 1888.....	1,000 00	.....
		18,100 00
Currency certificates outstanding.....		87 00
		\$3,252,087 00

General Fund.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

From counties, state tax	\$781,875 60	.....
counties, suit tax	8,805 00	.....
		\$790,680 60
railroad companies, taxes.....		210,374 99
plankroad companies, taxes		247 68
fire insurance companies, licenses, taxes		
and fees	\$48,578 54	.....
life insurance companies, licenses	14,731 39	.....
		63,309 93
bonds receivable		410 00
miscellaneous.....		35,859 09
Total receipts.....		\$1,095,873 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$33,395 36	
Supreme court.....	13,769 00	
Circuit courts.....	30,433 23	
Supreme court reports.....	26,325 00	
Interest on state indebtedness	157,649 67	
		\$361,572 26
Legislative expenses.....		108,730 23
State prison and charitable institutions—		
State prison.....	\$45,550 47	
Hospital for the Insane, Madison.....	119,438 15	
Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.....	196,677 21	
Institute for the Blind	20,875 00	
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	23,737 26	
Industrial School for Boys.....	65,715 00	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	27,253 75	
		501,246 83
Miscellaneous.....		326,416 60
Total disbursements		\$1,191,966 01
Balance, September 30, 1873.....	\$29,169 92	
Total receipts	1,095,872 29	
Overpayment, September 30, 1873.....	66,923 80	
	\$1,191,966 01	\$1,191,966 01

School Fund.

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September, 1872 and 1873, respectively, was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$315,606 52	\$306,081 20
Amount due on loans.....	284,464 76	261,449 92
Certificates of indebtedness	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States bonds.....	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds.....	100,000 00	140,000 00
	\$2,482,771 28	\$2,510,181 12

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$27,408.84 during the past year.

School Fund Income.

Receipts	\$179,762 67
Disbursements.....	185,136 96

University Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land granted by congress for the support of a State University.

The amount of productive University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1872 and 1873, respectively, was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$61,484 88	\$61,480 26
Amount due on mortgages.....	13,499 50	12,039 00
Certificates of indebtedness	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds	19,000 00	19,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds.....		10,000 00
	\$206,983 88	\$216,519 38

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$9,535.50.

University Fund Income.

Receipts	\$42,716 88
Disbursements.....	<u>42,716 88</u>

Normal School Fund.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by chapter 537, laws of 1865.

The amount of productive fund, on the 30th day of September, 1872 and 1873, respectively, was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Amount due on certificates of sales ..	\$58,055 74	\$35,781 48
Amount due on mortgages.....	146,716 05	147,312 05
Certificates of indebtedness	512,800 00	512,800 00
United States bonds	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city water bonds	100,000 00	140,000 00
Town bonds.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
	<u>\$880,371 79</u>	<u>\$918,645 48</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$38,271.69, during past year.

Normal School Fund Income.

Receipts	\$71,369 10
Disbursements.....	<u>55,368 62</u>

Agricultural College Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of lands granted by Congress to the State for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

The amount of productive fund, September 30, 1872 and 1873, respectively, was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Dues on certificates of sales	\$133,894 20	\$144,823 40
Dues on loans.....	11,554 00	9,856 33
Certificates of indebtedness.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Dane county bonds	6,000 00	6,000 00
United States bonds	4,000 00	4,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds.....		10,000 00
	<u>\$206,058 20</u>	<u>\$225,809 73</u>

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$19,351.53.

Agricultural College Fund Income.

Receipts	\$12,558 85
Disbursements.....	<u>12,558 85</u>

The total productive accumulations of all the trust funds of the State, on the 30th day of September, 1873, were \$3,970,653.71, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of \$94,468.56.

The amount belonging to each fund, on the same day, was as follows:

School Fund.....	\$3,510,181 12
University Fund.....	216,519 88
Agricultural College Fund.....	235,309 78
Normal School Fund.....	918,643 43
Total.....	<u>\$3,970,653 71</u>

Drainage Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, Laws of 1865, the amount of which is to be annually apportioned to the several counties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

Receipts.....	\$93,636 46
Disbursements.....	<u>125,255 39</u>

Balances in the Treasury, September 30, 1873.

School Fund.....	\$56,341 21
School Fund Income.....	14,289 33
University Fund.....	2,465 43
University Fund Income.....	
Normal School Fund.....	41,384 14
Normal School Fund Income.....	54,669 35
Agricultural College Fund.....	6,044 14
Agricultural College Fund Income.....	
Drainage Fund.....	23,422 19
Delinquent Tax Fund.....	5,046 91
Deposit Fund.....	6,798 26
Commissioners' Contingent Fund.....	1,329 61
River Falls Normal School Building Fund.....	25,000 00
St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. Trespass Fund.....	43,864 46
Allotment Fund.....	1,543 30
General Fund overpayment.....	<u>\$282,568 32</u>
Total.....	<u>\$215,644 52</u>

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1873.

COUNTIES.	Valuation by		State Tax for 1873.				Total.
	Town Ass. in 1873.	State Bd. 1872.	Perct. on valuation 172-100 m.	Indus-try for boys.	Hospitals for the insane.		
Adams	\$869,337	\$1,176,618	\$2,023 77	.....	\$355 58		\$2,379 35
Ashland	1,055,237	500,000	860 00	.....	.....		860 00
*Barron .....	.....	578,779	995 50	.....	.....		995 50
Bayfield	646,767	383,942	660 38	.....	.....		660 38
Brown	4,142,280	6,254,652	10,758 02	\$480 00	714 90	11,902 68	11,902 68
Buffalo	1,181,999	2,063,702	3,601 17	.....	303 47	3,904 64	3,904 64
Burnett	923,995	318,922	546 55	.....	190 14	738 69	738 69
Calumet	2,173,210	3,272,349	5,628 44	104 00	257 54	5,990 98	5,990 98
Chippewa	4,994,928	9,398,907	16,166 12	.....	288 81	16,454 93	16,454 93
Clark	1,813,453	3,642,206	6,364 60	.....	112 76	6,377 36	6,377 36
Columbia	9,069,501	10,419,911	17,922 25	210 50	1,088 81	19,219 56	19,219 56
*Crawford .....	.....	3,395,534	5,840 32	312 00	479 24	6,331 56	6,331 56
Dane	19,539,810	24,839,804	41,957 35	414 00	2,310 14	44,681 49	44,681 49
Dodge	15,330,353	15,571,449	26,782 89	342 00	1,558 99	28,683 88	28,683 88
Door	963,701	603,648	1,038 27	.....	311 32	1,349 59	1,349 59
Douglas	1,289,907	900,935	1,549 64	.....	96 36	1,646 00	1,646 00
Dunn	2,539,238	2,974,863	5,116 76	.....	136 37	5,253 13	5,253 13
Eau Claire	5,321,805	5,287,876	5,690 40	.....	456 60	6,077 00	6,077 00
Fond du Lac	14,613,435	15,739,756	27,062 06	1,249 00	1,555 56	29,866 62	29,866 62
Grant	10,486,240	14,465,360	24,890 42	208 00	1,216 70	26,305 12	26,305 12
Green	8,360,694	9,597,169	17,185 13	226 00	699 42	18,130 55	18,130 55
Green Lake	4,557,682	4,707,035	8,096 19	250 00	618 11	8,964 30	8,964 30
Iowa	5,693,032	9,100,057	15,632 10	70 50	857 04	16,579 64	16,579 64
Jackson	1,510,085	1,927,135	3,314 66	.....	319 45	3,634 11	3,634 11
Jefferson	9,599,771	10,559,306	18,678 00	403 00	1,086 83	20,177 83	20,177 83
Juneau	2,266,093	2,896,525	4,122 02	54 00	467 60	4,641 62	4,641 62
Kenosha	5,675,161	6,227,415	10,711 15	226 00	242 57	11,189 72	11,189 72
Kewaunee	517,765	608,405	1,046 46	.....	119 79	1,166 25	1,166 25
La Crosse	5,942,936	6,279,701	10,801 08	160 00	611 41	11,572 50	11,572 50
La Fayette	6,125,610	7,961,581	13,694 09	52 00	594 24	14,340 33	14,340 33
Manitowoc	4,685,642	7,544,207	12,976 04	198 50	1,175 30	14,349 84	14,349 84
Marathon	2,069,242	4,135,741	7,113 47	52 00	147 57	7,313 04	7,313 04
Marquette	1,087,117	1,204,665	2,072 02	52 00	482 32	2,606 34	2,606 34
Milwaukee	55,426,559	50,757,656	87,303 17	435 80	2,754 47	90,483 14	90,483 14
Monroe	3,020,892	4,194,781	7,215 02	102 00	385 92	7,702 94	7,702 94
Oconto	3,545,959	5,506,186	9,470 64	99 50	369 61	9,925 75	9,925 75
Outagamie	4,784,119	6,694,468	11,514 49	60 50	513 86	12,088 85	12,088 85
Ozaukee	3,248,881	3,367,486	5,792 08	.....	584 27	6,386 35	6,386 35
Peplin	790,039	763,776	1,313 69	.....	99 57	1,413 26	1,413 26
Pierce	2,777,931	3,943,335	6,782 54	27 00	169 80	6,979 34	6,979 34
Polk	1,234,820	1,122,482	1,830 67	.....	325 16	2,255 83	2,255 83
Portage	2,090,402	2,630,138	4,867 87	27 50	397 62	5,292 99	5,292 99
Racine	9,671,519	10,161,083	17,477 06	296 10	746 46	18,519 62	18,519 62
Richland	2,497,795	3,862,591	6,643 66	34 00	352 34	7,010 00	7,010 00
Rock	19,340,840	20,167,728	34,688 49	321 50	1,361 02	36,401 01	36,401 01
St. Croix	3,699,904	4,386,217	7,441 09	14 50	224 22	7,679 81	7,679 81
Sauk	5,654,940	8,896,997	14,425 63	249 00	615 58	15,290 21	15,290 21
Shawano	857,082	1,379,156	2,372 15	.....	182 38	2,554 53	2,554 53
Sheboygan	3,464,419	5,621,242	14,826 54	263 00	925 05	16,016 59	16,016 59
Trempealeau	2,054,603	2,347,412	4,037 55	52 00	300 48	4,390 03	4,390 03
Vernon	4,271,15	5,587,970	9,611 31	.....	564 94	10,176 25	10,176 25
Walworth	13,827,696	13,592,761	23,362 35	161 00	605 73	24,129 08	24,129 08
Washington	5,793,249	6,419,906	11,042 24	.....	731 53	11,773 77	11,773 77
Waukesha	14,107,043	12,829,426	22,118 21	329 00	1,064 49	23,581 70	23,581 70
Waupaca	2,375,543	3,670,082	6,312 51	.....	434 84	6,747 35	6,747 35
Waushara	1,737,127	1,963,551	3,411 71	108 00	86 10	3,605 81	3,605 81
Winnebago	15,014,836	14,078,644	24,215 61	587 00	1,335 66	26,138 27	26,138 27
Wood	1,233,039	1,543,470	2,654 77	.....	357 61	3,012 38	3,012 38
Total	340,620,252	390,454,875	\$671,582 38	\$3,186 50	\$34,381 67	714,159 55	714,159 55

* No report.

ABSTRACT FROM ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

[Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, for 1873.]

COUNTIES.	Horses.			Neat Cattle.		
	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Value.
Adams.....	1,776	\$36,521	\$33 13	7,531	\$79,354	\$10 53
Ashland.....	838	7,535	90 73	83	4,045	49 33
*Barron.....						
Bayfield.....	85	2,450	70 29	39	1,925	49 36
Brown.....	4,347	96,057	22 10	9,547	82,748	8 66
Buffalo.....	3,668	127,700	35 39	14,736	132,224	8 98
Burnett.....	90	3,918	43 53	1,148	13,629	11 87
Calumet.....	3,290	100,848	30 67	10,821	97,491	9 00
Chippewa.....	1,719	62,141	36 15	5 083	62,006	12 31
Clark.....	806	51,870	63 73	2,766	63,455	22 92
Columbia.....	9,987	416,445	41 70	24,792	280,377	10 50
*Crawford.....						
Dane.....	19,127	943,712	49 34	46,415	531,637	11 45
Dodge.....	13,131	604,809	46 36	35,599	422,324	11 87
Door.....	807	38,554	47 77	2,806	38,881	13 85
Douglas.....	63	3,360	54 19	59	1,255	21 27
Dunn.....	2,544	134,481	52 86	10,636	145,963	13 72
Eau Claire.....	2,716	206,533	76 04	6,665	91,176	13 68
Fond du Lac.....	11,753	621,504	53 05	33,440	362,224	10 88
Grant.....	15,737	711,389	45 23	40,392	480,299	11 92
Green.....	9,304	390,277	42 40	29,019	389,685	11 70
Green Lake.....	4,693	211,159	44 99	12,030	140,337	10 84
Iowa.....	9,398	371,130	39 67	31,452	353,322	11 23
Jackson.....	2,618	106,435	40 73	8,348	90,047	10 78
Jefferson.....	8,466	386,075	45 60	26,317	323,800	12 30
Juneau.....	3,154	149,691	47 42	10,001	124,370	12 45
Kenosha.....	4,356	208,069	48 89	15,648	216,061	13 81
Kewaunee.....	486	19,878	40 90	2,418	54,651	11 33
La Crosse.....	4,486	254,641	56 52	12,771	142,951	11 19
La Fayette.....	10,367	378,380	36 55	30,168	294,021	9 77
Manitowoc.....	5,773	121,736	21 02	18,187	121,814	6 71
Marathon.....	184	37,449	38 05	6,028	54,651	9 07
Marquette.....	2,447	90,334	36 87	10,488	98,629	9 39
Milwaukee.....	8,792	512,066	58 34	21,057	181,469	16 41
Monroe.....	4,495	178,828	39 09	14,758	153,336	10 32
Oconto.....	1,327	77,885	50 88	3,805	47,062	20 42
Outagamie.....	4,087	161,373	39 94	13,013	145,798	10 47
Ozaukee.....	3,868	114,334	29 56	11,549	97,333	8 43
Pepin.....	1,153	71,456	61 97	4,162	58,885	14 15
Pierce.....	3,148	177,127	56 26	11,750	149,798	12 73
Polk.....	740	41,690	56 33	4,396	73,110	15 91
Portage.....	2,204	108,519	46 96	9,971	123,888	12 90
Racine.....	5,853	277,409	47 39	18,588	211,764	11 39
Richland.....	4,901	190,640	38 90	15,168	151,569	9 90
Rock.....	15,085	763,623	50 78	31,499	419,436	13 79
St. Croix.....	4,090	202,780	50 41	10,455	122,033	11 67
Sauk.....	7,668	337,457	44 01	23,126	249,981	10 71
Shawano.....	659	28,858	43 78	3,053	33,645	11 02
Sheboygan.....	7,397	317,250	42 83	28,993	356,412	12 29
Trempealeau.....	3,818	194,635	50 58	14,313	182,513	12 75
Vernon.....	5,894	284,859	48 33	19,634	228,693	11 65
Walworth.....	10,265	646,278	62 95	24,507	399,135	16 29
Washington.....	7,121	293,735	37 04	20,056	185,772	9 26
Waukesha.....	9,209	539,698	57 52	21,245	343,769	16 18
Waupaca.....	3,818	116,700	30 17	12,859	132,053	10 26
Waushara.....	3,209	111,575	34 77	12,036	115,533	9 61
Winnebago.....	7,631	444,530	58 25	23,716	270,136	11 39
Wood.....	651	27,077	41 59	2,401	29,040	12 09
Totals.....	285,672	\$13,001,691	\$45 51	831,957	\$9,661,082	\$11 61

*No report.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	Mules and Asses.			Sheep and Lambs.		
	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Value.
Adams.....	71	\$2,452	\$34 53	7,014	\$8,097	\$1 15
Ashland.....	10	1,350	135 00			
*Barron.....						
Bayfield.....						
Brown.....	35	845	24 14	5,403	3,428	1 63
Buffalo.....	139	5,848	33 47	8,295	9,781	1 18
Burnett.....	3	135	45 00	949	297	1 19
Calumet.....	65	1,374	21 14	10,774	10,888	1 01
Chippewa.....	49	2,283	46 59	1,614	1,773	1 10
Clark.....	82	3,380	41 23	832	1,214	1 47
Columbia.....	128	5,750	44 92	56,206	81,651	1 45
*Crawford.....						
Dane.....	316	16,997	53 78	64,241	112,333	1 75
Dodge.....	151	7,644	50 62	60,650	109,332	1 68
Dor.....	37	2,315	62 56	560	791	1 41
Douglas.....				9	8	89
Dunn.....	201	11,574	57 58	5,766	8,264	1 53
Kau Claire.....	73	5,470	59 86	1,701	2,700	1 59
Fond du Lac.....	143	6,642	46 46	78,569	117,016	1 49
Grant.....	422	20,545	48 60	20,301	36,478	1 75
Green.....	179	8,319	46 47	27,203	53,736	1 97
Green Lake.....	40	1,855	46 37	39,548	63,397	1 60
Iowa.....	193	8,005	41 45	11,325	18,300	1 61
Jackson.....	97	4,758	49 06	5,136	8,017	1 57
Jefferson.....	173	8,799	49 48	48,513	89,953	1 74
Juneau.....	78	4,080	52 43	9,171	12,617	1 37
Kenosha.....	57	2,50	43 88	49,801	101,680	2 05
Kewaunee.....	8	580	65 00	235	1,415	1 57
La Crosse.....	142	9,126	64 26	10,646	16,196	1 52
La Fayette.....	441	17,803	40 36	14,690	22,620	1 54
Manitowoc.....	44	705	17 45	16,196	12,584	1 78
Marathon.....	13	390	27 50	2,221	1,734	1 20
Marquette.....	27	968	35 48	17,168	20,699	1 20
Milwaukee.....	96	4,550	52 90	6,694	11,977	1 74
Monroe.....	154	7,020	45 58	15,412	17,530	1 18
Oconto.....	63	2,815	45 40	442	1,524	1 32
Outagamie.....	63	2,960	46 82	18,002	21,090	1 17
Ozaukee.....	27	775	28 70	6,446	8,235	1 29
Pepin.....	29	1,707	58 86	2,107	3,768	1 79
Pierce.....	66	4,880	73 03	6,161	10,896	1 77
Polk.....	34	2,065	61 61	822	1,484	1 61
Portage.....	84	4,108	48 65	10,267	10,908	1 06
Racine.....	182	7,184	39 43	85,066	61,091	1 60
Richland.....	306	16,107	53 16	28,172	31,846	1 26
Rock.....	130	7,013	53 94	46,881	97,417	2 10
St. Croix.....	165	7,598	46 02	1,891	2,720	1 44
Sauk.....	7	240	34 29	23,308	31,164	1 33
Shawano.....	108	4,523	41 88	1,246	1,212	1 97
Sheboygan.....	136	7,461	60 65	33,546	53,504	1 38
Trempealeau.....	121	5,453	45 51	11,734	18,496	1 57
Vernon.....	163	10,455	64 14	23,221	33,269	1 32
Walworth.....	96	3,650	38 08	94,416	241,323	2 55
Washington.....	146	2,225	36 97	23,599	23,216	1 24
Waukesha.....	61	2,225	36 97	77,053	152,087	1 97
Waupaca.....	107	4,262	39 82	14,997	16,087	1 61
Waushara.....	126	7,305	57 97	16,685	17,988	1 08
Winnebago.....	5	515	103 00	43,046	64,719	1 50
Wood.....				634	541	86
Total.....	5,977	\$292,111	\$48 87	1,130,722	\$1,858,105	\$1 64

* No report.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	Swine.			Wagons, etc.		Watches.	
	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams ...	3,406	\$4,798	\$1 41	1,012	\$16,335	90	\$747
Ashland ...	14	80	4 29	37	1,273	40	1,702
*Barron ...							
Bayfield ...	2	16	8 00	24	895	37	1,647
Brown ...	4,874	4,997	1 02	3,569	49,754	330	7,978
Buffalo ...	7,076	9,112	1 28	1,951	24,659	80	588
Burnett ...	298	594	1 99	69	1,450	13	123
Calumet ...	5,582	6,569	1 17	2,401	24,716	152	899
Chippewa ...	2,337	2,942	1 26	1,190	22,062	101	2,890
Clark ...	745	2,239	3 00	982	22,426	115	2,913
Columbia ...	14,437	33,424	2 31	4,532	104,833	545	11,770
*Crawford ...							
Dane ...	34,988	86,246	2 47	9,103	253,306	1,175	26,085
Dodge ...	18,797	39,749	2 11	5,087	164,070	619	13,140
Door ...	1,185	2,334	1 97	239	13,800	81	1,354
Douglas ...	4	15	3 75	85	655	30	905
Dunn ...	4,990	10,176	2 04	1,349	45,121	194	3,143
Eau Claire ...	2,337	7,500	3 25	1,223	80,643	266	8,900
Fond du Lac ...	12,217	27,265	2 23	6,091	159,926	796	15,945
Grant ...	55,542	124,495	2 24	7,244	186,434	884	12,710
Green ...	33,246	82,662	2 49	3,622	89,384	400	6,509
Green Lake ...	6,109	12,891	2 11	2,622	59,190	376	3,511
Iowa ...	40,167	63,620	1 57	4,175	104,771	308	5,115
Jackson ...	2,331	5,369	2 08	1,323	24,810	131	2,439
Jefferson ...	15,469	33,643	2 17	5,014	112,999	428	6,584
Juneau ...	5,545	9,579	1 61	1,775	41,564	314	5,764
Kenosha ...	6,408	17,145	2 67	2,185	62,106	456	11,918
Kewaunee ...	746	627	84	286	2,965		
La Crosse ...	5,599	10,387	1 85	2,388	66,809	229	10,968
La Fayette ...	38,331	77,361	2 01	4,632	85,838	305	5,434
Manitowoc ...	7,478	10,639	1 42	4,339	40,407	51	810
Marathon ...	1,851	2,061	1 11	1,015	14,214	110	2,094
Marquette ...	5,185	8,410	1 62	1,488	21,951	75	739
Milwaukee ...	5,881	15,759	2 67	7,474	338,161	1,784	70,996
Monroe ...	8,470	13,348	1 57	2,397	55,246	371	6,198
Oconto ...	787	2,401	3 05	1,376	35,624	90	3,042
Outagamie ...	6,937	9,496	1 37	5,337	52,357	164	3,370
Ozaukee ...	5,314	9,044	1 70	2,702	38,091	38	668
Pepin ...	2,110	4,456	2 11	66	17,545	117	1,517
Pierce ...	5,361	10,822	2 02	1,775	44,381	251	3,290
Polk ...	1,112	3,408	3 06	592	13,549	71	912
Portage ...	4,421	7,822	1 77	2,023	36,139	210	3,951
Racine ...	6,599	18,782	2 97	3,278	82,611	335	11,976
Richland ...	16,916	23,210	1 37	2,100	42,478	309	3,118
Rock ...	27,320	35,450	1 12	7,819	243,187	1,540	39,935
St. Croix ...	3,484	8,914	2 56	2,290	55,204	274	5,044
Sauk ...	18,558	32,414	1 75	4,547	102,122	716	10,632
Shawano ...	1,841	1,599	85	840	11,247	51	1,145
Sheboygan ...	9,457	18,808	1 98	5,423	98,482	391	5,053
Trempealeau ...	5,190	7,554	1 45	1,844	39,154	139	1,738
Vernon ...	17,801	25,185	1 41	3,682	57,065	269	2,749
Walworth ...	21,420	72,314	3 37	5,342	187,213	990	21,734
Washington ...	12,302	21,712	1 73	5,273	75,167	161	2,648
Waukesha ...	16,925	51,733	3 05	6,390	178,070	568	14,868
Waupaca ...	5,045	9,089	1 80	2,702	33,499	272	3,066
Wausau ...	6,115	8,892	1 45	1,772	27,788	107	1,383
Winnebago ...	7,188	19,587	2 73	5,488	150,378	697	17,719
Wood ...	908	1,553	1 71	683	12,450	79	1,766
Total	555,122	\$1,179,859	\$2 13	168,368	\$3,909,994	18,635	\$415,917

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	Pianos, etc.		Bank Stock.		Value of Merch'ts and Man. stock.	Value of all other Personal Property.	Total val. of all per-sonal prop-erty aforesaid
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
Adams	32	\$1,818			\$15,517	\$34,170	\$219,801
Ashland	9	1,400	1	\$1,000	31,883	30,970	51,218
*Barron							
Bayfield	12	2,380		901	9,820	14,510	34,554
Brown	155	15,910	2,067	118,870	369,681	186,179	935,443
Buffalo	28	1,093	8	1,180	35,531	61,532	408,788
Burnett					3,100	2,549	351,577
Calumet	41	1,625			49,809	57,838	25,795
Chippewa	24	1,986			165,175	85,299	411,507
Clark	44	4,207			78,223	51,678	261,653
Columbia	287	31,259	750	55,000	397,963	595,610	1,994,033
*Crawford							
Dane	532	57,827	2,765	259,375	777,290	1,628,189	4,730,107
Dodge	511	88,185	1,569	121,589	398,228	898,034	2,721,104
Door	10	1,109	1	2,560	46,342	40,127	188,287
Douglas	12	710				2,757	9,665
Dunn	50	2,945			404,000	216,527	983,884
Eau Claire	122	24,558	600	60,000	769,101	341,158	1,878,421
Fond du Lac	585	47,948	2,099	73,943	625,169	873,630	2,848,481
Grant	363	26,450	600	31,250	414,444	798,554	2,888,086
Green	255	20,213	1,400	90,300	201,867	589,850	1,873,031
Green Lake	275	15,494			122,840	268,847	894,891
Iowa	178	9,793			165,196	318,676	1,417,388
Jackson	60	4,296		3,387	153,833	121,635	528,886
Jefferson	363	26,847	1,850	144,608	378,000	498,767	1,991,912
Juneau	112	8,725	1	2,000	215,808	167,166	641,559
Kenosha	244	26,084	525	35,000	208,806	428,074	1,316,866
Kewaunee	8	686			49,467	8,579	111,524
La Crosse	194	22,696	750	72,000	474,143	809,982	1,591,885
La Fayette	220	13,268		14,500	106,557	262,052	1,277,716
Manitowoc	60	1,549	409	14,163	227,658	192,084	803,762
Marathon	52	2,608		6,840	180,000	34,111	336,687
Marquette	59	2,748	1	400	21,806	25,183	291,247
Milwaukee	1,491	253,105	15,480	1,085,000	8,969,647	4,945,794	16,336,384
Monroe	166	9,745		30,400	187,851	182,622	842,134
Oconto	56	6,890	5	1,400	505,806	100,511	753,519
Outagamie	101	9,682	1,126	84,873	201,122	109,545	801,373
Ozaukee	36	2,433		375	49,475	115,108	435,866
Pepin	32	1,665	4	1,000	35,424	49,498	240,716
Pierce	88	6,063		6,085	99,290	155,301	667,323
Polk	30	1,825	1	350	18,428	36,219	193,090
Portage	94	11,210			208,620	106,695	616,915
Racine	321	32,375	3,502	263,812	493,120	942,475	2,400,865
Richland	100	4,014	2	4,891	70,616	123,161	667,727
Rock	809	74,424	2,750	307,500	782,400	1,793,096	4,622,625
St. Croix	125	10,633	750	42,500	133,667	204,725	795,262
Sauk	266	18,620		35,900	204,525	406,020	1,426,378
Shawano	13	734			9,482	1,752	90,014
Sheboygan	241	18,187	35	15,000	246,865	475,283	1,609,467
Trempealeau	68	4,845		7,342	47,041	174,101	664,830
Vernon	51	2,459			70,858	227,643	387,763
Walworth	574	53,445	2,000	125,150	347,888	1,399,991	3,404,546
Washington	156	6,779		710	110,844	401,484	1,101,717
Waukesha	364	21,968	500	50,000	335,296	1,081,060	2,782,789
Waupaca	145	6,422	33	3,765	129,723	75,220	525,954
Waushara	46	1,718			33,979	35,259	361,247
Winnebago	510	47,345	2,050	250,056	1,186,404	1,717,689	4,177,967
Wood	62	5,495	489	19,575	143,746	42,911	264,669
Total	10,922	\$1,089,805	43,519	\$3,433,552	\$21,666,817	\$24,155,008	\$0,612,943

*No report.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

COUNTIES.	Land.			Value of City and Vill'g Lots	Total Value of all Real Estate	Total Value of all Property.
	No. Acres	Value.	Av. Val.			
Adams	313,989	\$648,775	\$2 06	\$21,261	\$670,036	\$889,337
Ashland	255,368	819,822	3 21	154,197	974,019	1,055,237
*Barron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	.....	543,388	.....	68,815	612,203	646,767
Brown	295,434	891,081	3 02	2,314,757	3,205,838	4,142,280
Buffalo	274,317	635,560	2 32	137,651	773,211	1,181,999
Burnett	103,600	207,200	2 00	.....	207,200	232,995
Calumet	200,432	1,746,836	8 71	74,797	1,821,633	2,173,210
Chippewa	1,687,135	4,232,555	2 51	350,866	4,583,421	4,994,928
Clark	392,310	1,517,289	3 86	19,511	1,536,800	1,818,453
Columbia	485,616	5,735,207	11 81	1,360,212	7,095,419	9,089,501
*Crawford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane	746,670	11,215,195	15 02	3,654,508	14,869,703	19,589,810
Dodge	549,068	10,099,868	18 39	2,509,381	12,609,249	15,330,353
Door	201,922	726,909	3 60	48,565	775,474	965,701
Douglas	174,147	515,768	2 96	764,474	1,280,242	1,289,907
Dunn	306,417	1,344,988	4 39	2,130,396	1,555,354	2,539,238
Eau Claire	221,825	1,608,603	7 25	2,134,771	3,743,374	5,321,805
Fond du Lac	448,939	7,680,683	17 17	4,089,321	11,770,004	14,615,435
Grant	729,177	6,282,689	8 62	1,365,543	7,648,232	10,486,240
Green	366,971	5,319,889	14 52	1,057,774	6,377,663	8,269,663
Green Lake	218,681	2,937,596	13 44	725,195	3,662,791	4,557,682
Iowa	481,239	3,628,728	7 54	646,986	4,275,714	5,695,052
Jackson	316,544	714,705	2 26	266,494	981,199	1,510,085
Jefferson	341,227	6,132,797	17 97	1,815,062	7,947,859	9,839,771
Juneau	299,886	1,033,041	3 45	491,469	1,524,510	2,265,083
Kenosha	171,788	3,610,232	21 02	748,043	4,358,275	5,673,161
Kewaunee	126,571	406,241	3 21	.....	406,241	517,765
La Crosse	260,409	1,761,477	6 76	1,989,626	3,751,103	5,342,938
La Fayette	397,818	4,484,689	11 27	363,205	4,847,894	6,125,610
Manitowoc	369,434	2,362,718	6 40	1,519,162	3,881,880	4,685,642
Marathon	1,219,871	1,619,137	1 33	113,418	1,732,555	2,069,242
Marquette	266,892	739,940	2 77	55,990	795,930	1,087,117
Milwaukee	140,838	5,839,285	41 46	33,258,910	39,098,195	55,426,539
Monroe	435,068	1,601,066	3 68	577,192	2,178,258	3,030,393
Oconto	1,079,529	2,005,375	1 86	757,065	2,762,440	3,545,959
Ontario	345,158	2,630,387	7 59	1,362,154	3,992,541	4,784,119
Ozaukee	146,890	2,544,802	17 32	268,163	2,812,965	3,245,831
Pepin	105,486	458,230	4 34	91,125	549,355	790,069
Pierce	340,554	1,792,652	5 26	317,456	2,110,108	2,777,931
Polk	315,108	957,437	3 04	84,236	1,041,780	1,234,820
Portage	428,608	1,017,144	2 37	456,343	1,473,487	2,090,402
Racine	398,490	4,385,977	21 04	2,884,677	7,270,654	9,671,519
Richland	318,803	1,669,548	5 24	160,520	1,830,068	2,497,795
Rock	451,087	10,672,121	23 63	4,046,094	14,718,215	19,340,840
St. Croix	388,619	2,306,559	5 94	598,113	2,904,672	3,699,904
Sauk	517,830	3,374,513	6 52	844,049	4,218,562	5,654,940
Shawano	416,380	767,075	1 84	.....	767,075	857,092
Sheboygan	322,983	5,292,751	16 39	1,562,201	6,854,952	8,464,419
Trempealeau	300,751	1,308,460	4 02	161,325	1,469,785	2,054,605
Vernon	466,002	2,789,788	4 70	143,962	2,933,750	3,271,513
Walworth	349,000	8,659,318	24 81	1,763,534	10,422,852	13,827,698
Washington	258,772	4,387,988	16 96	308,549	4,696,532	5,798,249
Waukesha	348,524	10,022,708	28 76	1,301,546	11,324,254	14,107,043
Waupaca	416,972	1,381,363	2 99	458,236	1,839,599	2,375,543
Wausara	373,740	1,301,570	3 48	74,310	1,375,880	1,737,127
Winnebago	271,853	5,314,697	19 55	5,522,172	10,836,869	15,014,836
Wood	378,470	737,740	1 95	210,600	948,340	1,233,009
Totals	21,348,760	\$173,722,348	\$8 14	\$86,283,961	\$260,006,309	\$340,620,252

*No report.

TAXES LEVIED IN EACH COUNTY.

For all Purposes, and the Assessment as made in 1879.

COUNTIES.	Assessed Valuation of all Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	County School Tax.
†Adams.....	\$787,565	\$2,262	\$9,399	\$896
Ashland.....	608,734	1,836	4,870	609
Barron.....	1,448,828	1,135	15,550	250
Bayfield.....	605,816	753	1,800	.....
Brown.....	4,446,187	12,923	88,248	3,839
Buffalo.....	1,170,088	4,371	9,011	3,473
Burnett.....	219,868	769	3,578	219
Calumet.....	1,655,082	6,684	8,388	2,012
†Chippewa.....	5,088,458	18,214	29,061	870
*Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	9,421,569	21,520	24,580	5,723
*Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	19,950,266	49,863	41,255	8,705
Dodge.....	14,770,177	32,070	43,890	6,849
†Door.....	213,839	527	5,679	255
Douglas.....	1,117,644	1,856	12,320	136
Dunn.....	2,350,630	5,992	24,205	1,798
Eau Claire.....	4,947,096	6,820	14,000	1,475
Fond du Lac.....	14,791,972	32,866	47,273	7,440
Grant.....	10,400,157	29,282	28,114	5,835
Green.....	8,565,330	20,215	20,676	3,510
†Green Lake.....	4,704,201	9,787	11,698	2,008
Iowa.....	5,730,855	22,424	408,159	4,296
†Jackson.....	1,488,888	4,187	8,636	1,340
Jefferson.....	9,621,628	21,718	28,780	5,563
Juneau.....	2,247,623	5,022	9,467	3,087
†Kenosha.....	5,097,639	12,775	11,115	6,325
Kewaunee.....	664,000	1,495	12,000	1,860
La Crosse.....	5,267,176	12,818	23,223	3,951
La Fayette.....	6,390,910	16,448	17,969	3,673
Manitowoc.....	4,319,115	14,366	28,025	10,555
Marathon.....	1,826,016	9,127	13,695	9,127
Marquette.....	854,159	2,612	7,773	1,690
Milwaukee.....	53,332,294	102,237	215,341	53,809
Monroe.....	3,219,518	8,747	24,000	2,766
Oconto.....	2,238,708	11,445	16,255	1,087
Outagamie.....	4,654,522	12,892	25,526	5,126
Ozaukee.....	3,389,627	6,953	11,500	2,839
Peplin.....	838,182	1,615	9,000	660
Pierce.....	2,631,467	7,814	18,000	1,683
†Polk.....	988,523	2,358	2,960	1,474
Portage.....	1,762,404	5,315	18,573	1,498
Racine.....	9,523,275	20,810	19,580	7,466
Richland.....	2,457,307	7,772	8,500	3,560
Rock.....	20,028,201	41,263	52,256	11,266
St. Croix.....	2,538,184	8,444	14,654	1,744
Sauk.....	5,590,776	17,487	26,235	3,701
Shawano.....	584,669	2,922	10,379	1,604
Sheboygan.....	7,951,743	17,779	51,522	5,382
Trempealeau.....	2,013,586	4,905	2,600	2,432
Vernon.....	3,232,701	11,282	21,428	3,600
Walworth.....	14,087,695	27,520	14,967	3,708
†Washington.....	4,958,527	10,475	11,601	4,379
Waukesha.....	13,155,741	26,485	22,292	4,138
†Waupaca.....	2,414,529	7,645	15,635	3,460
†Waushara.....	1,614,087	4,033	8,596	3,126
Winnebago.....	14,735,584	27,508	29,795	18,699
Wood.....	1,240,000	3,400	8,000	805
Totals.....	\$331,747,446	\$731,774	\$1,777,051	\$257,675

*No report.

†Report incomplete.

Taxes Levied in each County—continued.

COUNTIES.	Town Taxes.	School District Taxes.	Road District Taxes.	Total Taxes.
†Adams.....	\$2,804	\$7,659	\$3,864	\$35,864
Ashland.....	8,186	.....	1,886	17,317
Barron.....	10,463	.....	4,740	82,183
Bayfield.....	11,700	.....	.....	14,253
Brown.....	94,143	23,854	15,600	233,606
Buffalo.....	11,289	21,685	10,169	59,998
Burnett.....	985	1,514	2,500	9,505
Calumet.....	14,505	15,386	12,876	59,351
†Chippewa.....	16,621	16,251	24,736	105,753
*Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	42,107	28,474	26,819	159,173
*Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	101,150	53,551	53,464	307,008
Dodge.....	47,578	45,981	31,099	306,917
†Door.....	1,400	3,253	2,907	14,021
Douglas.....	9,500	7,250	7,500	83,563
Dunn.....	16,907	22,747	11,131	82,680
Eau Claire.....	26,535	33,653	14,273	96,755
Fond du Lac.....	170,779	36,938	33,690	329,301
Grant.....	37,877	59,444	29,507	190,159
Green.....	10,886	26,806	22,157	114,250
†Green Lake.....	2,420	1,092	786	27,739
Iowa.....	87,253	29,784	10,355	652,911
†Jackson.....	9,844	13,551	12,856	55,414
Jefferson.....	49,699	26,440	27,423	199,625
Juneau.....	12,170	20,616	11,248	61,611
†Kenosha.....	4,680	13,503	9,640	58,237
Kewaunee.....	3,543	3,775	3,140	26,813
La Crosse.....	68,999	17,017	11,120	127,193
La Fayette.....	13,872	40,879	20,701	113,533
Manitowoc.....	55,406	39,853	39,923	197,937
Marathon.....	20,683	22,000	16,885	92,517
Marquette.....	3,914	8,300	6,597	30,886
Milwaukee.....	722,666	29,048	17,898	1,141,001
Monroe.....	19,121	23,399	19,733	104,795
Oconto.....	53,239	14,181	6,940	162,447
Outagamie.....	51,774	19,697	19,426	127,511
Ozaukee.....	15,099	13,827	13,005	63,203
Peplin.....	1,557	3,065	2,648	24,543
Pierce.....	12,774	26,158	12,912	60,291
†Polk.....	8,989	11,103	10,067	36,951
Portage.....	20,173	19,307	9,212	74,516
Racine.....	90,808	20,791	16,246	175,732
Richland.....	9,420	20,123	6,854	56,234
Rock.....	79,054	60,114	26,854	270,805
St. Croix.....	19,850	4,534	9,032	55,523
Sanik.....	32,473	41,410	27,895	149,205
Shawano.....	17,294	9,250	3,451	44,900
Sheboygan.....	55,950	27,153	26,673	187,459
Trempealeau.....	7,633	19,144	12,270	49,984
Vernon.....	10,440	23,471	21,192	93,497
Walworth.....	19,052	52,009	25,647	148,559
†Washington.....	12,575	14,300	19,408	72,596
Waukesha.....	13,438	56,255	26,250	143,536
Waupaca.....	23,143	24,012	14,723	91,616
†Waushara.....	7,264	15,180	10,068	45,297
Winnebago.....	145,605	35,653	21,223	276,591
Wood.....	25,593	9,123	2,693	50,118
Totals.....	\$2,447,067	\$1,263,605	\$967,759	\$7,365,181

* No report.

† Report incomplete.

THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Of the Towns, Cities and Villages in the Several Counties in this State, Jan. 1, 1873.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Indebtedness.				All oth'r indebt- edness.	Ind. of School District	Total indebt- edness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads, bridges.	Other purposes.	Interest unpaid.			
*Adams.....					\$6	\$772	\$778
Ashland.....							
Barron.....							
Bayfield.....							
Brown.....	\$185,379	\$3,582	\$16,882		9,167	\$4,000	191,860
Buffalo.....		2,473		\$348	1,500	2,250	7,573
Burnett.....							
Calumet.....	75,000					2,100	74,100
*Chippewa.....		1,499		5,843			6,842
+Clark.....							
Columbia.....	72,300	1,500		7,459	5,112	17,297	108,668
+Crawford.....							
Dane.....	16,500	800	225,000	808		2,280	246,185
Dodge.....			7,800		772	10,104	18,678
*Door.....					808	89	543
Douglas.....	350,000				12,000		362,000
Dunn.....							
Eau Claire.....		20,000	6,500		208	13,535	40,228
Fond du Lac.....	307,991			1,819		22,400	332,210
Grant.....	113,000	800			126	14,978	128,703
Green.....					40	7,499	7,539
Green Lake.....							
Iowa.....	242,856				942	159	243,957
Jackson.....					449	10,884	11,299
*Jefferson.....	900,477		5,000	2,157	500	10,042	918,176
*Juneau.....					44		44
Kenosha.....							
*Kewaunee.....							
La Crosse.....	26,000				456	832	26,788
La Fayette.....		185			688	18,384	19,257
Manitowoc.....	112,000	10,000			1,041	18,000	142,041
Marathon.....					4,704	8,000	12,704
*Marquette.....							
Milwaukee.....	200,000		1,204,000		2,259	5,652	1,411,911
Monroe.....	12,000		6,550	673	267	1,118	21,508
Oconto.....							
Outagamie.....	19,000		8,704	1,840	287		29,831
Ozaukee.....	12,000	11,000					23,000
Pepin.....							
Pierce.....			12,000	455	4,599	341	16,395
*Polk.....							
*Portage.....	37,444	117			681		38,192
Racine.....	65,500	2,000	207,628	50,000			325,128
Richland.....						2,000	2,000
Rock.....	221,900	10,980	15,800	2,574	191	37,420	288,665
St. Croix.....	25,000	800	7,026	1,980	17,592	250	52,427
Sauk.....	126,000			10,344	2,396	11,112	149,852
*Shawano.....					2,542	1,423	3,965
Sheboygan.....	277,625			480		10,000	288,105
Trempealeau.....							
Vernon.....					1,812	8,280	10,072
Walworth.....	62,400	269	51	1,440	15,319	2,600	82,069
*Washington.....	80,000			1,800		2,886	83,686
*Waukesha.....							
Waupaca.....	165,000			7,200	1,867	200	174,267
Waushara.....					561	300	861
*Winnebago.....	201,400	22,975	782	12,273	16,240	1,699	266,369
Wood.....	20,000	400			12,689		23,089
	\$3,687,672	\$108,752	\$1,724,222	\$106,970	\$117,475	\$271,296	\$6,164,351

THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Of the Several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, Jan. 1, 1873.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Indebtedness.				Total bonded indebtedn's.	All other indebtedness.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads, bridges.	Interest unpaid.	Other purposes.			
Adams							
Ashland							
Barron							
Bayfield							
Brown	\$154,500			*\$18,500	\$168,000		\$168,000
Buffalo							
Burnett							
Calumet							
Chippewa			\$4,980	*\$6,000	60,980		60,980
Clark							
Columbia							
Crawford							
Dane				25,000	25,000		25,000
Dodge							
Door						\$1,889	1,889
Douglas	350,000				350,000	6,334	356,334
Dunn				6,800	6,800		6,800
Eau Claire				*3,000	3,000		3,000
Fond du Lac	307,982		1,818		309,810		309,810
Grant							
Green						7,539	7,539
Green Lake							
Iowa	\$500,000				\$500,000	12,100	512,100
Jackson	42,125		7,125		42,125		42,125
Jefferson							
Juneau						5,543	5,543
Kenosha							
Kewaunee							
La Crosse							
La Fayette						1,100	1,100
Manitowoc	150,000				150,000		150,000
Marathon		12,000			12,000		12,000
Marquette							
Milwaukee				481,120	481,120		481,120
Mouroe							
Oconto						12,680	12,680
Outagamie							
Ozaukee							
Pepin							
Pierce							
Polk							
Portage	100,000				100,000		100,000
Racine							
Richland							
Rock			4,000	40,000	44,000		44,000
St. Croix							
Sauk							
Shawano						3,564	3,564
Sheboygan	156,940		868		157,138		157,138
Trempealeau							
Vernon							
Walworth							
Washington	55,000				55,000		55,000
Waukesha							
Waupaca							
Waushara							
Winnebago							
Wood	200,000				200,000		200,000
Totals ..	\$2,008,732	\$12,000	\$18,819	\$625,430	\$2,664,971	\$30,699	\$2,715,670

* Court house bonds. † Agricultural college bonds. ‡ No reports.
 Estimated. ‡ Contested.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN—1840-1870.
[BY COUNTIES.]

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.			
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total	1,054,670	775,881	805,391	80,945
Adams	6,601	6,492	187	.....
Ashland	2,1	515	.....	.....
Barron	538	13	.....	.....
Bayfield	344	353	484	.....
Brown	25,168	11,795	6,315	2,107
Buffalo	11,123	3,864	.....	.....
Burnett	706	12	.....	.....
Calumet	12,335	7,865	1,743	275
Chippewa	8,311	1,895	615	.....
Clark	3,450	789	.....	.....
Columbia	28,602	24,441	9,565	.....
Crawford	13,075	8,068	2,498	1,502
Dane	68,096	43,922	16,639	314
Dodge	47,085	42,818	19,138	67
Door	4,919	2,948	.....	.....
Douglas	1,122	812	.....	.....
Dunn	9,488	2,704	.....	.....
Eau Claire	10,769	3,163	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	46,273	24,154	14,510	189
Grant	37,979	21,129	16,169	3,926
Green	21,611	19,808	8,566	633
Green Lake	18,195	12,663	.....	.....
Iowa	24,544	18,967	9,525	2,978
Jackson	7,667	4,170	.....	.....
Jefferson	34,040	30,438	15,317	914
Juneau	12,372	8,770	.....	.....
Kenosha	13,147	13,900	10,734	.....
Kewaunee	10,122	5,530	.....	.....
La Crosse	20,297	12,186	.....	.....
La Fayette	22,659	18,134	11,531	.....
Manitowoc	33,364	22,416	3,703	235
Marathon	5,865	2,892	508	.....
Marquette	8,166	8,233	8,641	18
Milwaukee	69,930	62,518	31,077	5,605
Monroe	16,550	8,410	.....	.....
Oconto	8,321	3,592	.....	.....
Ooutagamie	18,430	9,537	.....	.....
Ozaukee	15,564	15,682	.....	.....
Pepin	4,659	2,392	.....	.....
Pierce	9,958	4,673	.....	.....
Polk	3,422	1,400	.....	.....
Portage	10,634	7,507	1,250	1,623
Racine	96,740	21,360	14,973	2,475
Richland	15,731	9,733	908	.....
Rock	39,080	26,690	20,750	1,701
Sauk	23,860	18,963	4,371	102
Shawano	3,166	829	.....	.....
Sheboygan	31,749	26,875	8,379	133
St. Croix	11,085	5,392	694	609
Trempealeau	10,732	2,560	.....	.....
Vernon	18,645	11,007	.....	.....
Walworth	25,972	26,486	17,863	2,611
Washington	23,919	22,622	19,485	243
Waukesha	18,274	26,831	19,256	.....
Waupaca	15,539	8,851	.....	.....
Waushara	11,279	8,770	.....	.....
Winnebago	37,279	23,770	10,167	135
Wood	2,912	2,425	.....	.....

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES—1790-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States.	38,558,371	31,443,821	23,191,876	17,069,463
Total of States	38,115,641	31,183,744	22,067,202	17,019,641
Alabama	996,962	964,301	771,632	590,756
Arkansas	481,471	435,450	200,897	97,574
California	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....
Connecticut	537,454	460,147	370,799	300,978
Delaware	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,083
Florida	187,748	140,424	87,445	51,477
Georgia	1,184,109	1,057,986	906,185	691,392
Illinois	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	470,183
Indiana	1,680,637	1,350,438	983,416	685,806
Iowa	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas	364,399	107,306	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828
Louisiana	726,915	708,002	517,762	352,411
Maine	626,915	628,279	582,169	501,793
Maryland	780,894	687,049	588,084	470,019
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan	1,184,059	749,113	397,651	212,267
Minnesota	439,706	172,023	6,077	.....
Mississippi	827,922	791,805	606,536	375,651
Missouri	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,712
Nebraska	122,993	28,841	.....	.....
Nevada	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire	318,300	336,073	317,976	264,574
New Jersey	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,306
New York	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,420,931
North Carolina	1,071,361	992,622	609,089	753,419
Ohio	2,665,360	2,339,511	1,960,829	1,519,467
Oregon	90,923	52,465	13,394	.....
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,734,033
Rhode Island	217,353	174,630	147,545	108,830
South Carolina	705,606	703,708	668,507	594,398
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,310
Texas	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont	830,551	815,098	814,180	291,948
Virginia	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,651	1,329,797
West Virginia	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,054,670	775,681	305,391	30,945
Total of Territories	442,730	259,577	194,614	43,712
Arizona	9,658	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	39,864	34,377	.....	.....
Dakota	14,181	4,837	.....	.....
District of Columbia ..	181,700	75,050	51,687	43,712
Idaho	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana	20,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	91,874	98,518	61,547	.....
Utah	86,796	40,373	11,890	.....
Washington	23,955	11,594	.....	.....
Wyoming	9,118	.....	.....	.....

Population of the United States—continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1790.
Total of the U. S.	12,866,020	9,633,826	7,239,861	5,308,483	3,929,214
Total of States...	12,220,866	9,607,783	7,215,866	5,294,390	3,929,214
Alabama	809,527	127,901	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	30,368	14,255	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	297,675	275,148	261,942	251,002	227,946
Delaware.....	76,748	72,749	72,674	64,273	56,096
Florida.....	84,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	516,823	340,965	252,433	162,686	82,548
Illinois.....	157,445	55,162	12,282	.....	.....
Indiana.....	343,081	147,178	24,580	5,641	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	697,917	564,135	406,511	220,955	73,677
Louisiana.....	215,739	152,923	76,556	.....	.....
Maine.....	299,455	298,299	228,705	151,719	96,540
Maryland.....	447,040	407,350	380,546	341,548	312,728
Massachusetts.....	610,408	522,759	472,040	422,845	375,787
Michigan.....	21,639	8,765	4,769	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	126,631	75,448	40,352	8,650	.....
Missouri.....	140,455	66,567	20,845	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	269,323	244,022	214,460	183,856	141,895
New Jersey.....	220,822	277,426	245,562	211,149	184,139
New York.....	1,918,606	1,372,111	959,049	589,051	340,120
North Carolina.....	737,987	622,829	555,600	472,102	383,751
Ohio.....	927,908	581,225	220,760	45,365	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,342,223	1,047,507	810,091	602,265	434,373
Rhode Island.....	97,199	82,015	76,931	69,122	66,825
South Carolina.....	581,185	502,741	415,115	345,591	249,078
Tennessee.....	681,904	422,771	261,727	105,602	85,691
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	220,652	225,966	217,896	154,465	85,425
Virginia.....	1,211,405	1,065,116	974,800	880,200	747,619
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Territories.	29,834	22,089	24,022	14,022	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	29,834	22,089	24,022	14,022	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Ahnepee	Kewaunee..	Ahnepee Record.....	Neu...	Weekly.
Alma	Buffalo ..	Express	Rep... do...	do...
Appleton....	Outagamie..	Crescent	Dem... do...	do...
Appleton....	Outagamie..	Post	Rep... do...	do...
Appleton....	Outagamie..	City Times	Rep... D. & W.	do...
Appleton....	Outagamie..	Volksfreund *	Dem... Weekly.	do...
Ashland	Ashland	Press	Rep... do...	do...
Baldwin	St. Croix ..	Baldwin Bulletin	Neu... do...	do...
Baraboo	Sauk	Republic	Rep... do...	do...
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Dem... do...	do...
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Citizen	Rep... do...	do...
Beloit	Rock	The Beloit Free Press....	Rep... do...	do...
Berlin	Green Lake..	Courant	Rep... do...	do...
Berlin	Green Lake..	Journal	Rep... do...	do...
Black Earth	Dane	Advertiser	Ind... do...	do...
Black Earth	Dane	Our True Hope	Lit... Monthly	do...
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner	Rep... Weekly.	do...
Bloomington	Grant	West Grant Advocate....	Rep... do...	do...
Boscobel	Grant	Boscobel Dial	Rep... do...	do...
Brandon	Fond du Lac	Times	Rep... do...	do...
Brodhead	Green	Independent	Rep... do...	do...
Burlington	Racine	Standard	Rep... do...	do...
Chilton	Calumet	Times	Dem... do...	do...
Chilton	Calumet	Wisconsin Demokrat*....	Ref... do...	do...
Chippewa Falls..	Chippewa ..	Herald	Rep... do...	do...
Chippewa Falls..	Chippewa ..	Avalanche	Ref... do...	do...
Columbus	Columbia ...	Democrat	Dem... do...	do...
Columbus	Columbia ...	Republican	Rep... do...	do...
Darlington	La Fayette..	Democrat	Dem... do...	do...
Darlington	La Fayette..	Republican	Rep... do...	do...
Delavan	Walworth ...	Republican	Rep... do...	do...
De Pere	Brown	News	Rep... do...	do...
De Soto	Vernon	De Soto Leader	Rep... do...	do...
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Rep... do...	do...
Durand	Pepin	Times	Rep... do...	do...
Elkhorn	Walworth ...	Independent	Rep... do...	do...
Elkhorn	Walworth ...	Walworth County Liberal	Ref... do...	do...
Ellsworth	Pierce	Herald	Rep... do...	do...
Eau Claire	Eau Claire..	Free Press	Rep... D. & W.	do...
Eau Claire	Eau Claire..	Valley News	Dem... Weekly.	do...
Eau Claire	Eau Claire..	Chippewa Anzeiger*....	Ind... do...	do...
Elroy	Juneau	Elroy Union	Rep... do...	do...
Evansville	Rock	Review	Rep... do...	do...
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Rep... D. & W.	do...
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Journal	Dem... Weekly.	do...
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Reporter	Rep... do...	do...
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Northwestern Courier*..	Dem... do...	do...
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson ..	Jefferson County Union ..	Rep... do...	do...
Fort Howard	Brown	Fort Howard Herald	Rep... do...	do...
Fort Howard	Brown	Fort Howard Monitor....	Ref... do...	do...
Mountain City	Buffalo	Republikaner*	Ref... do...	do...
Wake	Dodge	Representative	Rep... do...	do...
Whitiship	Adams	Adams County Press	Rep... do...	do...

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.
Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

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Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Galesville ..	Trempealeau	Journal and Record	Rep ..	Weekly.
Geneva	Walworth ..	Geneva Lake Herald	Rep ..	do ..
Grand Rapids ..	Wood	Reporter	Rep ..	do ..
Grand Rapids ..	Wood	Tribune	Ind ..	do ..
Green Bay	Brown	Green Bay Advocate	Dem ..	do ..
Green Bay	Brown	State Gazette	Rep ..	D. & W.
Green Bay	Brown	Staat Zeitung*	Dem ..	Weekly.
Hudson	St. Croix ..	Star and Times	Rep ..	Weekly.
Hudson	St. Croix ..	Democrat	Dem ..	do ..
Hudson	St. Croix ..	True Republican	Ref ..	do ..
Janesville	Rock	Janesville Gazette	Rep ..	D. & W.
Janesville	Rock	Recorder	Rep ..	Weekly.
Janesville	Rock	Times	Dem ..	do ..
Jefferson	Jefferson ..	Banner	Dem ..	do ..
Juneau	Dodge	Democrat	Dem ..	do ..
Juneau	Dodge	Wisconsin Granger	Grnge ..	do ..
Kenosha	Kenosha ..	Telegraph	Rep ..	do ..
Kenosha	Kenosha ..	Union	Dem ..	do ..
Kewaunee	Kewaunee ..	Enterprise	Dem ..	do ..
Kilbourn City ..	Columbia ..	Mirror	Rep ..	do ..
La Crosse	La Crosse ..	Liberal Democrat	Lib ..	D. & W.
La Crosse	La Crosse ..	Republican and Leader ..	Rep ..	do ..
La Crosse	La Crosse ..	Fædrelandett	Rep ..	Weekly.
La Crosse	La Crosse ..	Nord Stern*	Lib ..	do ..
Lancaster	Grant	Grant County Herald	Rep ..	do ..
Madison	Dane	Wisconsin State Journal ..	Rep ..	D. & W.
Madison	Dane	Madison Democrat	Ref ..	do ..
Madison	Dane	Western Farmer	Ag ..	Weekly.
Madison	Dane	Soldiers' Record	Mil ..	do ..
Madison	Dane	Botschafter*	Ref ..	do ..
Madison	Dane	Zeitung*	Ref ..	do ..
Madison	Dane	University Press	Ed ..	S. M.
Manston	Juneau	Star	Rep ..	Weekly.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc ..	Tribune	Rep ..	do ..
Manitowoc	Manitowoc ..	Pilot	Dem ..	do ..
Manitowoc	Manitowoc ..	Nordwestern*	Dem ..	do ..
Manitowoc	Manitowoc ..	Zeitung*	Rep ..	do ..
Marinette	Oconto	Eagle	Rep ..	do ..
Menasha	Winnebago ..	Press	Rep ..	do ..
Monomonie	Dunn	Dunn County News	Rep ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee Sentinel	Rep ..	D. & W.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee News	Dem ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Wisconsin	Rep ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	See Bote*	Dem ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Herold*	Lib ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Banner and Volksfreund ..	Dem ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Journal of Commerce	Ind ..	Weekly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Germania*	Ref ..	D. & W.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Daily Guide	Ref ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Columbia	Ref ..	Weekly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Freidinker	Ref ..	Tri-W.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Enterprise	Neu ..	Weekly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Literary Review	Neu ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Monthly Magazine	Lit ..	Monthly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Lumberman	Lum ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Journal of Agriculture	Ag ..	Weekly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Christian Statesman	Relig ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Catholic Vindicator	Relig ..	do ..
Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Familien Freund*	Relig ..	Semi-M.
Mineral Point ..	Iowa	National Democrat	Dem ..	Weekly.

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Mineral Point ..	Iowa	Tribune	Rep.	Weekly.
Monroe	Green	Sentinel	Rep.	do ..
Monroe	Green	Green County Press ..	Ref.	do ..
Montello	Marquette ..	Express	Dem.	do ..
Neesah	Winnebago ..	Gazette	Rep.	do ..
Neillsville	Clark	Republican	Rep.	do ..
Neillsville	Clark	Clark County Press ..	Ind.	do ..
New Lisbon	Juneau	Argus	Dem.	do ..
New London	Waupaca	Times	Rep.	do ..
New Richmond ..	St. Croix	St. Croix Republican ..	Rep.	do ..
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Times	Lib.	do ..
Oconto	Oconto	Lumberman	Rep.	do ..
Oconto	Oconto	Reporter	Rep.	do ..
Omro	Winnebago ..	Journal	Rep.	do ..
Osceola	Polk	Polk County Press	Rep.	do ..
Oshkosh	Winnebago ..	Northwestern	Rep.	D. & W.
Oshkosh	Winnebago ..	City Times	Dem.	Weekly.
Oshkosh	Winnebago ..	Telegraph*	Ind.	do ..
Platteville	Grant	Witness	Rep.	do ..
Plover	Portage	Times	Rep.	do ..
Plymouth	Sheboygan ..	Reporter	Lib.	do ..
Portage	Columbia	Wisconsin State Register	Rep.	do ..
Portage	Columbia	Western Advance	Ref.	do ..
Port Washington ..	Ozaukee	Ozaukee Advertiser	Dem.	do ..
Port Washington ..	Ozaukee	Zeitung*	Dem.	do ..
Prairie du Chien ..	Crawford	Courier	Dem.	do ..
Prairie du Chien ..	Crawford	Union	Rep.	do ..
Princeton	Green Lake ..	Republic	Rep.	do ..
Racine	Racine	Racine Advocate	Rep.	do ..
Racine	Racine	Argus	Dem.	do ..
Racine	Racine	Journal	Rep.	do ..
Racine	Racine	Slaviet	Lib.	do ..
Randolph	Dodge	Enterprise	Ind.	do ..
Reedsburgh	Sauk	Free Press	Rep.	do ..
Richland Center ..	Richland	Republican	Rep.	do ..
Ripon	Fond du Lac ..	Commonwealth	Rep.	do ..
Ripon	Fond du Lac ..	Free Press	Lib.	do ..
River Falls	Pierce	Journal	Rep.	do ..
Sauk City	Sauk	Pioneer am Wisconsin* ..	Rep.	do ..
Sharon	Walworth	Gazette	Rep.	do ..
Shawano	Shawano	Journal	Rep.	do ..
Shawano	Shawano	Wisconsin Post*	Ind.	do ..
Sheboygan	Sheboygan ..	Times	Rep.	do ..
Sheboygan	Sheboygan ..	Herald	Rep.	do ..
Sheboygan	Sheboygan ..	Demokrat*	Dem.	do ..
Sparta	Monroe	Republican	Lib.	do ..
Sparta	Monroe	Herald	Rep.	do ..
Stevens Point	Portage	Pinery	Dem.	do ..
Stevens Point	Portage	Journal	Rep.	do ..
Stoughton	Dane	Reporter	Rep.	do ..
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Advocate	Rep.	do ..
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Door County Expositor ..	Nout.	do ..
Superior	Douglas	Times	Ind.	do ..
Tomah	Monroe	Journal	Rep.	do ..
Two Rivers	Manitowoc ..	Chronicle	Ind.	do ..
Trempealeau	Trempealeau ..	Republican	Rep.	do ..
Viroqua	Vernon	Vernon County Censor ..	Rep.	do ..
Viroqua	Vernon	Independent	Ref.	do ..

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Watertown	Jefferson ...	Watertown Democrat....	Dem .	Weekly.
Watertown	Jefferson ...	Republican	Rep	do
Watertown	Jefferson ...	Weltberger*	Dem	do
Waukesha	Waukesha ..	Waukesha Freeman	Rep	do
Waukesha	Waukesha ..	Plaindealer	Dem	do
Waukesha	Waukesha ..	Democrat	Dem	do
Waupaca	Waupaca ..	Republican	Rep	do
Waupun	Fond du Lac	Prison City Leader	Rep	do
Waupun	Dodge	Times	Rep	do
Wautoma	Waushara ..	Argus	Rep	do
Wausau	Marathon ..	Pilot	Dem	do
Wausau	Marathon ..	Central Wisconsin	Rep	do
Wausau	Marathon ..	Wochenblatt*	Dem	do
Waterloo	Jefferson ...	Journal	Rep	do
West Bend	Washington	Democrat	Dem	do
West Bend	Washington	Republican	Rep	do
Westfield	Marquette ..	Independent	Rep	do
Weyauwega	Waupaca ..	Times	Lib.	do
Weyauwega	Waupaca ..	Bugle	Lib. ..	Monthly
Whitewater	Walworth ..	Register	Rep ..	Weekly.
Winneconne	Winnebago.	Item	Rep ..	do

* Printed in the German language.

† Printed in the Scandinavian language.

‡ Printed in the Bohemian language.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from Official Records to December 1, 1873.

[COUNTY SEATS IN CAPITALS.]

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Ableman	Sauk.	Baldwin's Mills	Waupaca.
Ackerville	Washington.	Balsam Lake.....	Polk.
Adams	Walworth.	Bangor.....	La Crosse.
Adams Center	Adams.	Banner	Fond du Lac.
Adamsville	Iowa.	BARABOO	Sauk.
Addison	Washington.	Barber	Iowa.
Adell	Sheboygan.	Barnum	Adams.
Afton	Rock.	Barre Mills	La Crosse.
Ahnapee	Kewaunee.	Barron	Barron.
Akan	Richland.	Barton	Washington.
Alabama	Polk.	Bassett's Station ...	Kenosha.
Alaska	Kewaunee.	Basswood.....	Richland.
Alban	Portage.	Bay City.....	Pierce.
Albanville	Monroe.	BAYFIELD	Bayfield.
Albany	Green.	Bay Hill	Walworth.
Albion	Dane.	Bay Settlement.....	Brown.
Alden	Polk.	Bayview	Milwaukee.
Alden's Corners	Dane.	Bear	Richland.
Alderly	Dodge.	Bear Creek.....	Waupaca.
Alhambra	Trempealeau.	Bear Valley	Richland.
Allen's Grove.....	Walworth.	Beaver Creek	Jackson.
Allos	Columbia.	Beaver Dam	Dodge.
ALMA	Buffalo.	Beechwood	Sheboygan.
Almond	Portage.	Beetown	Grant.
Amherst	Portage.	Beldenville	Pierce.
Anchorage	Buffalo.	Belgium	Ozaukee.
Anderson	Burnett.	Bell Center	Crawford.
Angelica	Shawano.	Bellefountain	Columbia.
Anneton	Grant.	Belle Plaine	Shawano.
APPLETON	Outagamie.	Belleville	Dane.
Arcadia	Trempealeau.	Belmont	La Fayette.
Arena	Iowa.	Beloit	Rock.
Argyle	La Fayette.	Bem	Green.
Arkansasaw	Pepin.	Benton	La Fayette.
Arkdale	Adams.	Berlin	Green Lake.
Armenia	Juneau.	Big Bend	Waukesha.
Armstrong's Corners ..	Fond du Lac.	Big Flats	Adams.
Ashford	Fond du Lac.	Big Pitch	Grant.
Ashippun	Dodge.	Big Springs	Adams.
ASHLAND	Ashland.	Ringhampton	Outagamie.
Ash Ridge	Richland.	Black Brook	Polk.
Ashton	Dane.	Black Creek	Outagamie.
Askeaton	Brown.	Black Earth	Dane.
Athol	Jackson.	Black Hawk	Sauk.
Attica	Green.	BLACK RIV. FALLS ..	Jackson.
Augusta	Eau Claire.	Blanchardville	La Fayette.
Aurora	Washington.	Bloomfield	Walworth.
Auroraville	Waushara.	Bloomington	Vernon.
Avalanche	Vernon.	Blue Mounds	Grant.
Avoca	Iowa.	Blue River	Dane.
Avon Center.....	Rock.	Boardman	Grant.
Axtalan	Jefferson.	Boaz	St. Croix.
Badger	Portage.	Bohemia	Richland.
Bailey's Harbor	Door.	Boltonville	La Crosse.
Baldwin	Dunn.	Bonchea	Washington.
			St. Croix.

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Bonduel	Shawano.	Center	Rock.
Boscobel	Grant.	Centralia	Jackson.
Bradville	Grant.	Charlesburg	Calumet.
Brady's	Richland.	Chaseburg	Vernon.
Branch	Manitowoc.	Chester Station	Dodge.
Brandon	Fond du Lac.	CHILTON	Calumet.
Brandt	Calumet.	Chipmonk Cooley ...	Vernon.
Brereton	Dane.	Chippewa City	Chippewa.
Bridgeport	Crawford.	CHIPPEWA FALLS	Chippewa.
Briggsville	Marquette.	Christiana	Dane.
Brighton	Kenosha.	Clam Falls	Polk.
Brillion	Calumet.	Clark's Mills	Manitowoc.
Brinkmann	Vernon.	Clay Banks	Door.
Bristol	Kenosha.	Clear Lake	Polk.
British Hollow	Grant.	Clemons ville	Winnebago.
Brodhead	Green.	Clifton	Monroe.
Brookfield Center	Waukesha.	Clifton Mills	Pierce.
Brooklyn	Green.	Clinton	Rock.
Brookside	Oconto.	Clintonville	Waupaca.
Brookville	St. Croix.	Clontarf	Dane.
Brothertown	Calumet.	Clyman	Dodge.
Brushville	Wausara.	Cobb	Iowa.
Brussels	Door.	Colburn	Columbia.
Buck Creek	Richland.	Colby	Clark.
Buckhorn	Adams.	Coleman	Sauk.
Buena Vista	Portage.	Cold Spring	Jefferson.
Buffalo	Buffalo.	Colfax	Dunn.
Burlington	Racine.	Coloma	Wausara.
Burnett	Dodge.	Columbus	Columbia.
Burnett Station	Dodge.	Concord	Jefferson.
Burnettville	Burnett.	Cook's Valley	Chippewa.
Burns	La Crosse.	Cookeville	Rock.
Burnside	Buffalo.	Coon Prairie	Vernon.
Burr	Vernon.	Coon Valley	Vernon.
Burr Oak	La Crosse.	Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
Burton	Grant.	Coral City	Trempealeau.
Buseyville	Jefferson.	Cottage Grove	Dane.
Butler	Milwaukee.	Cousins	Eau Claire.
Butte des Morts	Winnebago.	Cross	Buffalo.
Byron	Fond du Lac.	Cross Plains	Dane.
Cadiz	Green.	Crystal Lake	Waupaca.
Cadott	Chippewa.	Cushing	Polk.
Calamine	La Fayette.	Cylon	St. Croix.
Cadwell's Prairie	Racine.	Cypress	Kenosha.
Cainville	Rock.	Dacada	Sheboygan.
Caledonia Center	Racine.	Dakota	Wausara.
Calvary	Fond du Lac.	Dane Station	Dane.
Calumet Village	Fond du Lac.	Danville	Dodge.
Cambris	Columbia.	Darien	Walworth.
Cambridge	Dane.	DARLINGTON	La Fayette.
Camp Douglas	Juneau.	DARTFORD	Green Lake.
Carlton	Kewaunee.	Davis	Dunn.
Cascade	Sheboygan.	Davis Corners	Adams.
Casco	Kewaunee.	Dayton	Green.
Cassell Prairie	Sauk.	Deansville	Dane.
Cassville	Grant.	Debello	Vernon.
Castle Rock	Grant.	Deerfield	Dane.
Catact	Monroe.	Dekorra	Columbia.
Cavott	Oconto.	Delafield	Waukesha.
Cazenovia	Richland.	Delavan	Walworth.
Cedarburg	Ozaukee.	Deil	Vernon.
Cedar Creek	Washington.	Deil Prairie	Adams.
Cedar Falls	Dunn.	Delton	Sauk.
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan.	Denmark	Brown.
Cedar Lake	Wausara.	De Pere	Brown.

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
De Soto.....	Vernon.	Elroy.....	Juneau.
Dexterville.....	Wood.	Elisalm.....	Polk.
Diamond Bluff.....	Pierce.	Elton.....	Walworth.
Dickesville.....	Grant.	Embarras.....	Waupaca.
Dixon.....	Columbia.	Emerald.....	St. Croix.
Dodge's Corners.....	Waukesha.	Emerald Grove.....	Rock.
DODGEVILLE.....	Iowa.	Emery.....	Monroe.
Doner ville.....	Burnett.	Empire.....	Fond du Lac.
Door Creek.....	Dane.	Enoma.....	Vernon.
Dorset.....	Monroe.	Enterprise.....	Vernon.
Dotyville.....	Fond du Lac.	Ephraim.....	Door.
Douglas Center.....	Marquette.	Erin.....	St. Croix.
Dousman.....	Waukesha.	Erfurt.....	Jefferson.
Dover.....	Iowa.	Esabelle.....	Pierce.
Downsville.....	Dunn.	Esosa.....	Vernon.
Doyle.....	Columbia.	Etna.....	La Fayette.
Dundas.....	Calumet.	Ettrick.....	Trempealeau.
Dundee.....	Fond du Lac.	Eureka.....	Winnebago.
Dunnville.....	Dunn.	Evansville.....	Rock.
Duplainville.....	Waukesha.	Evanswood.....	Waupaca.
Dupont.....	Waupaca.	Excelsior.....	Richland.
DURAND.....	Pepin.		
Durham Hill.....	Waukesha.		
Dyckesville.....	Kewaunee.		
		Fairchild.....	Eau Claire.
Eagle.....	Waukesha.	Fairfield.....	Rock.
Eagle Corners.....	Richland.	Fairplay.....	Grant.
East Delavan.....	Walworth.	Fairview.....	Grant.
East Farmington.....	Polk.	Fairwater.....	Fond du Lac.
East Gibson.....	Manitowoc.	Fall City.....	Dunn.
East Middleton.....	Dane.	Fall River.....	Columbia.
East Oasis.....	Wausara.	Fancy Creek.....	Richland.
East Pepin.....	Pepin.	Farmer's Grove.....	Green.
East Troy.....	Walworth.	Farmer's Valley.....	Monroe.
East Wrightstown.....	Brown.	Farmersville.....	Dodge.
Eastman.....	Crawford.	Farmington.....	Jefferson.
Easton.....	Adams.	Farmington Center.....	Polk.
Eaton.....	Manitowoc.	Fayette.....	La Fayette.
EAU CLAIRE.....	Eau Claire.	Fayetteville.....	Walworth.
Eau Galle.....	Dunn.	Fennimore.....	Grant.
Eau Pleine.....	Portage.	Ferryville.....	Crawford.
Eden.....	Fond du Lac.	Fidella.....	Milwaukee.
Edgerton.....	Rock.	Fillmore.....	Washington.
Edson.....	Chippewa.	Fish Creek.....	Door.
Edwards.....	Sheboygan.	Fish's Corners.....	Winnebago.
Egg Harbor.....	Door.	Pitchburg.....	Dane.
Ebertson.....	Waupaca.	Five Mile House.....	Milwaukee.
Eldorado.....	Fond du Lac.	Flambeau.....	Chippewa.
El Dorado Mills.....	Fond du Lac.	Flintville.....	Brown.
Elk.....	Manitowoc.	FOND DU LAC.....	Fond du Lac.
Elk Creek.....	Trempealeau.	Fontenoy.....	Brown.
Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.	Footville.....	Brown.
Elkhart Lake.....	Sheboygan.	Forest.....	Rock.
ELKHORN.....	Walworth.	Forestville.....	Richland.
Elk Mound.....	Dunn.	Fort Atkinson.....	Door.
Ella.....	Pepin.	Fort Howard.....	Jefferson.
Ellenborough.....	Grant.	Forward.....	Brown.
Ellis.....	Portage.	Foscuro.....	Dane.
Ellison Bay.....	Door.	Foster.....	Kewaunee.
Ellisville.....	Kewaunee.	Lountain City.....	Fond du Lac.
ELLSWORTH.....	Pierce.	Fox Lake.....	Buffalo.
Elmore.....	Fond du Lac.	Fox Creek.....	Dodge.
Elm Grove.....	Waukesha.	Francis' Creek.....	Kenosha.
Elm Lake.....	Wood.	Franklin.....	Manitowoc.
Elm Station.....	Polk.	Frankfort.....	Racine.
Elo.....	Winnebago.	Franklin.....	Sheboygan.
El Paso.....	Pierce.	Frankville.....	Clark.
		Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Freeman.....	Crawford.	Helensville.....	Jefferson.
Freedom.....	Outagamie.	Heiveta.....	Waupaca.
Frelstadt.....	Washington.	Henrietta.....	Richland.
Fremont.....	Waupaca.	Herman.....	Dodge.
Frenchville.....	Trempealeau.	Hewittsville.....	Clark.
FRIENDSHIP.....	Adams.	Hingham.....	Sheboygan.
Fulton.....	Rock.	High Hill.....	Vernon.
Fussville.....	Waukesha.	Highland.....	Iowa.
		Hika.....	Manitowoc.
GALESVILLE.....	Trempealeau.	Hilbert.....	Calumet.
Genesee.....	Waukesha.	Hillsborough.....	Vernon.
Genesee Depot.....	Waukesha.	Hinesberg.....	Fond du Lac.
Geneva.....	Walworth.	Hixton.....	Jackson.
Genoa.....	Vernon.	Hobart's Mills.....	Sheboygan.
Georgetown.....	Grant.	Holland.....	Outagamie.
Germantown.....	Juneau.	Holy Cross.....	Ozaukee.
Germania.....	Marquette.	Home.....	Trempealeau.
Gibbsville.....	Sheboygan.	Homewood.....	Monroe.
Gilmantown.....	Buffalo.	Honey Creek.....	Walworth.
Gillett.....	Oconto.	Hooker.....	Trempealeau.
Glasgow.....	Trempealeau.	Horicon.....	Dodge.
Glenbeulah.....	Sheboygan.	Horris' Corners.....	Ozaukee.
Glencoe.....	Buffalo.	Hortonville.....	Outagamie.
Glendale.....	Monroe.	Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.
Glen Haven.....	Grant.	Howe.....	Brown.
Golden Lake.....	Waukesha.	Hubbleton.....	Jefferson.
Good Hope.....	Milwaukee.	HUDSON.....	St. Croix.
Goole.....	Vernon.	Hullsburgh.....	Dodge.
Grafton.....	Ozaukee.	Humbird.....	Clark.
Grand Marsh.....	Adams.	Hurlbut's Corners.....	Crawford.
Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.	Hurricane Grove.....	Grant.
GRAND RAPIDS.....	Wood.	Hustisford.....	Dodge.
Granger.....	Dunn.	Hyde's Mills.....	Iowa.
Grant.....	Portage.	Hyer's Corners.....	Dane.
GRANTSBURG.....	Burnett.		
Granville.....	Milwaukee.	Ida.....	Pepin.
Gratiot.....	La Fayette.	Indian Ford.....	Rock.
Gravesville.....	Calumet.	Iola.....	Waupaca.
GREEN BAY.....	Brown.	Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.
Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.	Ironton.....	Sauk.
Greenfield.....	Milwaukee.	Irving.....	Jackson.
Green Lake.....	Green Lake.	Ithaca.....	Richland.
Greenville.....	Outagamie.	Ives Grove.....	Racine.
Greenwood.....	Clark.	Ixonia Center.....	Jefferson.
Grove.....	Walworth.		
		Jackson.....	Washington.
Hale.....	Trempealeau.	Jacksonport.....	Door.
Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.	Jamestown.....	Grant.
Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.	JANESVILLE.....	Rock.
Hamlin.....	Trempealeau.	Janneys.....	Richland.
Hammond.....	St. Croix.	Jeddo.....	Marquette.
Hancock.....	Waushara.	JEFFERSON.....	Jefferson.
Hanerville.....	Dane.	Jenny.....	Marathon.
Hanover.....	Rock.	Jennifon.....	Iowa.
Harmony.....	Vernon.	Jewett Mills.....	St. Croix.
Harrelson.....	Grant.	Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.
Hartsville.....	Marquette.	Johnsonville.....	Sheboygan.
Hartford.....	Washington.	Johnstown.....	Rock.
Hartland.....	Waukesha.	Johnstown Center.....	Rock.
Hartman.....	Columbia.	Jordan.....	Green.
Hayton.....	Calumet.	Juda.....	Dodge.
Hazel Green.....	Grant.	JUNEAU.....	Dodge.
Heart's Prairie.....	Walworth.		
Hebron.....	Jefferson.	Kansasville.....	Racine.
Hegg.....	Trempealeau.	Kasson.....	Manitowoc.
Helena Station.....	Iowa.	Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Keene.....	Portage.	Little Prairie.....	Walworth.
Kekoskee.....	Dodge.	Little Rapids.....	Brown.
KENOSHA.....	Kenosha.	Little Sturgeon.....	Door.
Keshena.....	Shawano.	Little Suamico.....	Oconto.
Kewaskum.....	Washington.	Little Wolf.....	Waupaca.
KEWAUNEE.....	Kewaunee.	Lodi.....	Columbia.
Keyesville.....	Richland.	Logansville.....	Sauk.
Kickapoo.....	Vernon.	Lomira.....	Dodge.
Kiel.....	Manitowoc.	Lone Pine.....	Portage.
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.	Lone Rock.....	Richland.
Kildare.....	Juneau.	Longwood.....	Clark.
Kling's Bridge.....	Manitowoc.	Lost Creek.....	Pierce.
Kingston.....	Green Lake.	Louisville.....	Dunn.
Kinnic Kinnic.....	St. Croix.	Lowell.....	Dodge.
Kirchayn.....	Washington.	Lower Lynxville.....	Crawford.
Kloten.....	Calumet.	Lowville.....	Columbia.
Knapp.....	Dunn.	Loyal.....	Clark.
Knapp's Creek.....	Crawford.	Lloyd.....	Richland.
Knowlton.....	Marathon.	Lucas.....	Dunn.
Kohlsville.....	Washington.	Luck.....	Polk.
Koro.....	Winneshago.	Lynn.....	Clark.
Koskonong.....	Rock.	Lyons.....	Walworth.
Kroghville.....	Jefferson.		
Lagoda.....	Fond du Lac.	McFarland.....	Dane.
Laney.....	Sheboygan.	Mackville.....	Outagamie.
Langlade.....	Oconto.	Madeley.....	Portage.
Lannon Springs.....	Waukesha.	MADISON.....	Dane.
LA CROSSE.....	La Crosse.	Magnolia.....	Rock.
La Farge.....	Vernon.	Malden Rock.....	Pierce.
La Fayette.....	Chippewa.	Manchester.....	Green Lake.
La Grange.....	Walworth.	MANITOWOC.....	Manitowoc.
Lake Five.....	Waukesha.	Manitowoc Rapids.....	Manitowoc.
Lake Maria.....	Green Lake.	Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.	Maple Springs.....	Dunn.
Lake View.....	Dane.	Mapleton.....	Waukesha.
Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac.	Maple Works.....	Clark.
Lamberton.....	Racine.	Marathon City.....	Marathon.
LANCASTER.....	Grant.	Marble Ridge.....	Sauk.
Lansing.....	Outagamie.	Marble.....	Waupaca.
La Pointe.....	Ashland.	Marcellon.....	Columbia.
Larrabee.....	Manitowoc.	Marcy.....	Waukesha.
La Valle.....	Sauk.	Marengo.....	Jackson.
Lawrence.....	Marquette.	Markesan.....	Green Lake.
Leeds.....	Columbia.	Marquette.....	Green Lake.
Leeds Center.....	Columbia.	Marinette.....	Oconto.
Lemonweir.....	Juneau.	Marshall.....	Dane.
Leon.....	Monroe.	Marshfield.....	Wood.
Leopolis.....	Shawano.	Marietta.....	Crawford.
Leroy.....	Dodge.	Martell.....	Pierce.
Leroy Station.....	Monroe.	Martin.....	Green.
Lewiston.....	Columbia.	Martinville.....	Grant.
Leyden.....	Rock.	Marytown.....	Fond du Lac.
Liberty.....	Vernon.	MAUSTON.....	Juneau.
Liberty Pole.....	Vernon.	Maxville.....	Buffalo.
Liberty Ridge.....	Grant.	Mayville.....	Dodge.
Lima Center.....	Rock.	Mayhew.....	Walworth.
Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
Lime Rock.....	Outagamie.	Medina.....	Outagamie.
Lincoln.....	Kewaunee.	Meeker.....	Washington.
Lincoln Center.....	Polk.	Meeker's Grove.....	La Fayette.
Lind.....	Waupaca.	Meemee.....	Manitowoc.
Linden.....	Iowa.	Melrose.....	Jackson.
Little Chute.....	Outagamie.	Melvina.....	Monroe.
Little Grant.....	Grant.	Menasha.....	Winneshago.
Little Lake.....	Adams.	Meene Kanne.....	Oconto.
		MENOMONIE.....	Dunn.

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Menomonee Falls.....	Waukesha.	Neenah.....	Winnebago.
Mequon River.....	Ozaukee.	NEILLSVILLE	Clark.
Merrillon.....	Jackson.	Nekama.....	Winnebago.
Merrimack.....	Sauk.	Nelson.....	Buffalo.
Merton.....	Waukesha.	Nelsonville.....	Portage.
Motomen.....	Fond du Lac.	Nenno.....	Washington.
Middlebury.....	Iowa.	Neosho.....	Dodge.
Middleton.....	Dane.	Nepeuskun.....	Winnebago.
Midland.....	Columbia.	Neptune.....	Richland.
Midway.....	La Crosse.	Nero.....	Manitowoc.
Mifflin.....	Iowa.	Neshkoro.....	Marquette.
Millford.....	Jefferson.	New Amsterdam.....	La Crosse.
Millard.....	Walworth.	New Berlin.....	Waukesha.
Mill Creek.....	Richland.	Newburg.....	Washington.
Millhome.....	Manitowoc.	New California.....	Grant.
Mills.....	Jackson.	New Cassel.....	Fond du Lac.
Mills Center.....	Brown.	New Centerville.....	St. Croix.
Milltown.....	Polk.	New Chester.....	Adams.
Millville.....	Grant.	New Clifton.....	Monroe.
Milton.....	Rock.	New Coeln.....	Milwaukee.
Milton Junction.....	Rock.	New Diggings.....	La Fayette.
MILWAUKEE.....	Milwaukee.	Newfane.....	Fond du Lac.
Mindora.....	La Crosse.	New Franken.....	Brown.
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.	New Glarus.....	Green.
Minnesota Junction.....	Dodge.	New Haven.....	Adams.
Misha Mokwa.....	Buffalo.	New Holstein.....	Calumet.
Mishicott.....	Manitowoc.	New Hope.....	Portage.
Modena.....	Buffalo.	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
Monches.....	Waukesha.	New London.....	Waupaca.
Mondavia.....	Buffalo.	New Molls.....	Outagamie.
MONROE.....	Green.	New Prospect.....	Fond du Lac.
Montana.....	Buffalo.	New Richmond.....	St. Croix.
MONTELO.....	Marquette.	New Rome.....	Adams.
Monterey.....	Waukesha.	Newry.....	Vernon.
Montfort.....	Grant.	Newton.....	Vernon.
Monticello.....	Green.	Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.
Montpelier.....	Kewaunee.	Newville.....	Vernon.
Moose Bar.....	Barron.	Niles.....	Manitowoc.
More's Creek.....	Monroe.	Nora.....	Dane.
Morrison.....	Brown.	Northelm.....	Manitowoc.
Morrisonville.....	Dane.	North Bend.....	Jackson.
Moscow.....	Iowa.	North Branch.....	Jackson.
Mosel.....	Sheboygan.	North Cape.....	Racine.
Mosinee.....	Marathon.	North Clayton.....	Crawford.
Mound Springs.....	Jackson.	North Freedom.....	Sauk.
Moundville.....	Marquette.	North La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Mount Hope.....	Grant.	North Lake.....	Waukesha.
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.	North Leeds.....	Columbia.
Mount Ida.....	Grant.	North Port.....	Waupaca.
Mount Morris.....	Waushara.	North Prairie Stat'n.....	Waukesha.
Mount Pisgah.....	Monroe.	North Star.....	Crawford.
Mount Sterling.....	Crawford.	North Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.
Mount Tabor.....	Vernon.	Northern Junction.....	Milwaukee.
Mount Vernon.....	Dane.	Norway Grove.....	Dane.
Mount Zion.....	Juneau.		
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.	Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee.
Mulberry.....	Vernon.	Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.
Muscoda.....	Grant.	Oak Center.....	Fond du Lac.
Muskego Center.....	Waukesha.	Oak Grove.....	Dodge.
Myra.....	Washington.	Oak Hill.....	Jefferson.
		Oakland.....	Jefferson.
Namur.....	Door.	Oakley.....	Green.
Nashotah Mission.....	Waukesha.	Oaks.....	Sauk.
Nasonville.....	Wood.	Oasis.....	Waushara.
National Mil. Asylum.....	Milwaukee.	Oconomowoc.....	Waushara.
Naugart.....	Marathon.	OCONTO.....	Oconto.
Necedah.....	Juneau.		

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Oconto Falls.....	Oconto.	Pleasant Branch.....	Dane.
Odanah.....	Ashland.	Pleasant Prairie.....	Kenosha.
Odin.....	Vernon.	Pleasant Ridge.....	Clark.
Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.	Pleasant Valley.....	St. Croix.
Okeo.....	Columbia.	Plover.....	Portage.
Olin.....	Adams.	Plum City.....	Pierce.
Olivet.....	Pierce.	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.
Omro.....	Winnebago.	Point Bluff.....	Adams.
Onalaska.....	La Crosse.	Pole Grove.....	Jackson.
Onelda.....	Brown.	PORTAGE CITY.....	Columbia.
Onion River.....	Sheboygan.	Port Andrew.....	Richland.
Ono.....	Pierce.	Port Edward.....	Wood.
Ontario.....	Vernon.	Porter's Mills.....	Eau Claire.
Orange.....	Juneau.	Port Hope.....	Columbia.
Ora Oak.....	Grant.	Portland Center.....	Monroe.
Ordino.....	Marquette.	Potosi.....	Grant.
Oregon.....	Dane.	Potter's Mills.....	Calumet.
Orfordville.....	Rock.	Poygan.....	Winnebago.
Orihula.....	Winnebago.	Poynette.....	Columbia.
Orion.....	Richland.	Poysippi.....	Waushara.
Osceola.....	Fond du Lac.	Prag.....	Manitowoc.
OSCEOLA MILLS.....	Polk.	PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.....	Crawford.
Oso.....	Manitowoc.	Prairie Farm.....	Barron.
Oswego.....	Trempealeau.	Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.
Oostburg.....	Sheboygan.	Prescott.....	Pierce.
OSHKOSH.....	Winnebago.	Primrose.....	Dane.
Otsego.....	Columbia.	Princeton.....	Green Lake.
Ottawa.....	Waukesha.	Prospect Hill.....	Waukesha.
Otter Creek.....	Eau Claire.	Pulcifer.....	Shawano.
Our Town.....	Sheboygan.	Quincy.....	Adams.
Owego.....	Shawano.	Quinney.....	Calumet.
Oxford.....	Marquette.	RACINE.....	Racine.
OZAUKEE.....	Ozaukee.	Randolph.....	Dodge.
Pacific.....	Columbia.	Randolph Center.....	Columbia.
Packwaukee.....	Marquette.	Random Lake.....	Sheboygan.
Painesville.....	Milwaukee.	Rathbun.....	Sheboygan.
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.	Raymond.....	Racine.
Paoli.....	Dane.	Readfield.....	Waupaca.
Pardeeville.....	Columbia.	Readstown.....	Vernon.
Paris.....	Kenosha.	Red Mound.....	Vernon.
Patch Grove.....	Grant.	Red River.....	Kewaunee.
Peat.....	Kewaunee.	Reedsburg.....	Sauk.
Pedee.....	Green.	Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.
Pensaukee.....	Oconto.	Reese's Mills.....	Iowa.
Pella.....	Shawano.	Reeseville.....	Dodge.
Pepin.....	Pepin.	Remington.....	Wood.
Perry.....	Dane.	Rest.....	Vernon.
Perry's Mills.....	Waupaca.	Retreat.....	Vernon.
Peshigo.....	Oconto.	Rhine.....	Sheboygan.
Petersville.....	Oconto.	RICE LAKE.....	Barron.
Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.	Richfield.....	Washington.
Pigeon Creek Center.....	Jackson.	Richford.....	Waushara.
Pigeon Falls.....	Trempealeau.	RICHLAND CEN'R.....	Richland.
Pilot Knob.....	Adams.	Richland City.....	Richland.
Pine Bluff.....	Dane.	Richmond.....	Walworth.
Pine Grove.....	Brown.	Rich's Corners.....	Sauk.
Pine Hill.....	Jackson.	Richwood.....	Dodge.
Pine Knob.....	Iowa.	Ridgeville.....	Monroe.
Pine River.....	Waushara.	Ridgeway.....	Iowa.
Pipersville.....	Jefferson.	Ring.....	Winnebago.
Plain.....	Sauk.	Rio.....	Columbia.
Plainfield.....	Waushara.	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.
Plainville.....	Adams.	Rising Sun.....	Crawford.
Platteville.....	Grant.	River Falls.....	Pierce.

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

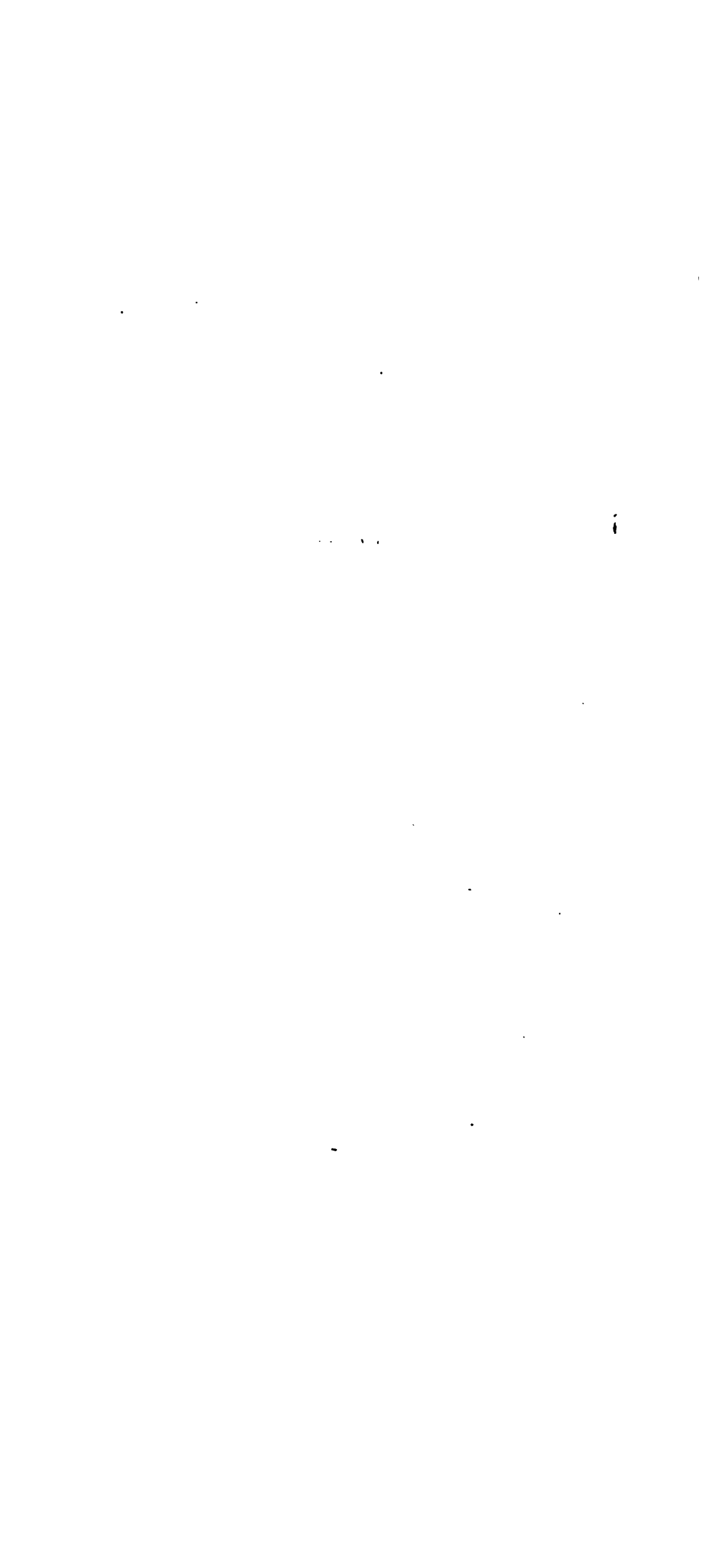
Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
River Head	Jackson.	Sherman	Marathon.
River	Dane.	Sherwood	Calumet.
Roaring Creek	Jackson.	Shiloh	Polk.
Robinson	Brown.	Shiocton	Outagamie.
Roche-a-Cris	Adams.	Shiocton Station	Outagamie.
Rochester	Racine.	Shople	Rock.
Rockbridge	Richland.	Shuey's Mills	Green.
Rock Elm	Pierce.	Shullsburg	La Fayette.
Rock Elm Center	Pierce.	Sierra	Vernon.
Rock Falls	Dunn.	Silver Creek	Sheboygan.
Rock Prairie	Rock.	Sinsinawa Mound	Grant.
Rockton	Vernon.	Sister Bay	Door.
Rocky Run	Columbia.	Skinner	Green.
Rockville	Grant.	Sladesburg	Crawford.
Rolling Prairie	Dodge.	Snidersville	Outagamie.
Romance	Vernon.	Soldiers' Grove	Crawford.
Rome	Jefferson.	Somers	Kenosha.
Root Creek	Milwaukee.	Somerset	St. Croix.
Rosecrans	Manitowoc.	South Bend	Trempealeau.
Rosendale	Fond du Lac.	South Germantown	Washington.
Rowe's	Crawford.	South Osborne	Outagamie.
Roxbury	Dane.	Spafford	La Fayette.
Royalton	Waupaca.	SPARTA	Monroe.
Rubicon	Dodge.	Spring Bluff	Adams.
Rudd's Mills	Monroe.	Spring Creek	Dane.
Rural	Waupaca.	Springdale	Walworth.
Rusk	Vernon.	Springfield	Dane.
Rutland	Dane.	Springfield Corners	Sauk.
Ryan	Kewaunee.	Spring Green	Waushara.
Sagole	Outagamie.	Spring Lake	Walworth.
Saint Anna	Calumet.	Spring Prairie	Vernon.
Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac.	Springville	Pierce.
Saint Croix Falls	Polk.	Spring Valley	Waushara.
Saint Francis Station	Milwaukee.	Staatsville	Washington.
Saint John	Calumet.	Standford	Barron.
Saint Lawrence	Washington.	Star	Vernon.
Saint Mary's	Monroe.	Star Prairie	St. Croix.
Saint Martin's	Milwaukee.	Stevensville	Outagamie.
Saint Nathan's	Oconto.	STEVENS POINT	Portage.
Saint Nazians	Manitowoc.	Stevenson	La Crosse.
Saint Rose	Grant.	Stettin	Marathon.
Salem	Kenosha.	Stewart	Green.
Sandusky	Sauk.	Stiles	Oconto.
Sandy Bay	Kewaunee.	Stinson	Outagamie.
Sauk City	Sauk.	Stockbridge	Calumet.
Saukville	Ozaukee.	Stockholm	Peplin.
Saxeville	Waushara.	Stockton	Portage.
Scandinavia	Waupaca.	Stoddard	Vernon.
Schleisingsville	Washington.	Stone Bank	Waukesha.
Scotia	Trempealeau.	Strner's Prairie	Dane.
Scott	Sheboygan.	Stoughton	Dane.
Scranton	Wood.	Strong's Prairie	Adams.
Schlersville	Jackson.	STURGEON BAY	Door.
Seneca	Crawford.	Suamico	Brown.
Sentinel	Juneau.	Sugar Creek	Walworth.
Sexton	Richland.	Sugar Grove	Vernon.
Seymour	Outagamie.	Sullivan	Jefferson.
Sharon	Walworth.	Summit	Waukesha.
SHAWANO	Shawano.	Summit Station	Fond du Lac.
SHEBOYGAN	Sheboygan.	Sun Prairie	Dane.
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan.	SUPERIOR	Douglas.
Shelby	La Crosse.	Surrey	Portage.
Shetac	Barron.	Sussex	Waukesha.
Sheridan	Waupaca.	Syene	Dane.

Post-Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Sylvan.....	Richland.	Warren's Mills.....	Iowa.
Sylvania.....	Racine.	Washburn.....	Grant.
Sylvan Springs.....	Barron.	Washington Harbor.	Door.
Sylvester.....	Green.	Waterford.....	Racine.
Symco.....	Waupaca.	Waterloo.....	Jefferson.
		Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Tabor.....	Racine.	Waterville.....	Waukesha.
Tamarack.....	Trempealeau.	Waubeck.....	Pepin.
Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.	Waucousta.....	Fond du Lac.
Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.	Waukau.....	Winnebago.
Tess Corners.....	Waukesha.	Waukecheon.....	Shawano.
Theresa.....	Dodge.	WAUKESHA.....	Waukesha.
Thompsonville.....	Racine.	Waumandee.....	Buffalo.
Thompson.....	Washington.	Wauwaukee.....	Dane.
Tiffany.....	Rock.	WAUPACA.....	Waupaca.
Tiffany Creek.....	Dunn.	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.
Tirade.....	Walworth.	WAUSAU.....	Marathon.
Token Creek.....	Dane.	WAUTOMA.....	Wausara.
Toland Prairie.....	Washington.	Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.
Tomah.....	Monroe.	Wauzeka.....	Crawford.
Towerville.....	Crawford.	Wayne.....	Washington.
Trapp.....	Marathon.	Wayside.....	Manitowoc.
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.	Weelannee.....	Winnebago.
Trenton.....	Pierce.	Weister.....	Vernon.
Trimbelle.....	Pierce.	Wequiloc.....	Brown.
Troy.....	Walworth.	Werner.....	Juneau.
Troy Center.....	Walworth.	WEST BEND.....	Washington.
Tunnel City.....	Monroe.	West Blue Mounds.	Iowa.
Tusten.....	Wausara.	West Branch.....	Richland.
Twin Grove.....	Green.	West Farmington..	Polk.
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.	Westfield.....	Marquette.
		West Granville.....	Milwaukee.
Union.....	Rock.	West Green Lake..	Green Lake.
Union Center.....	Juneau.	West Lima.....	Richland.
Union Church.....	Racine.	West Magnolia.....	Rock.
Union Grove.....	Racine.	West Middleton.....	Dane.
Union Mills.....	Iowa.	West Pensaukee... .	Oconto.
Unity.....	Clark.	West Point.....	Columbia.
Upham.....	Shawano.	Westport.....	Dane.
Urne's Corners.....	Buffalo.	West Prairie.....	Vernon.
Utica.....	Dane.	West Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
		West Salem.....	La Crosse.
Valley.....	Vernon.	West Sweden.....	Polk.
Valton.....	Sauk.	Weyanwega.....	Waupaca.
Vanceburgh.....	Dunn.	Wheatland.....	Kenosha.
Van Dyne.....	Fond du Lac.	Wheatville.....	Crawford.
Vanville.....	Chippewa.	White Creek.....	Adams.
Velp.....	Brown.	White Mound.....	Sauk.
Vernon.....	Waukesha.	White Oak Springs.	La Fayette.
Verona.....	Dane.	Whitewater.....	Walworth.
Victory.....	Vernon.	Wild Rose.....	Wausara.
Vienna.....	Walworth.	Williett.....	Green.
Vinland.....	Winnebago.	Williamsburg.....	Trempealeau.
Viola.....	Richland.	Williamsonville.....	Door.
VIROQUA.....	Vernon.	Willmot.....	Kenosha.
		Wilson.....	Dunn.
Wagon Landing.....	Polk.	Wilton.....	Monroe.
Wakesfield.....	Outagamie.	Winchester.....	Winnebago.
Waldwick.....	Iowa.	Windsor.....	Dane.
Walsham.....	Kewaunee.	Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
Walworth.....	Walworth.	Winocski.....	Sheboygan.
Waneka.....	Dunn.	Wiota.....	La Fayette.
Warner's Landing....	Vernon.	Wolf Creek.....	Polk.
Warren.....	St. Croix.	Wonewoc.....	Juneau.
Warren's Corners. . .	Door.	Woodhull.....	Fond du Lac.

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Woodland.....	Dodge.	Wyocena.....	Columbia.
Woodman	Grant.	Wyoming	Iowa.
Wood	Wood.	Yankeetown	Crawford.
Woodstock	Richland.	Yellowstone	La Fayette.
Woodside	St. Croix.	York	Dane.
Woodworth	Kenosha.	Yorkville	Racine.
Wright's Ferry	Crawford.	Young America	Washington.
Wrightstown	Brown.	Yuba	Richland.
Wrightville	Jackson.	Zoa	Winnebago.
Wyalusing	Grant.		





Portrait by J. H. Williams, 1881

Chas. G. Williams

The Judiciary.



UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Allotment. etc., of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States,

As made Jan. 15, 1869, under the Acts of Congress of July 23, 1865, and March 2, 1867

Name of Judge and State whence coming.	Number and Territory of the Circuit.	Date and Author of Judge's Commission.
<i>Chief Justice.</i>	<i>Fourth.</i>	<i>1874.</i>
HON. MORRISON R. WAITE. Ohio.	Maryland, W. Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and S. Carolina.	January 17th. President Grant.
<i>Associates.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>1879.</i>
HON. WARD HUNT, New York.	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.	December 5th. President Grant.
	<i>Third.</i>	<i>1870.</i>
HON. WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware.	March 14th. President Grant.
	<i>First.</i>	<i>1858.</i>
HON. NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine.	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.	January 12th President Buchanan
	<i>Fifth.</i>	<i>1870</i>
HON. JOS. P. BRADLEY, New Jersey.	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.	March 23d. President Grant.
	<i>Tenth.</i>	<i>1869.</i>
HON. NOAH H. SWAYNE, Ohio.	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.	January 24th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Eighth.</i>	<i>1869.</i>
HON. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa.	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kan. and Arkan.	July 16th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Seventh.</i>	<i>1869.</i>
HON. DAVID DAVIS, Illinois.	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.	December 8th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Ninth.</i>	<i>1863.</i>
HON. STEPHEN J. FIELD, California.	California, Oregon and Nevada.	March 10th. President Lincoln.

DANIEL WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, D. C..... *Clerk*
 JOHN G. NICOLAY..... *Marshal.*
 JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, of Pennsylvania..... *Reporter*

U. S. DISTRICT COURTS OF WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge.....	THOMAS DRUMMOND.	Chicago.
United States District Judge.....	JAMES H. HOWE.....	Milwaukee.
United States District Attorney...	LEVI HUBBELL.....	Milwaukee.
United States Marshal	CHAS. S. HAMILTON ..	Fond du Lac.
Clerk to United States Attorney..	F. STARSCH.....	Milwaukee.
Clerk United States Circuit Court	E. KURTZ.....	Milwaukee.
Clerk United States District Court	J. M. MILLER.....	Milwaukee.

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October.
 AT OSHKOSH—First Monday in July.

Counties Comprising District.

Brown.	Kewaunee.	Outagamie.	Walworth.
Calumet.	Manitowoc.	Ozaukee.	Washington.
Door.	Marquette.	Racine.	Waukesha.
Fond du Lac.	Milwaukee.	Shawano.	Wauwata.
Green Lake.	Oconto.	Sheboygan.	Waushara.
Kenosha.			Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge	THOMAS DRUMMOND.	Chicago.
United States District Judge	JAMES C. HOPKINS ..	Madison.
United States District Attorney ..	CHARLES M. WEBB...	Gr'd Rapids.
United States Marshal	F. W. OAKLEY.....	Madison.
Clerk to United States Courts.....	F. M. STEWART.....	Madison.
Clerk to United States Courts.....	H. J. PECK.....	La Crosse.

Terms of Court.

AT MADISON—First Monday in June.
 AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.
 SPECIAL TERM at Madison, third Tuesday in February.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams.	Crawford,	Jefferson,	Polk,
Ashland.	Dane,	Juneau,	Portage,
Barron.	Douglas,	La Crosse,	Richland,
Bayfield.	Rau Claire,	La Fayette,	Rock,
Buffalo.	Grant,	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Burnett.	Green,	Monroe,	Sauk,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pepin,	Trempealeau,
Clark,	Jackson,	Pierce,	Vernon,
Columbia,			Wood.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuit Judges.

Circuit.	Name.	Where from.
First	GEORGE F. SHEPLEY	Maine.
Second	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF	New York.
Third	WILLIAM McKENNA	Pennsylvania.
Fourth	HUGH L. BOND	Maryland.
Fifth	WILLIAM B. WOODS	Alabama.
Sixth	H. H. EMMONS	Michigan.
Seventh	THOMAS DRUMMOND	Illinois.
Eighth	JOHN F. DILLON	Iowa.
Ninth	LORENZO SAWYER	California.

Circuits..

First	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Second	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
Third	Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
Fourth	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.
Fifth	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
Sixth	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Seventh	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.
Eighth	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas.
Ninth	California, Oregon and Nevada.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires
LUTHER S. DIXON	Chief Justice.	\$4,000	May 31, 1876
WILLIAM PENN LYON	Associate Justice.	4,000	May 31, 1877
ORSAMUS COLE	Associate Justice.	5,000	May 31, 1879
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG	Clerk		
O. M. CONOVER	Reporter		

Terms of Court, at Madison.

JANUARY TERM.—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday of January.
 JUNE TERM.—First Tuesday in June.

TERMS OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the times and places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties of the State.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
<i>First Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—ROBERT HARKNESS.</i>			
Walworth ...	3d Monday in September .. 3d Monday in February 3d Monday in June	Elkhorn	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Racine	3d Monday in October 3d Monday in March 3d Monday in June	Racine	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Kenosha.....	Wed. after 1st Mon. in Nov. Wed. after 1st Mon. in Apr. 3d Monday in August.....	Kenosha	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
<i>Second Circuit.*</i>			
<i>Judge—DAVID W. SMALL.</i>			
Milwaukee ..	3d Monday in January..... 1st Monday in May..... 4th Monday in June 1st Monday in October.....	Milwaukee	Ch. 22, G. L. 1871.
Waukesha...}	3d Monday in March..... 1st Monday in December ... 3d Mon. in June [Law Term]	Waukesha.....	Ch. 248, P & L 1866
<i>Third Circuit.</i>			
<i>Judge—DAVID J. PULLING.</i>			
Marquette ...	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan. Tues. after last Mon. in May	Montello	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Green Lake..}	3d Monday in January..... 1st Monday in June	Dartford	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Dodge	3d Monday in October 4th Monday in February....	Juneau	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Washington .}	3d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in November....	West Bend	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Ozaukee.....}	Tues. after 4th Mon. of Jan. Tues. after 3d Mon. in June.	Port Washington	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.

*Section 1 of chapter 106, general laws of 1872, provides that the general terms in each of the counties in this circuit be special terms for the whole circuit.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
THIRD CIRCUIT—continued.			
Winnebago..	Tues. after 2d Mon. in April. Tues. after 1st Mon. of Sept. Tues. after 1st Mon. in Dec.	Oshkosh.....	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871. and ch. 283 L. 1873.
Fourth Circuit.			
Judge—CAMPBELL McLEAN.			
Sheboygan..	3d Monday in February..... 4th Monday in May..... 3d Monday in November....	Sheboygan.....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Calumet.....	2d Monday in June..... 2d Monday in November...	Chilton.....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Manitowoc..	3d Tuesday in June..... 2d Tuesday in December....	Manitowoc.....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Kewaunee...	1st Monday of February..... 2d Monday of July.....	Kewaunee.....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Fond du Lac.	1st Monday of January..... 4th Monday in April..... 4th Monday in September.. Special term, 1st Mon. in July	Fond du Lac....	Ch. 127, G. L. 1871.
Fifth Circuit.			
Judge—JOSEPH T. MILLS.			
Grant.....	1st Tuesday in March..... 2d Tuesday in September..	Lancaster.....	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Iowa.....	4th Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in October....	Dodgeville.....	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
La Fayette..	4th Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in December..	Darlington...	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Richland....	2d Tuesday in April..... 4th Tuesday in October...	Richland Center	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Crawford....	4th Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in November..	Prairie du Chien	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Sixth Circuit.			
Judge—ROMANZO BUNN.			
Clark.....	4th Tuesday in February... 1st Tuesday in September..	Neillsville.....	Ch. 1, L. 1873.
Jackson.....	2d Tuesday in March..... 2d Tuesday in September..	Black River Falls	Ch. 2, G. L. 1871.
Monroe.....	4th Tuesday in March..... 4th Tuesday in September..	Sparta.....	Ch. 2, G. L. 1871.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
SIXTH CIRCUIT—con.			
La Crosse .	21 Tuesday in May 24 Tuesday in November...	La Crosse	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Vernon	2d Tuesday in June 1st Tuesday after the 2d Monday in December	Viroqua	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Buffalo	1st Tuesday in May 4th Tuesday in October	Alma	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Trempealeau	2d Tuesday in April 2d Tuesday in October	Galesville.....	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Seventh Circuit.			
Judge—GEORGE W. CATE.			
Marathon....	2d Monday in April..... 2d Monday in September...	Wausau	Ch. 187, G. L. 1872, and ch. 127 L. 1873.
Portage	4th Monday in January 2d Monday in July.....	Stevens Point..	Ch. 123, G. L. 1871.
Waushara ...	4th Monday in March	Wautoma.....	Ch. 41, G. L. 1870.
Waupaca	4th Monday in May..... 2d Monday in December ..	Waupaca	Ch. 123, G. L. 1871.
Adams	2d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in October.....	Friendship	Ch. 143, G. L. 1870.
Juneau*	1st Monday in May 2d Monday in October.....	Mauston.....	Ch. 123, G. L. 1871.
Wood.....	2d Monday in February 2d Monday in August	Grand Rapids ..	Ch. 98, G. L. 1867.
Eighth Circuit.			
Judge—H. L. HUMPHREY.			
Barron	1st Monday in March	Rice Lake.....	Ch. 24, G. L. 1872.
Chippewa ...	2d Monday in June 2d Monday in December....	Chippewa Falls..	Ch. 28, G. L. 1872.
Dunn	2d Monday in April..... 2d Monday in October.....	Menomonie	Ch. 24, G. L. 1868.
Eau Claire...	4th Monday in March	Eau Claire.....	Ch. 28, G. L. 1872.
Pepin.....	1st Monday in March	Durand	Ch. 24, G. L. 1868.
	1st Monday in September..		

*Chapter 20, G. L. 1871, provides that the general terms of the circuit court for the county of Juneau shall be held on the second Monday of October, and the second day in March in each year.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
EIGHTH CIRCUIT—continued.			
Pierce	4th Monday in May	Ellsworth	Ch. 116, R. S.
	4th Monday in November ..		
St. Croix	2d Monday in May	Hudson	Ch. 116 R. S.
	2d Monday in November		
Ninth Circuit.			
Judge—ALVA STEWART.			
Columbia. ..	2d Tuesday in May	Portage	Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.
	1st Tuesday in December ...		
Dane	Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in April	Madison	Ch. 9, G. L. 1869. Ch. 149, G. L. 1867.
	Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in November		
	Special term, 2d Tuesday in July		
Sauk	4th Monday in September ..	Baraboo	Ch. 10, G. L. 1872.
	2d Monday in March		
Tenth Circuit.*			
Judge—E. HOLMES ELLIS.			
Outagamie ..	1st Monday of June	Appleton	Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
	2d Monday of November ...		
Oconto	4th Monday of April	Oconto	Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
	2d Monday of October		
Shawano	1st Tuesday after the 4th Monday of June	Shawano	Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
	1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of January		
Door	1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of May	Sturgeon Bay	Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
	1st Tuesday after 4th Mon- day of October		
Brown	4th Monday of March.	Green Bay	Ch. 9, G. L. 1872.
	1st Monday of September ..		
	2d Monday of December ... Special term for whole cir- cuit, 4th Monday of Jan ..		

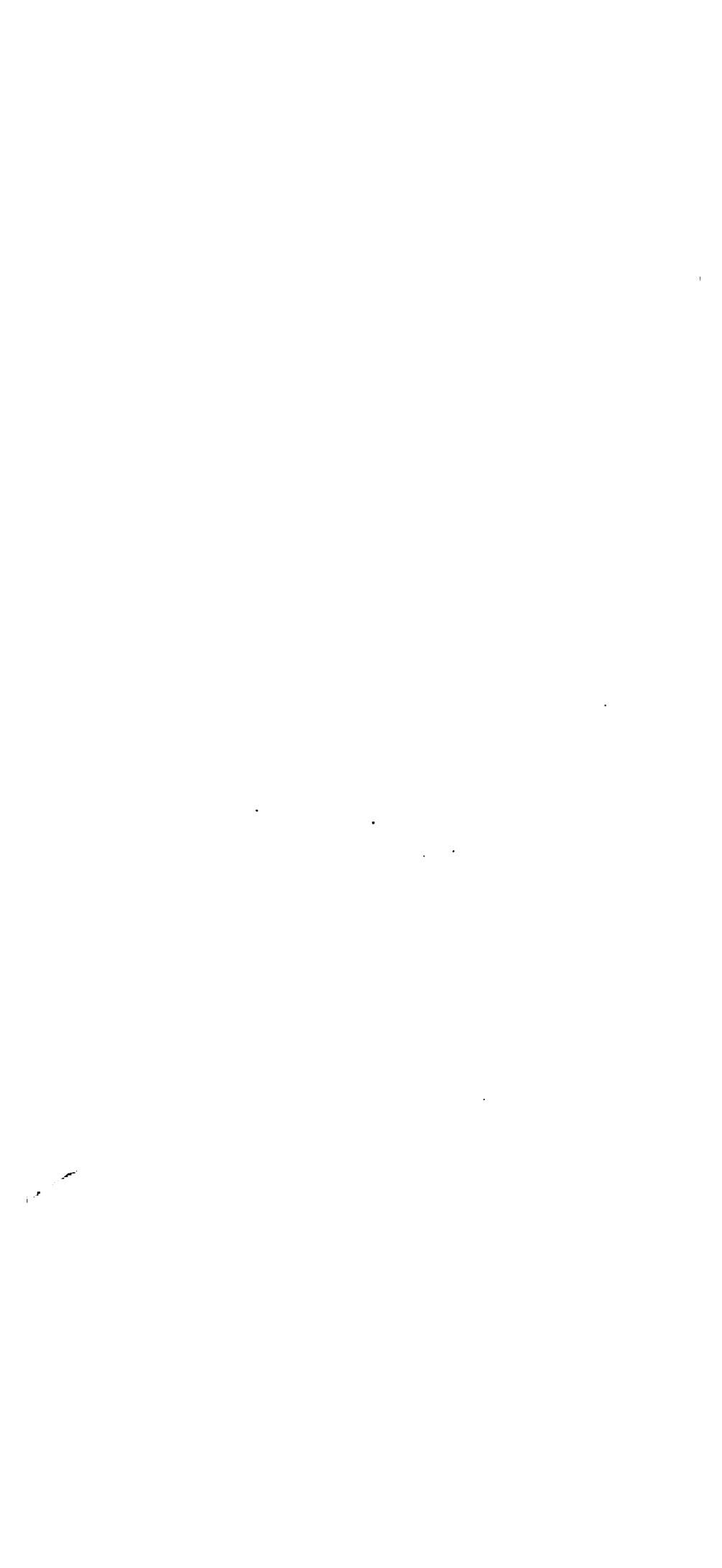
*Every regular term in the counties of Brown, Outagamie and Oconto shall be a special term for the whole circuit.

Time and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
*Eleventh Circuit.			
Judge—SOLON H. CLOUGH.			
Ashland	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in January	Ashland	Ch. 106, L. 1873.
Bayfield	1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of July	Bayfield	Ch. 3, G. L. 1871.
Douglas	2d Monday of January	Superior City ..	Ch. 3, G. L. 1871.
Polk	2d Monday of June	Osceola Mills....	Ch. 3, G. L. 1871.
Burnett	2d Monday of December ...	Grantsburg	Ch. 6, G. L. 1872.
Twelfth Circuit.			
Judge—H. S. CONGER.			
Rock	4th Monday of April	Janesville	Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
Green	2d Monday of August	Monroe	Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
Jefferson	Wednesday next succeeding 1st Monday in November.	Jefferson	Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
	1st Monday of March		
	2d Monday in July		
	1st Monday of October		
	1st Monday of February		
	4th Tuesday of June		
	1st Monday of September...		

*Special terms for the transaction of all business not requiring the intervention of a jury, may be held as often as the Judge shall direct.

United States Government.



THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

President of the United States Salary.
\$50,000

HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

Vice President of the United States 5,000

THE CABINET.

NAME.	Where From.	Title of Office.	Salary.
HAMILTON FISH.....	New York.....	Secretary of State....	\$8,000
WM. A. RICHARDSON..	Massachusetts..	Secretary of Treasury	8,000
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP	Iowa	Secretary of War.....	8,000
GEORGE M. ROBESON..	New Jersey.....	Secretary of Navy....	8,000
COLUMBUS DELANO...	Ohio.....	Secretary of Interior.	8,000
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.	Oregon	Attorney General	8,000
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL	Maryland.....	Postmaster General..	8,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

Dist.	NAME.	Title of Office.	Residence.
IV	MORRISON R. WAITE.	Chief Justice	Ohio.
I	NATHAN CLIFFORD	Associate Justice	Maine.
II	WARD HUNT	do	New York.
III	WILLIAM STRONG.....	do	Pennsylvania.
V	JOSEPH P. BRADLEY	do	New Jersey.
VI	NOAH H. SWAYNE.....	do	Ohio.
VII	SAMUEL F. MILLER.....	do	Iowa.
VIII	DAVID DAVIS	do	Illinois.
IX	STEPHEN J. FIELD	do	California.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN..... General
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN..... Lieutenant General

MAJOR GENERALS.

WINFIELD S. HAWCOCK, JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
IRVIN McDOWELL.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKER,
JOHN POPE,
OLIVER O. HOWARD.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

JOSEPH HOLT.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Amos B. Eaton.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

SURGEON GENERAL.

JOSEPH K. BARNES.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

BENJAMIN ALVORD.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

A. A. HUMPHREYS.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ALEXANDER B. DYER.....Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

ALBERT J. MYER.....Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES.
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Title.	Where Employed.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REP. (Vacant.)	Minister Resident.....	Buenos Ayres.	\$7,500
AUSTRIA. John Jay.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Vienna	12,000
BELGIUM. J. Russell Jones	Minister Resident.....	Brussels.....	7,500
BRAZIL. James R. Partridge..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Rio de Janeiro	12,000
BOLIVIA. Leopold Markbreit..	Minister Resident.....	Cochabamba.	7,500
CHILI. Joseph P. Root	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Santiago	10,000
CHINA. Frederick F. Low....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Pekin	12,000
COLUMBIA. (Vacant.)	Minister Resident.....	Bogota	7,500
DANISH DOMINIONS. M. J. Cramer.....	Minister Resident.....	Copenhagen..	7,500
ECUADOR. E. Rumsey Wing....	Minister Resident.....	Quito.....	7,500
FRENCH DOMINION. Ellihu B. Washburne	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Paris	17,500
GREAT BRITAIN. Robert C. Schenck..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	London.....	17,500
GREECE. John M. Francis....	Minister Resident.....	Athens	7,500
GUATEMALA, COSTA, RICA, HONDURAS, SALVADOR AND NI- CARAUGUA. Silas A. Hudson.....	Minister Resident.....	Guatemala ...	10,000
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Henry A. Peirce.....	Minister Resident.....	Honolulu.....	7,500
HAYTI. E. P. Basset.....	Minister Resident and Con- sul General.....	P't au Prince.	7,500
ITALY. George P. Marsh	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Florence	12,000

Diplomatic Officers—continued.

	Title.	Where Employed.	Salary.
JAPAN. Jno. A. Bligham	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Jeddo	\$12,000
LIBERIA. J. M. Turner	Minister Resident and Consul General.....	Monrovia.....	4,000
MEXICO. Thomas H. Nelson ..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mexico.	12,000
NETHERLANDS. Charles T. Gorham...	Minister Resident.....	The Hague...	7,500
PERU. Francis Thomas.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Lima	12,000
PORTUGAL. Charles H. Lewis....	Minister Resident.....	Lisbon	7,500
GERMAN EMPIRE. George Bancroft.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Berlin	17,500
RUSSIA. Marshall Jewell	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	St. Petersburg	17,500
SPAIN. Caleb Cushing	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Madrid.	12,000
SWEDEN AND NORWAY. C. C. Andrews.....	Minister Resident.....	Stockholm ..	7,500
SWITZERLAND. Horace Rublee	Minister Resident.....	Berne	7,500
TURKEY. Geo. H. Boker.....	Minister Resident.....	Constantin'le.	7,500
VENEZUELA. Wm. A. Pile.....	Minister Resident.....	Caracas.....	7,500
URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY. John L. Stevens.....	Minister Resident.....	Monte Video..	10,000

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AS CONSTITUTED JANUARY 1, 1874.

SENATE.

President—HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.	
George Goldthwaite.....	1877	CARL SCHURZ.....	1875
George E. Spencer.....	1879	Louis F. Boggs.....	1879
ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.	
Powell Clayton.....	1877	THOMAS W. Tipton.....	1875
S. W. Dorsey.....	1879	Phineas W. Hitchcock.....	1877
CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.	
John S. Hager.....	1875	William M. Stewart.....	1875
Aaron A. Sargeant.....	1879	John P. Jones.....	1879
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Wm. A. Buckingham.....	1875	Aaron H. Cragin.....	1877
Orris S. Ferry.....	1879	Bainbridge Wadleigh.....	1879
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Thomas F. Bayard.....	1875	John P. Stockton.....	1875
Elh Saulsbury.....	1877	Fred. T. Frelinghuysen.....	1877
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
Abijah Gilbert.....	1875	REUBEN E. FENTON.....	1875
S. B. Conover.....	1879	Roscoe Conkling.....	1879
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Thomas M. Norwood.....	1875	Matthew W. Ransom.....	1877
John B. Gordon.....	1879	Augustus E. Merrimon.....	1879
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
John A. Logan.....	1877	Allen G. Thurman.....	1875
Richard J. Oglesby.....	1879	John Sherman.....	1879
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
Daniel D. Pratt.....	1875	James K. Kelly.....	1877
Oliver P. Morton.....	1879	John H. Mitchell.....	1879
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
George G. Wright.....	1877	John Scott.....	1875
William B. Allison.....	1879	Simon Cameron.....	1879
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Robert Crozier.....	1877	WILLIAM SPRAGUE.....	1875
John J. Ingalls.....	1879	Henry B. Anthony.....	1875
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
John W. Stevenson.....	1877	Thomas J. Robertson.....	1877
Thomas C. McCreery.....	1879	John J. Patterson.....	1879
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
J. Rodman West.....	1877	William G. Brownlow.....	1875
Contested.....	1879	Henry Cooper.....	1877
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin.....	1875	Joseph W. Flanagan.....	1875
Lot M. Morrill.....	1877	MORGAN C. HAMILTON.....	1877
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
William T. Hamilton.....	1875	George F. Edmunds.....	1875
George R. Dennis.....	1879	Justin S. Morrill.....	1879
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
CHARLES SUMNER.....	1875	John F. Lewis.....	1875
George S. Boutwell.....	1879	John W. Johnston.....	1877
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Zachariah Chandler.....	1875	Arthur I. Boreman.....	1875
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1877	Henry G. Davis.....	1877
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
Alexander Ramsey.....	1875	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	1875
William Windom.....	1877	Tim. O. Howe.....	1879
MISSISSIPPI.		Republicans, in Roman.	
Adelbert Ames.....	1875	Democrats, in Italics.	
James L. Alcorn.....	1877	Liberal Republicans, in SMALL CAPS	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As constituted January 1, 1874.]

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, Speaker.

ALABAMA.

1. FRED. G. BROMBERG.
 2. James T. Rapier.
 3. Charles Pelham.
 4. Charles Hays.
 5. John H. Caldwell.
 6. Joseph H. Stoss.
- At Large—Alex. White.
Christ'r C. Sheats.

ARKANSAS.

1. Contested.
2. Oliver F. Snyder.
3. Contested.

At Large—W. J. HAYNES

CALIFORNIA.

1. Charles Clayton.
2. Henry F. Page.
3. John K. Lullwell.
4. Sher. O. Houghton.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Joseph R. Hawley.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.
3. H. H. Starkweather.
4. Wm. H. Barnum.

DELAWARE.

1. James R. Lofland,

FLORIDA.

1. Josiah T. Walls.
- Wm. J. Purman.

GEORGIA.

1. Morgan Ravel.
2. Rich'd H. Whiteley.
3. Philip Cook.
4. Henry R. Harris.
5. James C. Freeman.
6. James H. Blount.
7. Pierce M. B. Young.
8. Alex. H. Stephens.
9. Hiram P. Bell.

ILLINOIS.

1. John B. Rice.
2. Jasper D. Ward.
3. Charles B. Farwell.
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.
6. John B. Hawley.
7. Franklin Corwin.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Granville Barrere.
10. William H. Ray.
11. Robert M. Knapp.
12. Jas. C. Robinson.
13. John McNulta.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. John R. Eden.
16. James S. Martin.
17. Wm. E. Morrison.
18. Isaac Clements.
19. Sam'l S. Marshall.

INDIANA.

1. Wm. B. Niblack.
 2. Simon K. Wolfe.
 3. Wm. S. Holmes.
 4. Jeremiah M. Wilson.
 5. John Coburn.
 6. Morton C. Hunter.
 7. Thomas J. Cason.
 8. James N. Tyner.
 9. John F. C. Shanks.
 10. Henry B. Saylor.
 11. Jasper Packard.
- At Large—G. S. Orth.
William Williams.

IOWA.

1. Geo. W. McCrary.
2. Aylett E. Cotton.
3. Wm. G. Donnan.
4. Henry O. Pratt.
5. James Wilson.
6. Wm. Loughridge.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. James W. McDill.
9. Jackson Orr.

KANSAS.

- At Large—D. P. Lowe.
- Stephen A. Cobb.
- Wm. A. Phillips.

KENTUCKY.

1. Edward Crossland.
2. John Young Brown.
3. Chas. W. Milliken.
4. William B. Read.
5. E. D. Standeford.
6. Wm. E. Arthur.
7. James B. Beck.
8. Milton J. Durham.
9. George M. Adams.
10. John D. Young.

LOUISIANA.

1. J. Hale Sypher.
2. Lionel A. Sheldon.
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. George L. Smith.
5. Frank Morey.

At Large—Contested.

MAINE.

1. John H. Burleigh.
2. William P. Frye.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. Samuel F. Hersey.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

1. Ephraim K. Wilson.
2. Stevenson Archer.
3. William J. O'Brien.
4. Thomas Swann.
5. William J. Albert.
6. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton.
2. Benj. W. Harris.
3. H. L. Pierce.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Daniel W. Gooch.
6. Benj. F. Butler.
7. E. Rockwood Hoar.
8. J. M. S. Williams.
9. George F. Hoar.
10. Alvah Crocker.
11. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. Moses W. Field.
2. Henry Waldron.
3. George Willard.
4. Julius C. Burrows.
5. William B. Williams.
6. Josiah W. Begole.
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. Nathan'l B. Bradley.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.
2. Albert R. Howe.
3. Henry W. Barry.
4. Jason Niles.
5. George C. McKee.
6. John K. Lynch.

MISSOURI.

1. Edwin O. Stannard.
2. Erasmus Wells.
3. William H. Stone.
4. Robert A. Hatcher.
5. Richard P. Bland.
6. Harrison E. Havens.
7. Thos. T. Crittenden.
8. Abram Comingo.
9. Isaac C. Parker.
10. Ira B. Hyde.
11. John B. Clark, Jr.
12. John M. Glover.
13. Aylett H. Buckner.

NEBRASKA.

1. Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA.

1. Charles W. Kendall.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. William B. Small.
2. Austin F. Plko.
3. Hosea W. Parker.

NEW JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazelton.
2. Samuel A. Dobbins.
3. Amos Clark, Jr.

House of Representatives—continued.

- NEW JERSEY—CON.**
 4. *Robert Hamilton.*
 5. Wm. Walter Phelps.
 6. Marcus L. Ward.
 7. Isaac W. Scudder.
- NEW YORK.**
 1. Henry W. Scudder.
 2. *John G. Schumaker.*
 3. Stewart L. Woodford
 4. Philip S. Crooke.
 5. *William E. Roberts.*
 6. *S. S. Cox.*
 7. *Thomas J. Creamer.*
 8. John D. Lawson.
 9. David B. Mellish.
 10. *Jernando Wood.*
 11. *Garkson N. Potter.*
 12. Charles St. John.
 13. J. O. O. WHITEHOUSE
 14. *Dwight M. De Witt.*
 15. *Ed Perry.*
 16. James S. Smart.
 17. Robert S. Hale.
 18. William A. Wheeler.
 19. Henry H. Hathorn.
 20. David Wilber.
 21. Clifton L. Merriam.
 22. Eli H. Roberts.
 23. William E. Lansing.
 24. R. Billand Duell.
 25. C. D. McDougall
 26. Wm H. Lamport.
 27. Thomas C. Platt.
 28. H. Bardman Smith.
 29. Freeman Clarke.
 30. George H. Hoskins.
 31. Lyra K. Bass.
 32. Walt L. Sessions.
- At Large.**
 Lyma Tremain.
- NORTH CAROLINA.**
 1. Clinta L. Cobb.
 2. Charles R. Thomas.
 3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
 4. William A. Smith.
 5. *James M. Leach.*
 6. *Thomas S. Ashe.*
 7. *William M. Robbins.*
 8. *Robert B. Vance.*
- OHIO—CON.**
 5. *Charles N. Lamison*
 6. Isaac R. Sherwood.
 7. *Lawrence T. Neal.*
 8. William Lawrence.
 9. James W. Robinson.
 10. Charles Foster.
 11. Heskiah S. Bundy.
 12. *Hugh J. Jewett.*
 13. *Milton I. Southard.*
 14. *John Berry.*
 15. William F. Sprague.
 16. Lorenzo Danforth.
 17. L. D. Woodworth.
 18. James Monroe.
 19. James A. Garfield.
 20. Richard C. Parsons.
- At Large.**
 1. *J. W. Nesmith.*
- PENNSYLVANIA.**
 1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
 2. Charles O'Neill.
 3. Leonard Myers.
 4. Wm. D. Kelley.
 5. Alfred C. Harmer.
 6. James S. Biery.
 7. Wash. Townsend.
 8. *Heister Clymer.*
 9. A. Herr Smith.
 10. John W. Killinger.
 11. *John B. Storm.*
 12. Las. D. Shoemaker.
 13. J. D. Strawbridge.
 14. John B. Packer.
 15. *John A. Mages.*
 16. John Cesana.
 17. *B. Milton Speer.*
 18. Sobieski Ross.
 19. Carlton B. Curtis.
 20. Hiram L. Richmond
 21. Alex. W. Taylor.
 22. James S. Negley.
 23. Ebenezer McDunkin
 24. William S. Moore.
- At Large.**
 Lemuel Todd.
 Charles Albright.
 Glenn W. Scofield.
- RHODE ISLAND.**
 1. Benjamin T. Hames.
 2. James M. Pendleton
- SOUTH CAROLINA.**
 1. Joseph H. Rainey.
- SOUTH CAROLINA—CON.**
 2. Alonzo J. Ransier.
 3. Robert B. Elliott.
 4. Alex. S. Wallace.
At Large.
 Rich. H. Cain.
- TENNESSEE.**
 1. Roderick R. Butler.
 2. Jacob M. Thornburg
 3. Wm. Crutchfield.
 4. *John M. Bright.*
 5. Horace H. Harrison.
 6. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
 7. *John D. C. Atkins.*
 8. David A. Nunn.
 9. Barbour Lewis.
- At Large.**
 Horace Maynard.
- TEXAS.**
 1. *William S. Herndon*
 2. *William P. McLean*
 3. *De Witt C. Giddings.*
 4. *John Hancock.*
- At Large.**
Roger Q. Mills.
Asa H. Willis.
- VERMONT.**
 1. Charles W. Willard.
 2. Luke P. Poland.
 3. George W. Hondee.
- VIRGINIA.**
 1. James B. Sener.
 2. James H. Platt, Jr.
 3. J. Ambler Smith.
 4. Wm. H. H. Stowell.
 5. *Alex. M. Davis.*
 6. *Thomas Whitehead.*
 7. *John T. Harris.*
 8. *Eppa Hunton.*
 9. *Esse T. Bowen.*
- WEST VIRGINIA.**
 1. Contested.
 2. Contested.
 3. *Frank Herford.*
- WISCONSIN.**
 1. Chas. G. Williams.
 2. Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3. J. Allen Barber.
 4. *Alex. Mitchell.*
 5. *Chas. A. Eldredge.*
 6. Philletus Sawyer.
 7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
 8. Alex. S. McDill.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—*Charles C. McCormick.*
 Colorado—*George B. Chaffee.*
 Dakota—*Jess K. Armstrong.*
 Dist't of Columbia—N. P. Chipman.
 Idaho—*Joi Hatley.*

Montana—*Martin Maginnis.*
 New Mexico—Stephen B. Elkins.
 Utah—George Q. Cannon.
 Washington—*O. B. McFadden.*
 Wyoming—*William R. Steele.*

Wisconsin State Government.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE OFFICERS.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Residence.
WILLIAM R. TAYLOR ..	Governor.....	\$5,000	Cottage Grove
CHARLES D. PARKER..	Lieutenant Governor...	1,000	Pleasant Val'y
PETER DOYLE.....	Secretary of State	1,300	Pr. du Chien.
FERDINAND KUEHN..	State Treasurer	1,400	Milwaukee.
A. SCOTT SLOAN	Attorney General.....	2,000	Beaver Dam.
EDWARD SEARING	State Superintendent ..	1,300	Milton.
MARTIN J. ARGARD ...	Com. of Immigration ..	2,500	Eau Claire.

THE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court,

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires
LUTHER S. DIXON	Chief Justice	\$4,000	May 31, 1875
WILLIAM P. LYON	Associate Justice	4,000	May 31, 1877
ORSAMUS COLE	Associate Justice	5,000	May 31, 1879
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG ..	Clerk ..		
O. M. CONOVER.....	Reporter		

Circuit Courts.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term expires
1st..	ROBERT HARKNESS	Elkhorn.....	\$2,500	Dec. 31, 1877
2d ..	DAVID W. SMALL	Oconomowoc.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1875
3d ..	DAVID J. PULLING	Beaver Dam	2,000	Dec. 31, 1876
4th..	CAMPBELL McLEAN	Fond du Lac	2,500	Dec. 31, 1874
5th..	JOSEPH T. MILLS	Lancaster	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876
6th..	ROMANEO BUNN	Sparta	2,500	Dec. 31, 1874
7th..	GEORGE W. CATE	Amherst	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876
8th..	H. L. HUMPHREY	Hudson	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876
9th..	ALVA STEWART	Portage	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876
10th..	E. HOLMES ELLIS	Green Bay.....	2,000	Dec. 31, 1879
11th..	OLON H. CLOUGH	Superior	2,500	June 30, 1876
12th..	H. S. CONGER	Janesville.....	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Executive Department.

WILLIAM R. TAYLOR.....	Governor.
CHARLES D. PARKER.....	Lieutenant Governor.
GEORGE W. BIRD	Private Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

[Not yet announced.]

Secretary of State's Office.

PETER DOYLE	Secretary of State.
JOHN S. DEAN	Assistant Secretary of State.
D. H. TULLIS.....	Bookkeeper.
S. CADWALLADER	Printing Clerk.
C. W. KIMPT.....	Bookkeeper, Land Department.
MICHAEL BOHAN.....	General Clerk.
ALVIN B. ALDEN	Insurance Clerk.
T. J. CUNNINGHAM.....	Mall Clerk.

State Treasurer's Office.

FERDINAND KUEHN.....	State Treasurer.
JEFF. J. KUEHN.....	Assistant Treasurer.
A. MENGER.....	Bookkeeper, Banking and Receiving Clerk.
W. D. CARR.....	Corresponding Clerk.
C. E. W. STROVE.....	Bookkeeper, Land Department.
GUIDO LINDEMANN	Messenger.

Attorney General's Office.

A. SCOTT SLOAN.....	Attorney General.
I. C. SLOAN	Assistant Attorney General.

State Superintendent's Office.

EDWARD SEARING.....	State Superintendent.
JOHN B. PRADT	Assistant Superintendent.

Office Commissioner of School and University Lands.

COMMISSIONERS.

PETER DOYLE.....	Secretary of State.
FERDINAND KUEHN.....	State Treasurer.
A. SCOTT SLOAN.....	Attorney General.

CLERKS.

A. W. POTTER.....	Chief Clerk.
C. M. FORSMAN.....	Bookkeeper.
B. F. CHAM.....	Patent Clerk.
OTTO FENHILLER.....	General Clerk.
GABRIEL FRICKSON.....	Entry Clerk.
H. L. HYDE.....	General Clerk.
CHARLES YOUNG.....	Messenger.

State Prison.

—	.....	Warden.
—	.....	Director.
—	.....	Director.
—	Director.

State Commissioner of Immigration.

MARTIN J. ARGARD.....	Commissioner.
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Superintendent of Public Property.

ELIAB B. DEAN.....	Superintendent.
T. C. LUND	Clerk.

Treasury Agent.

—	Agent.
—	.....	Assistant.

State Board of Charities and Reform.

ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard.....	Term expires.
MARY E. B. LYNDE	Milwaukee	April 3, 1878.
WILLARD MERRILL	Janesville	April 3, 1877.
WM. C. ALLEN	Racine	April 3, 1878.
HIRAM H. GILES.....	Madison.....	April 3, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HIRAM H. GILES.....	President.
WILLIAM C. ALLEN	Vice President.
SAM'L D. HASTINGS.....	Secretary.

State Library.

FRANCIS MASSING.....	Librarian.
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State Historical Society.

D. S. DURRIE.....	Librarian.
LYMAN C. DRAPER	Corresponding Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.

WM. R. TAYLOR.....	Cottage Grove.....	President.
W. W. FIELD	Boscobel.....	Secretary.

State Horticultural Society.

J. S. STICKNEY.....	Wauwatosa	President.
F. S. LAWRENCE	Janesville.	Record. Secretary.
G. E. MORROW	Madison.....	Cor. Secretary.

Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

J. W. HOYT.....	Madison.....	President.
I. A. LAPHAM	Milwaukee	Secretary.

State Armory.

..... State Armorer and Clerk in Adjt. Gen. Office.

Lumber Inspectors.

Term expires first Monday in April, 1874.

First District.....	E. LAVIGNE	Grand Rapids.
Second District	GEO. ATKINSON	La Crosse.
Third District	JAMES F. MOORE	West Eau Claire.
Fourth District	PHILIP JEWELL	Hudson.
Fifth District	LOUIS SCHELLER	Green Bay.
Sixth District	HENRY COLEMAN	Chippewa Falls.
Seventh District.....	J. G. CALLAHAN	Eau Claire.
Eighth District.....	S. P. BARKER	Barron.
Ninth District.....	GEO. W. GILKEY	Alma.
Tenth District.....	MILTON M. CHARLES	Wausau.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Madison.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

		Term Expires.
WM. R. TAYLOR.....	Cottage Grove	April 1, 1874.
SIMEON MILLS	Madison	April 1, 1875.
DAVID ATWOOD	Madison	April 1, 1876.
E. W. YOUNG.....	Prairie du Sac.....	April 1, 1877.
F. J. BLAIR.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

DAVID ATWOOD.....	President.
WM. R. TAYLOR	Vice President.
SIMEON MILLS.....	Treasurer.
S. D. HASTINGS.....	Secretary.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. W. YOUNG, Chairman.	F. J. BLAIR.	WM. R. TAYLOR.
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Northern Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Oshkosh.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

		Term Expires.
D. W. MAXON.....	Cedar Creek	November 1, 1874.
JOHN T. KINGSTON	Necedah.....	November 1, 1875.
CHARLES D. ROBINSON.....	Green Bay	November 1, 1876.
A. M. SKEELS	Ripon.....	November 1, 1877.
THOMAS D. GRIMMER	Oshkosh.....	November 1, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

C. D. ROBINSON.....	President.
T. D. GRIMMER	Treasurer.
A. M. SKEELS	Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. W. MAXON.	A. M. SKEELS.	CHAS. D. ROBINSON.
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AUDITING COMMITTEE.

J. T. KINGSTON-)	CHAS. D. ROBINSON.
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The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

[Located at Waukesha.]

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

		Term expires.
CHARLES R. GIBBS.....	Whitewater.....	April 3, 1874.
ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard.....	April 3, 1875.
SAMUEL A. RANGLES.....	Waukesha.....	April 3, 1875.
WM. BLAIR.....	Waukesha.....	April 3, 1876.
EDWARD O'NEILL.....	Milwaukee.....	April 3, 1876.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

EDWARD O'NEILL.....	President.
WM. BLAIR.....	Vice President.
A. E. ELMORE.....	Treasurer.
C. R. GIBBS.....	Secretary.

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

[Located at Janesville.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

		Term expires.
PLINY NORCROSS.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1874.
J. B. WHITING.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1875.
J. D. REXFORD.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1875.
WM. H. TRIPP.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1876.
A. A. JACKSON.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1876.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. A. JACKSON.....	President.
J. D. REXFORD.....	Treasurer.
J. B. WHITING.....	Secretary.

Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

[Located at Delavan.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

		Term expires.
EDWARD D. HOLTON.....	Milwaukee.....	April, 1874.
HOLLIS LATHAM.....	Elkhorn.....	April, 1875.
JAMES ARAM.....	Delavan.....	April, 1875.
A. L. CHAPIN.....	Beloit.....	April, 1876.
H. L. BLOOD.....	Appleton.....	April, 1876.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

AARON L. CHAPIN.....	President.
GEORGE L. WEED.....	Secretary.
ALFRED D. THOMAS.....	Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. LATHAM,

J. ARAM.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

[Located at Madison.]

TRUSTEES.

		Term expires.
D. WORTHINGTON.....	Madison.....	April 3, 1874.
J. J. GUPPEY.....	Portage.....	April 3, 1875.
GILBERT L. PARK.....	Stevens Point.....	April 3, 1875.
COLWERT K. PIER.....	Fond du Lac.....	April 3, 1876.
JAMES BINTLIFF.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1876.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JAMES BINTLIFF..... President.
 C. K. PIER..... Vice President.
 D. WORTHINGTON..... Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

University of Wisconsin.

[Located at Madison.]

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EDWARD SEARING, *ex officio*, Madison.

		Term Expires.
H. H. GRAY.....	Darlington.....	First Monday in Feb., 1874
AUG. L. SMITH.....	Appleton.....	First Monday in Feb., 1874
B. R. HINKLEY.....	Oconomowoc.....	First Monday in Feb., 1874
JACOB S. BUGH.....	Wautoma.....	First Monday in Feb., 1874
J. R. BRIGHAM.....	Milwaukee.....	First Monday in Feb., 1875
ANGUS CAMERON.....	La Crosse.....	First Monday in Feb., 1875
C. S. HAMILTON.....	Fond du Lac.....	First Monday in Feb., 1875
J. C. GREGORY.....	Madison.....	First Monday in Feb., 1875
N. B. VAN SLYKE.....	Madison.....	First Monday in Feb., 1875
H. D. BARRON.....	St. Croix Falls.....	First Monday in Feb., 1875

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

C. S. HAMILTON..... President.
 JOHN S. DEAN..... Secretary.
 FERD. KUERN..... Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. B. VAN SLYKE. J. C. GREGORY.

Normal Schools.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, WM. R. TAYLOR, *ex officio*..... Madison.
 Hon. EDWARD SEARING, *ex officio*..... Madison.

		Term Expires.
WILLARD H. CHANDLER..	Sun Prairie.....	February 1, 1874
T. D. WEEKS.....	Whitewater.....	February 1, 1874
A. H. WELD.....	River Falls.....	February 1, 1874
W. C. WHITFORD.....	Milton.....	February 1, 1875
JONATHAN EVANS.....	Platteville.....	February 1, 1875
WM. STARR.....	Ripon.....	February 1, 1875
WM. E. SMITH.....	Milwaukee.....	February 1, 1875
SAMUEL P. GARY.....	Oshkosh.....	February 1, 1875
JAMES I. LYNDES.....	La Crosse.....	February 1, 1875

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. STARR..... President.
 WM. E. SMITH..... Vice President.
 EDWARD SEARING..... Secretary.

COUNTY OFFICERS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	County Seats.	County Judges.	Term Expires.
Adams	Friendship	J. B. Harrison	Dec. 31, 1877
Ashland	Ashland	John W. Bell	Dec. 31, 1877
Barron	Rice Lake	H. J. Still	Dec. 31, 1877
Bayfield	Bayfield	John Banfill	Dec. 31, 1877
Brown	Green Bay	David Agry	Dec. 31, 1877
Buffalo	Alma	Ferdinand Felter	Dec. 31, 1877
Burnett	Grantsburg	Thorvald Raymert	Dec. 31, 1877
Calumet	Chilton	C. W. Thurston	Dec. 31, 1877
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	John J. Jenkins	Dec. 31, 1877
Clark	Neilsville	R. J. MacBride	Dec. 31, 1877
Columbia	Portage	Joshua J. Guppey	Dec. 31, 1877
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Ira B. Brunson	Dec. 31, 1877
Dane	Madison	George E. Bryant	Dec. 31, 1877
Dodge	Juneau	Edward Elwell	Dec. 31, 1877
Door	Sturgeon Bay	R. M. Wright	Dec. 31, 1877
Douglas	Superior	Geo. W. Perry	Dec. 31, 1877
Dunn	Menomonie	Robert Macaulay	Dec. 31, 1877
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Arthur C. Ellis	Dec. 31, 1877
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	N. C. Giffin	Dec. 31, 1877
Grant	Lancaster	Wm. McGonigal	Dec. 31, 1877
Green	Monroe	Brooks Dunwiddie	Dec. 31, 1877
Green Lake	Dartford	Thos. C. Ryan	Dec. 31, 1877
Iowa	Dodgeville	Robert Wilson	Dec. 31, 1877
Jackson	Black River Falls	C. C. Pope	Dec. 31, 1877
Jefferson	Jefferson	Aaron Rankin	Dec. 31, 1877
Juneau	Mauston	Charles H. Grote	Dec. 31, 1877
Kenosha	Kenosha	Isaac W. Webster	Dec. 31, 1877
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Fred. Johannes	Dec. 31, 1877
La Crosse	La Crosse	Charles S. Benton	Dec. 31, 1877
La Fayette	Darlington	Thomas J. Law	Dec. 31, 1877
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	T. U. Olmsted	Dec. 31, 1877
Marathon	Wausau	B. Ringle	Dec. 31, 1877
Marquette	Montello	H. S. Thomas	Dec. 31, 1877
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	John E. Mann	Dec. 31, 1877
Monroe	Sparta	Thomas D. Steele	Dec. 31, 1877
Oconto	Oconto	R. W. Hubbell	Dec. 31, 1877
Outagamie	Appleton	J. E. Harriman	Dec. 31, 1877
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Adolph Heidkamp	Dec. 31, 1877
Pepin	Durand	S. L. Plummer	Dec. 31, 1877
Pierce	Ellsworth	P. D. Pierce	Dec. 31, 1877
Polk	Osceola	Robert Kent	Dec. 31, 1877
Portage	Stevens Point	John Stumpf	Dec. 31, 1877
Racine	Racine	E. O. Hand	Dec. 31, 1877
Richland	Richland Center	Henry W. Fries	Dec. 31, 1877
Rock	Janesville	Amos P. Pritchard	Dec. 31, 1877
St. Croix	Hudson	John S. Moffat	Dec. 31, 1877
Sauk	Baraboo	James W. Lusk	Dec. 31, 1877
Shawano	Shawano	Henrich Klostermann	Dec. 31, 1877
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Billie Williams	Dec. 31, 1877
Trempealeau	Galesville	Charles E. Perkins	Dec. 31, 1877
Vernon	Viroqua	James C. Newell	Dec. 31, 1877
Walworth	Elkhorn	Peter Golder	Dec. 31, 1877
Washington	West Bend	John Shelly	Dec. 31, 1877
Waukesha	Waukesha	M. B. Griswold	Dec. 31, 1877
Waupaca	Waupaca	Winfield Scott	Dec. 31, 1877
Waushara	Wautoma	D. L. Bunn	Dec. 31, 1877
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Geo. Gary	Dec. 31, 1877
Wood	Grand Rapids	I. L. Mosher	Dec. 31, 1877

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	County Clerk.	Term Expires.	County Treasurer.	Term Expires.
Adams	A. O. Holm	Jan. 4, '75	H. H. Phillips ..	Jan. 4, '75
Ashland	Charles H. Pratt ..	Jan. 4, '75	George A. Stahl ..	Jan. 4, '75
Barron	W. B. Grover	Jan. 3, '78	Henry Sawyer	Jan. 3, '76
Bayfield	John A. Davis	Jan. 4, '75	Andrew Tate	Jan. 4, '75
Brown	M. J. Meade	Jan. 4, '75	F. Van Stralen	Jan. 4, '75
Buffalo	John Moser	Jan. 3, '76	G. W. Reinhardt ..	Jan. 3, '76
Burnett	Andrew Ahlstrom ..	Jan. 3, '76	Canute Anderson ..	Jan. 3, '76
Calumet	Theo. Kersten	Jan. 4, '75	Matthias Hilgers ..	Jan. 4, '75
Chippewa	L. F. Martin	Jan. 4, '75	H. C. McRae	Jan. 4, '75
Clark	Ira B. Pope	Jan. 4, '75	W. C. Allen*	Jan. 4, '75
Columbia	O. A. Southmayd ..	Jan. 4, '75	O. H. Sorrenson ..	Jan. 4, '75
Crawford	Charles Kahler	Jan. 4, '75	Aaron Denio	Jan. 4, '75
Dane	W. C. B. Weltsin ..	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. S. McConnell ..	Jan. 4, '75
Dodge	Warren Marston ..	Jan. 4, '75	August Wagner	Jan. 4, '75
Door	C. A. Masse	Jan. 4, '75	Joseph Collignon ..	Jan. 4, '75
Douglas	Richard Relf	Jan. 4, '75	Thompson Ritchie ..	Jan. 4, '75
Dunn	Samuel Black	Jan. 4, '75	Carroll Lucas	Jan. 4, '75
Eau Claire	Martin Daniels	Jan. 4, '75	B. J. Churchill	Jan. 4, '75
Fond du Lac	J. H. Coolidge	Jan. 4, '75	E. Beeson	Jan. 4, '75
Grant	F. S. Kidd	Jan. 4, '75	A. R. McCartney ..	Jan. 4, '75
Green	L. Seltzer	Jan. 4, '75	F. R. Melvin	Jan. 4, '75
Green Lake	Oscar F. Silver	Jan. 4, '75	Homer Nelson	Jan. 4, '75
Iowa	Orville Strong	Jan. 4, '75	Charles Gillman	Jan. 4, '75
Jackson	W. B. Darrow	Jan. 3, '76	O. O'Hearn	Jan. 3, '76
Jefferson	Peter C. Kelley	Jan. 4, '75	George Foster	Jan. 4, '75
Jenau	Charles F. Cutler ..	Jan. 4, '75	W. F. Dawes	Jan. 4, '75
Kenosha	E. O. Timme	Jan. 4, '75	John English	Jan. 4, '75
Kewaunee	Louis Brenner	Jan. 4, '75	Wenzel Seyk	Jan. 4, '75
La Crosse	J. S. Pettingill	Jan. 3, '76	L. B. Roby	Jan. 3, '76
La Fayette	Lars E. Johnson	Jan. 4, '75	Thos. B. Campbell ..	Jan. 4, '75
Manitowoc	A. M. Richter	Jan. 4, '75	Querin Ewen	Jan. 4, '75
Marathon	John Ringle	Jan. 4, '75	C. Hoeflinger*	Jan. 4, '75
Marquette	A. H. German	Jan. 4, '75	Stephen Fallis	Jan. 4, '75
Milwaukee	John Saar	Jan. 4, '75	Edward Ehlers	Jan. 4, '75
Monroe	S. D. Hollister	Jan. 4, '75	Frank Avery	Jan. 4, '75
Oconto	Robert Ellis	Jan. 4, '75	S. A. Coleman	Jan. 4, '75
Outagamie	W. H. Lanphear	Jan. 4, '75	N. Welland	Jan. 4, '75
Ozaukee	John C. Schrelling ..	Jan. 4, '75	Charles G. Meyer	Jan. 4, '75
Pepin	C. N. Averill	Jan. 4, '75	Phillip Shekel	Jan. 4, '75
Pierce	H. B. Warner	Jan. 4, '75	M. J. Paine	Jan. 4, '75
Polk	Wm. J. Vincent	Jan. 3, '76	Fred A. Dresser	Jan. 3, '76
Portage	Jas. B. Carpenter ..	Jan. 4, '75	William Albertie ..	Jan. 4, '75
Racine	E. C. Peck	Jan. 4, '75	L. D. Coombs	Jan. 4, '75
Richland	William H. Pier	Jan. 4, '75	J. F. Walker	Jan. 4, '75
Rock	E. L. Carpenter	Jan. 4, '75	B. F. Cary	Jan. 4, '75
St. Croix	Nelson N. Fuller	Jan. 4, '75	Jerome B. Jones	Jan. 4, '75
Sauk	Anton Fischer	Jan. 4, '75	Rollin M. Strong ..	Jan. 4, '75
Shawano	J. M. Schwears	Jan. 4, '75	E. F. Sawyer	Jan. 4, '75
Sheboygan	Carl Zillier	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. Ashbey	Jan. 4, '75
Trempealeau	A. R. Wyman	Jan. 4, '75	Douglas Arnold	Jan. 4, '75
Vernon	John R. Casson	Jan. 3, '76	J. W. Greenman	Jan. 3, '76
Walworth	Myron E. Dewing	Jan. 4, '75	David L. Fairchild ..	Jan. 4, '75
Washington	Joseph Ott	Jan. 4, '75	Albert Semler	Jan. 4, '75
Waushara	Thomas C. Martin	Jan. 4, '75	Eph'm Beaumont	Jan. 4, '75
Waupaca	A. J. Perkins	Jan. 3, '76	C. M. Fenelon	Jan. 3, '76
Waushara	George Sexton	Jan. 4, '75	N. W. Millikin	Jan. 4, '75
Winnebago	O. F. Chase	Jan. 4, '75	R. D. Torrey	Jan. 4, '75
Wood	C. O. Baker	Jan. 4, '75	E. Duffait	Jan. 4, '75

* Contested.

County Officers — continued.

COUNTIES.	Registers.	Term Expires.	Sheriffs.	Term Expires.
Adams.....	C. A. Capron.....	Jan. 4, '75	N. B. Smith.....	Jan. 4, '75
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	Jan. 4, '75	Joseph Devy.....	Jan. 4, '75
Barron.....	A. Mero.....	Jan. 3, '76	A. Beton.....	Jan. 3, '76
Bayfield.....	J. D. Cruttenden.....	Jan. 4, '75	Solomon Boutin.....	Jan. 4, '75
Brown.....	G. W. Watson.....	Jan. 4, '75	E. Crocker.....	Jan. 4, '75
Buffalo.....	Henry Bechman.....	Jan. 3, '76	Nic. Phillippi.....	Jan. 3, '76
Burnett.....	Arne Higdem.....	Jan. 3, '76	John Nygaard.....	Jan. 3, '76
Calumet.....	Arthur Connelly.....	Jan. 4, '75	Jason W. Newell.....	Jan. 4, '75
Chippewa.....	W. W. Crandall.....	Jan. 4, '75	Peter Tronson.....	Jan. 4, '75
Clark.....	W. T. Hutchinson.....	Jan. 4, '75	Albert Brown.....	Jan. 4, '75
Columbia.....	Thomas Yule.....	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. W. Drake.....	Jan. 4, '75
Crawford.....	W. A. Vaughan.....	Jan. 4, '75	Art. McDonald.....	Jan. 4, '75
Dane.....	L. J. Grinde.....	Jan. 4, '75	John Adams.....	Jan. 4, '75
Dodge.....	Richard Mertz.....	Jan. 4, '75	John Leslie.....	Jan. 4, '75
Door.....	Peter Zenners.....	Jan. 4, '75	David Houle.....	Jan. 4, '75
Douglas.....	D. G. Morrison.....	Jan. 4, '75	James Newton.....	Jan. 4, '75
Dunn.....	John Kelley, Jr.....	Jan. 3, '76	Sam. Omdahl.....	Jan. 4, '75
Eau Claire.....	H. Simonson.....	Jan. 4, '75	D. C. Richardson.....	Jan. 4, '75
Fond du Lac.....	J. D. Eycleshimer.....	Jan. 4, '75	Nicholas Klotz.....	Jan. 3, '76
Grant.....	James Woodhouse.....	Jan. 4, '75	Terance Carrier.....	Jan. 4, '75
Green.....	C. E. Tanberg.....	Jan. 4, '75	Frank H. Derrick.....	Jan. 4, '75
Green Lake.....	Henry B. Lowe.....	Jan. 4, '75	David A. Ostrum.....	Jan. 4, '75
Iowa.....	Benjamin Evans.....	Jan. 4, '75	William Sands.....	Jan. 4, '75
Jackson.....	Frank H. Allen.....	Jan. 3, '76	George C. Perry.....	Jan. 3, '76
Jefferson.....	Henry Colonius.....	Jan. 4, '75	Ernest Off.....	Jan. 4, '75
Juneau.....	T. J. Hinton.....	Jan. 4, '75	Thomas Hyde.....	Jan. 4, '75
Kenosha.....	Daniel B. Benedict.....	Jan. 4, '75	John Tetard.....	Jan. 4, '75
Kewaunee.....	Vitalis Miller.....	Jan. 4, '75	John Klotz.....	Jan. 4, '75
La Crosse.....	L. Wachenheimer.....	Jan. 3, '76	Peter Moe.....	Jan. 3, '76
La Fayette.....	T. C. L. Mackay.....	Jan. 4, '75	L. B. Waddington.....	Jan. 4, '75
Manitowoc.....	John Frans.....	Jan. 4, '75	R. D. Smart.....	Jan. 4, '75
Marathon.....	John Patzer.....	Jan. 4, '75	O. Phelps.....	Jan. 4, '75
Marquette.....	C. H. Pierce.....	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. Wambler.....	Jan. 4, '75
Milwaukee.....	Fred. Chas. Best.....	Jan. 4, '75	Jno. F. McDonald.....	Jan. 4, '75
Monroe.....	Wm. Curran.....	Jan. 4, '75	Geo. B. Robinson.....	Jan. 4, '75
Oconto.....	Huff Jones.....	Jan. 4, '75	Barny Brophy.....	Jan. 3, '76
Outagamie.....	J. A. Bertschy.....	Jan. 3, '76	James Lennon.....	Jan. 4, '75
Ozaukee.....	John Miller.....	Jan. 3, '76	Michael G. Rupperts.....	Jan. 4, '75
Pepin.....	W. B. Newcomb.....	Jan. 4, '75	W. Walbridge.....	Jan. 4, '75
Pierce.....	C. W. Brown.....	Jan. 4, '75	T. L. Nelson.....	Jan. 4, '75
Polk.....	Asahel Kimball.....	Jan. 3, '76	John Robinson.....	Jan. 3, '76
Portage.....	Wm. H. Packard.....	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. J. Baker.....	Jan. 4, '75
Racine.....	W. G. Hyde.....	Jan. 4, '75	J. W. Johnson.....	Jan. 4, '75
Richland.....	David B. Somman.....	Jan. 4, '75	Robt. D. Robinson.....	Jan. 4, '75
Rock.....	C. E. Bowles.....	Jan. 4, '75	S. J. M. Putnam.....	Jan. 4, '75
St. Croix.....	Eufus Young.....	Jan. 4, '75	Garret Anderson.....	Jan. 3, '76
Sauk.....	Mair Pointon.....	Jan. 4, '75	Alex. McGinness.....	Jan. 4, '75
Shawano.....	D. E. Wescott.....	Jan. 3, '76	O. E. Herris.....	Jan. 3, '76
Sheboygan.....	Ernst Clavenbach.....	Jan. 4, '75	Frederic Hoppe.....	Jan. 4, '75
Trempealeau.....	Henry L. Bunn.....	Jan. 3, '76	Chas. T. Holmes.....	Jan. 4, '75
Vernon.....	Edward Lind.....	Jan. 3, '76	T. B. Brown.....	Jan. 4, '75
Walworth.....	Char. A. Noyes, Jr.....	Jan. 4, '75	Cyrus P. Taylor.....	Jan. 4, '75
Washington.....	Francis A. Noll.....	Jan. 4, '75	Hugo Kenan.....	Jan. 4, '75
Waukesha.....	John C. Schuet.....	Jan. 4, '75	C. M. Hartwell.....	Jan. 4, '75
Waupaca.....	Ole R. Oleson.....	Jan. 3, '76	J. W. Bingham.....	Jan. 4, '75
Waushara.....	Gilbert Tennant.....	Jan. 4, '75	Pliny A. Porter.....	Jan. 4, '75
Winnebago.....	William Gudden.....	Jan. 4, '75	O. P. White.....	Jan. 4, '75
Wood.....	Lemuel Kromer.....	Jan. 4, '75	Eusebe Lavigne.....	Jan. 4, '75

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	<i>District Attorney.</i>	Term Expires.	<i>Clerk of Circuit Court.</i>	Term Expires.
Adams	S. W. Pierce	Jan. 4, '75	D. Schofield	Jan. 3, '76
Ashland	J. J. Miles	Jan. 4, '75	E. V. Prince	Jan. 4, '75
Barron	E. M. Sexton	Jan. 3, '76	W. L. Morrison	Jan. 3, '76
Bayfield			B. B. Wade	Jan. 4, '75
Brown	J. J. Tracy	Jan. 4, '75	J. B. A. Masse	Jan. 4, '75
Buffalo	Edward Lees	Jan. 3, '76	M. Petzer	Jan. 3, '76
Burnett			J. J. Buck	Jan. 3, '76
Calumet	John E. McMullen	Jan. 4, '75	John P. Hume	Jan. 4, '75
Chippewa	Hollon Richardson	Jan. 4, '75	J. B. Taft	Jan. 4, '75
Clark	R. F. Sturdevant	Jan. 4, '75	E. H. Harkney	Jan. 4, '75
Columbia	Emmons Taylor	Jan. 4, '75	Silas M. Smith	Jan. 4, '75
Crawford	Wm. Dutcher	Jan. 4, '75	James E. Campbell	Jan. 4, '75
Dane	Burr W. Jones	Jan. 4, '75	L. D. Frost	Jan. 4, '75
Dodge	S. W. Lamoreux	Jan. 4, '75	John Lowth	Jan. 4, '75
Door	D. A. Reed	Jan. 4, '75	Chris. Daniels	Jan. 4, '75
Douglas	Hiram Hayes	Jan. 4, '75	James Sayer	Jan. 4, '75
Dunn	R. C. Bierce	Jan. 4, '75	John Kelley, Jr.	Jan. 4, '75
Eau Claire	W. F. Bailey	Jan. 3, '76	Harris Searl	Jan. 4, '75
Fond du Lac	S. L. Braested	Jan. 4, '75	Morris McKenna	Jan. 4, '75
Grant	George b. Carter	Jan. 4, '75	David Schriener	Jan. 4, '75
Green	A. D. Douglas	Jan. 4, '75	P. J. Clawson	Jan. 4, '75
Green Lake	Geo. D. Waring	Jan. 4, '75	A. P. Carman	Jan. 4, '75
Iowa	Richard L. Read	Jan. 4, '75	Christian Kessler	Jan. 4, '75
Jackson	C. R. Johnson	Jan. 3, '76	Jas. S. McNabe	Jan. 3, '76
Jefferson	Nich. Steinacker	Jan. 4, '75	P. N. Waterbury	Jan. 4, '75
Juneau	R. A. Wilkinson	Jan. 3, '76	Chas. W. Fosbinder	Jan. 4, '75
Kenosha	Jos. V. Quarles, Jr.	Jan. 4, '75	L. B. Nichols	Jan. 4, '75
Kewaunee	T. E. Hoyt	Jan. 4, '75	Jos. E. Darbeley	Jan. 4, '75
La Crosse	B. F. Bryant	Jan. 3, '76	Chris. Koenig	Jan. 3, '76
La Fayette	Jno. Y. Blackstone	Jan. 4, '75	R. H. Williams	Jan. 4, '75
Manitowoc	W. J. Turner	Jan. 4, '75	Adolph Piening	Jan. 3, '76
Marathon	E. L. Bump	Jan. 4, '75	J. W. Chubbuck	Jan. 4, '75
Marquette	H. H. Taylor	Jan. 4, '75	John Maxwell	Jan. 4, '75
Milwaukee	Fred. Rietbrock	Jan. 4, '75	Pat. Connelly, Jr.	Jan. 4, '75
Monroe	J. M. Morrow	Jan. 4, '75	S. H. Stearns	Jan. 4, '75
Oconto	E. G. McLellan	Jan. 3, '76	Charles Hall	Jan. 3, '76
Outagamie	Wm. Kennedy	Jan. 4, '75	D. C. Babcock	Jan. 4, '75
Ozaukee	W. A. Pors	Jan. 3, '76	C. E. Chamberlin	Jan. 3, '76
Peplin	A. D. Gray	Jan. 4, '75	A. G. Coffin	Jan. 4, '75
Pierce	E. H. Ives	Jan. 4, '75	C. W. Brown	Jan. 4, '75
Polk	Geo. D. McDill	Jan. 3, '76	Asahel Kimball	Jan. 3, '76
Portage	Miner Strobe	Jan. 4, '75	James E. Rogers	Jan. 4, '75
Racine	Charles H. Lee	Jan. 4, '75	C. S. Chipman	Jan. 4, '75
Richland	James Lewis	Jan. 4, '75	Michael Murphy	Jan. 4, '75
Rock	Pliny Norcross	Jan. 4, '75	A. W. Baldwin	Jan. 4, '75
St. Croix	J. K. Wetherby	Jan. 3, '76	S. Curtis Simonds	Jan. 3, '76
Sauk	John Baker	Jan. 3, '76	Philip Check, Jr.	Jan. 4, '75
Shawano	S. W. Phillips	Jan. 4, '75	A. D. Gorham	Jan. 4, '75
Sheboygan	Conrad Krez	Jan. 4, '75	Alex. H. Edwards	Jan. 4, '75
Trempealeau	A. W. Newman	Jan. 4, '75	Charles E. Perkins	Jan. 4, '75
Vernon	C. M. Butt	Jan. 3, '76	P. J. Layne	Jan. 3, '76
Walworth	A. D. Thomas	Jan. 4, '75	J. T. Wentworth	Jan. 4, '75
Washington	Geo. H. Kleffler	Jan. 4, '75	Jas. Kenenley, Jr.	Jan. 4, '75
Waukesha	Edwin Hurlbut	Jan. 4, '75	W. S. Green	Jan. 3, '76
Waupaca	O. F. Weed	Jan. 4, '75	Charles Churchill	Jan. 3, '76
Waushara	B. A. Cady	Jan. 4, '75	Ira L. Parker	Jan. 4, '75
Winnebago	Geo. W. Burnell	Jan. 4, '75	H. B. Harshaw	Jan. 4, '75
Wood	Geo. R. Gardner	Jan. 4, '75	Frederick Burt	Jan. 4, '75

County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	Coroners.	Term Expires.	Surveyors.	Term Expires.
Adams.....	A. J. Hill.....	Jan. 4, '75	Z. Wise.....	Jan. 4, '75
Ashland.....	Benj. F. Bickler.....	Jan. 4, '75	Charles H. Pratt.....	Jan. 4, '75
Barron.....	S. K. Young.....	Jan. 3, '76	W. Bird.....	Jan. 3, '76
Bayfield.....	J. W. Moffit.....	Jan. 4, '75	J. A. Davis.....	Jan. 4, '75
Brown.....	.....	Jan. 4, '75	E. S. Baldwin.....	Jan. 4, '75
Buffalo.....	B. McDonough.....	Jan. 3, '76	John Buesch.....	Jan. 3, '76
Burnett.....	W. H. Peck.....	Jan. 3, '76	H. W. Sundler.....	Jan. 3, '76
Calumet.....	Wm. Mahoney.....	Jan. 4, '75	John H. Elsner.....	Jan. 4, '75
Chippewa.....	M. P. Bateman.....	Jan. 4, '75	Myron Lund.....	Jan. 4, '75
Clark.....	.....	Jan. 4, '75	James H. Redden.....	Jan. 4, '75
Columbia.....	Z. J. D. Swift.....	Jan. 4, '75	G. M. Bartholomew.....	Jan. 4, '75
Crawford.....	A. B. Laroque.....	Jan. 4, '75	George A. Smith.....	Jan. 4, '75
Dane.....	Ira P. Bacon.....	Jan. 4, '75	Sereno W. Graves.....	Jan. 4, '75
Dodge.....	Geo. McQueen.....	Jan. 4, '75	L. D. Livermore.....	Jan. 4, '75
Door.....	Wm. Darling.....	Jan. 4, '75	James C. Pinney.....	Jan. 4, '75
Douglas.....	L. F. Wheelock.....	Jan. 4, '75	Thomas Clarke.....	Jan. 4, '75
Dunn.....	J. P. Wood.....	Jan. 4, '75	W. S. Johnson.....	Jan. 4, '75
Eau Claire.....	E. W. Robbins.....	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. Weissenfels.....	Jan. 4, '75
Fond du Lac.....	Jas. O'Reilly.....	Jan. 4, '75	Jacob Haessleay.....	Jan. 4, '75
Grant.....	J. T. Taylor.....	Jan. 4, '75	Geo. McFall.....	Jan. 4, '75
Green.....	John Hattery.....	Jan. 4, '75	A. L. Cleveland.....	Jan. 4, '75
Green Lake.....	Clark S. Walker.....	Jan. 4, '75	D. P. Blackstone.....	Jan. 4, '75
Iowa.....	John Hutchinson.....	Jan. 4, '75	.....	Jan. 4, '75
Jackson.....	Peter Trudell.....	Jan. 3, '76	Geo. M. Adams.....	Jan. 3, '76
Jefferson.....	Wm. Higbee.....	Jan. 4, '75	K. P. Clark.....	Jan. 4, '75
Juneau.....	G. Burritt.....	Jan. 4, '75	Y. V. Beebe.....	Jan. 4, '75
Kenosha.....	A. B. Truesdell.....	Jan. 4, '75	Jason Lathrop.....	Jan. 4, '75
Kewaunee.....	Jos. Patitsny.....	Jan. 4, '75	Constant Thiry.....	Jan. 4, '75
La Crosse.....	James Kevin.....	Jan. 3, '76	J. M. Marti.....	Jan. 3, '76
La Fayette.....	.....	Jan. 4, '75	H. H. Ensign.....	Jan. 4, '75
Manitowoc.....	Franz Simon.....	Jan. 4, '75	John O'Hara.....	Jan. 4, '75
Marathon.....	C. Bernhard.....	Jan. 4, '75	G. Sturdevant.....	Jan. 4, '75
Marquette.....	Samuel Crockett.....	Jan. 4, '75	Thos. McLaughlin.....	Jan. 4, '75
Milwaukee.....	Henry Fischer.....	Jan. 4, '75	John K. Gregory.....	Jan. 4, '75
Monroe.....	Ell Waste.....	Jan. 4, '75	A. S. Ingalls.....	Jan. 4, '75
Oconto.....	Charles Bentz.....	Jan. 3, '76	R. L. Hall.....	Jan. 4, '75
Outagamie.....	G. H. Marston.....	Jan. 4, '75	Elihu Spencer.....	Jan. 4, '75
Ozaukee.....	Nic. Watry.....	Jan. 4, '75	L. Towseley.....	Jan. 4, '75
Peplin.....	H. K. Knapp.....	Jan. 4, '75	N. Plummer.....	Jan. 4, '75
Pierce.....	H. P. Ames.....	Jan. 4, '75	T. W. Lampport.....	Jan. 4, '75
Polk.....	Mich'l Fitzgerald.....	Jan. 3, '76	A. C. Bennett.....	Jan. 3, '76
Portage.....	.....	Jan. 4, '75	E. H. Vaughan.....	Jan. 4, '75
Racine.....	Owen Roberts.....	Jan. 4, '75	John Knight.....	Jan. 4, '75
Richland.....	Geo. Jarvis.....	Jan. 4, '75	James Amieby.....	Jan. 4, '75
Rock.....	C. M. Smith.....	Jan. 4, '75	Edward Rugee.....	Jan. 4, '75
St. Croix.....	D. P. Robinson.....	Jan. 3, '76	Geo. Strong.....	Jan. 4, '75
Sauk.....	A. West.....	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. H. Canfield.....	Jan. 4, '75
Shawano.....	A. K. Porter.....	Jan. 4, '75	J. Melendy.....	Jan. 4, '75
Sheboygan.....	James Berry.....	Jan. 4, '75	G. Marquardt.....	Jan. 4, '75
Trempeal'u.....	F. E. Booth.....	Jan. 4, '75	A. P. Ford.....	Jan. 4, '75
Vernon.....	O. E. Morley.....	Jan. 3, '76	J. F. Thorp.....	Jan. 3, '76
Walworth.....	Charles D. Root.....	Jan. 4, '75	W. Beckwith.....	Jan. 4, '75
Washingt'n.....	Frank Deutech.....	Jan. 4, '75	John Brosius.....	Jan. 4, '75
Waukesha.....	Orville Hathaway.....	Jan. 4, '75	William West.....	Jan. 4, '75
Waupaca.....	P. A. Chesley.....	Jan. 4, '75	E. P. Martin.....	Jan. 4, '75
Waushara.....	Phillip R. Miller.....	Jan. 4, '75	Edgar Sears.....	Jan. 4, '75
Winnebago.....	C. R. Hamlin.....	Jan. 4, '75	C. Palmer.....	Jan. 4, '75
Wood.....	Nich. Schmidt.....	Jan. 4, '75	William Scott.....	Jan. 4, '75

County Officers—continued.

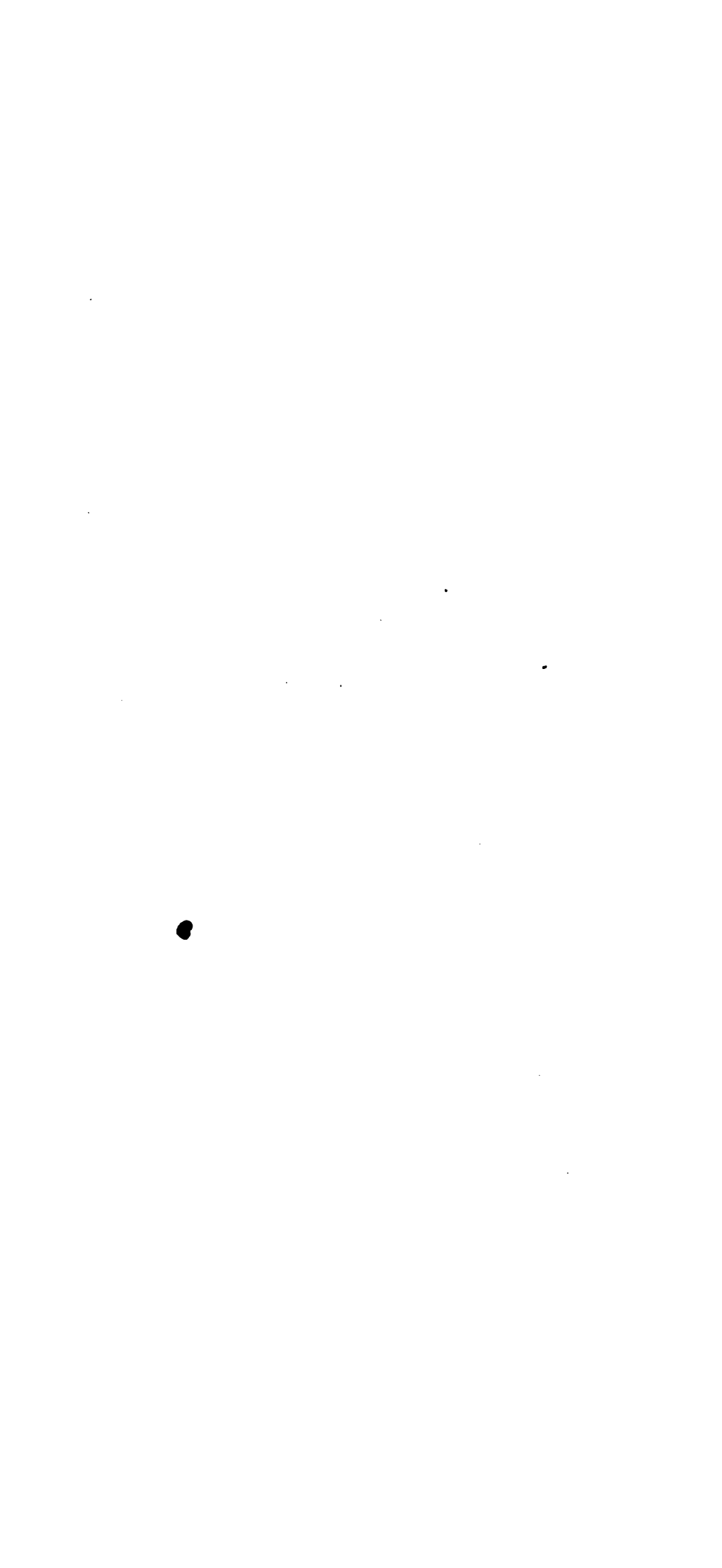
COUNTIES.	County Superintendents.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
Adams.....	J. M. Higbee.....	Plainville.....	Jan. 1, '78
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	La Pointe.....	Jan. 1, '78
Barron.....	W. Bird.....	Shetek.....	Jan. 1, '78
Bayfield.....	Ervin Leiby.....	Bayfield.....	Jan. 1, '78
Brown.....	Martin H. Lynch.....	De Pere.....	Jan. 1, '78
Buffalo.....	Lawrence Keesinger..	Alma.....	Jan. 1, '78
Burnett.....	John G. Fleming.....	Grantsburg.....	Jan. 1, '78
Calumet.....	W. B. Minaghan.....	Chilton.....	Jan. 1, '78
Chippewa.....	Jas. A. Bate.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Jan. 1, '78
Clark.....	R. J. Sawyer.....	Neillsville.....	Jan. 1, '78
Columbia.....	LeRoy J. Burlingame..	West Point.....	Jan. 1, '78
Crawford.....	Thos. L. Redlon.....	Wheatville.....	Jan. 1, '78
Dane, 1st district..	W. H. Chandler.....	Sun Prairie.....	Jan. 1, '78
Dane, 2d district..	M. S. Frawley.....	Black Earth.....	Jan. 1, '78
Dodge, 1st district..	John T. Flavin.....	Watertown.....	Jan. 1, '78
Dodge, 2d district..	Arthur K. Delaney.....	Hustisford.....	Jan. 1, '78
Door.....	Chris. Daniels.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	Jan. 1, '78
Douglas.....	J. S. Graham.....	Superior.....	Jan. 1, '78
Dunn.....	Geo. Tonnar.....	Menomonie.....	Jan. 1, '78
Eau Claire.....	Joseph F. Ellis.....	Eau Claire.....	Jan. 1, '78
Fond du Lac, 1st dis	W. L. O'Connor.....	Rosendale.....	Jan. 1, '78
Fond du Lac, 2d dis	Jas. J. Kelley.....	Osceola.....	Jan. 1, '78
Grant.....	Geo. M. Guernsey.....	Platteville.....	Jan. 1, '78
Green.....	Daniel H. Morgan.....	Monroe.....	Jan. 1, '78
Green Lake.....	A. A. Spencer.....	Berlin.....	Jan. 1, '78
Iowa.....	Wm. H. Peck.....	Mineral Point.....	Jan. 1, '78
Jackson.....	T. P. Marsh.....	Pole Grove.....	Jan. 1, '78
Jefferson.....	S. A. Craig.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Jan. 1, '78
Juneau.....	Geo. P. Kenyon.....	New Lisbon.....	Jan. 1, '78
Kenosha.....	Jas. P. Briggs.....	Kenosha.....	Jan. 1, '78
Kewaunee.....	John M. Read.....	Kewaunee.....	Jan. 1, '78
La Crosse.....	Sherman W. Leete.....	West Salem.....	Jan. 1, '78
La Fayette.....	Jas. G. Knight.....	Darlington.....	Jan. 1, '78
Manitowoc.....	Michael Kirwan.....	Manitowoc.....	Jan. 1, '78
Marathon.....	Thomas Greene.....	Wausau.....	Jan. 1, '78
Marquette.....	Henry M. Older.....	Packwaukee.....	Jan. 1, '78
Milwaukee, 1st dis.	Thomas O. Herrin.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 1, '78
Milwaukee, 2d dis.	James L. Foley.....	Butler.....	Jan. 1, '78
Monroe.....	A. E. Howard.....	Sparta.....	Jan. 1, '78
Oconto.....	A. T. Sterns.....	Oconto.....	Jan. 1, '78
Outagamie.....	Patrick Flanagan.....	Sagole.....	Jan. 1, '78
Ozaukee.....	Edward H. Janssen.....	Cedarburg.....	Jan. 1, '78
Pepin.....	M. B. Artell.....	Pepin.....	Jan. 1, '78
Pierce.....	Martin E. Cady.....	River Falls.....	Jan. 1, '78
Polk.....	Charles E. Mears.....	Oceola Mills.....	Jan. 1, '78
Portage.....	Jas. O. Morrison.....	Plover.....	Jan. 1, '78
Racine.....	Thomas Malone.....	Rochester.....	Jan. 1, '78
Richland.....	Wm. J. Waggoner.....	Richland Center.....	Jan. 1, '78
Rock, 1st district..	Edson A. Burdick.....	Janesville.....	Jan. 1, '78
Rock, 2d district..	J. B. Tracy.....	Emerald Grove.....	Jan. 1, '78
St. Croix.....	Frank P. Chapman.....	New Richmond.....	Jan. 1, '78
Sauk.....	Jas. T. Lunn.....	Ironton.....	Jan. 1, '78
Shawano.....	Chas. R. Klebesadel..	Shawano.....	Jan. 1, '78
Sheboygan.....	M. D. L. Fuller.....	Plymouth.....	Jan. 1, '78
Trempealeau.....	Jas. B. Thompson.....	Osseo.....	Jan. 1, '78
Vernon.....	Orvis B. Wyman.....	Viroqua.....	Jan. 1, '78
Walworth.....	S. P. Ballard.....	Sharon.....	Jan. 1, '78
Washington.....	Fred. Regenfuss.....	West Bend.....	Jan. 1, '78
Waukesha.....	Isaac N. Stewart.....	Waukesha.....	Jan. 1, '78
Waupaca.....	Justus Burnham.....	Waupaca.....	Jan. 1, '78
Washara.....	Thos. S. Chipman.....	Berlin, Gr Lake Co.	Jan. 1, '78
Winnebago.....	H. A. Hobart.....	Winneconne.....	Jan. 1, '78
Wood.....	Clarence L. Powers...	Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 1, '78

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTIES.	County Judge.	County Clerk.	County Treas'r.	District Attor'y.	Sup. of Sch's.
Adams.....	\$300	\$650	\$725	\$300	\$500
Ashland.....	250	1,000	800	400	100
Barron.....	450	900	900	450	18
Bayfield.....					
Brown.....	1,300	1,500	1,500	1,300	800
Buffalo.....	600	1,000	800	400	800
Burnett.....	15	800	800		18
Calumet.....	500	850	850	500	800
Chippewa.....	400	1,800	1,800	700	800
Clark.....	400	800	800	600	
Columbia.....	1,500	1,400	1,400	700	1,000
Crawford.....	500	900	1,000	500	
Dane.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	*900
Dodge.....	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,000	*850
Door.....	300	800	800	300	500
Douglas.....	600	1,200	800	300	120
Dunn.....	400	1,000	1,200	400	500
Eau Claire.....	1,000	1,500	1,800	800	800
Fond du Lac.....	1,500	1,100	1,000	800	800
Grant.....	1,000	1,200	1,000	600	1,000
Green.....	950	1,000	900	550	800
Green Lake.....	500	600	500	400	800
Iowa.....	800	1,200	1,500	500	800
Jackson.....	400	1,500	1,500	400	800
Jefferson.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	800
Juneau.....	700	1,000	800	500	800
Kenosha.....	1,100	1,000	800	500	500
Kewaunee.....	450	1,000	1,000	450	800
La Crosse.....	1,200	1,400	1,000	600	800
La Fayette.....	800	1,500	1,500	800	800
Manitowoc.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	400	800
Marathon.....	400	1,500	1,500	500	500
Marquette.....	500	750	750	275	500
Millwaukee.....	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,000	*500
Monroe.....	300	1,100	1,100	850	800
Oconto.....	500	1,200	1,700	500	
Outagamie.....	1,000	1,000	1,200	600	1,100
Ozaukee.....	1,000	900	1,000	600	800
Pepin.....	250	550	550	250	250
Pierce.....	600	900	900	500	800
Polk.....	300	1,200	1,000	300	500
Portage.....	400	1,200	1,200	600	800
Racine.....	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	800
Richland.....	500	800	800		800
Rock.....	1,500	1,200	1,000	800	*800
St. Croix.....	500	1,000	1,000	600	600
Sauk.....	1,000	1,275	1,275	450	1,100
Shawano.....	800	850	850	300	180
Sheboygan.....	1,000	1,400	1,400	800	800
Trempealeau.....	350	1,000	1,200	600	800
Vernon.....	600	1,200	1,000	400	900
Walworth.....	1,100	750	750	650	1,200
Washington.....	1,000	750	950	600	900
Waukesha.....	1,500	800	1,000	600	1,000
Waupaca.....	400	1,200	1,000		900
Wausara.....	300	750	750	200	800
Winnebago.....	2,000	1,500	1,400	800	1,200
Wood.....	200	700	800	500	200

*Same in each of the two districts.

†Per diem for actual service.



Official Directory.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The Wisconsin Congressional Delegation, State Officers and Senators and Members of the Assembly.

With Districts, Home Post Offices and Statistical Sketches.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER.....	Term expires. March 3, 1875
Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE.....	March 3, 1879

REPRESENTATIVES.

1st District—	CHARLES G. WILLIAMS	March 3, 1875
2d do	GERRY W. HAZELTON.....	March 3, 1875
3d do	J. ALLEN BARBER.....	March 3, 1875
4th do	ALEX. MITCHELL.....	March 3, 1875
5th do	CHARLES A. ELDREDGE.....	March 3, 1875
6th do	PHILETUS SAWYER	March 3, 1875
7th do	JEREMIAH M. RUSK	March 3, 1875
8th do	ALEXANDER S. McDILL	March 3, 1875

Senators.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, was born in Moretown, Vermont, in 1834; entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1843, and remained there two years; studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the bar; removed to Wisconsin in 1848, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, in place of James R. Doolittle, and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term of service will expire March 3, 1875.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Green Bay, was born at Livermore, Maine, February 24, 1816; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the legislature of the State of Maine in 1845, in the latter part of which year he removed to Wisconsin; was elected a judge of the circuit and supreme courts in Wisconsin in 1860, and held the office until he resigned in 1865; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican to succeed Charles Durkee, and took his seat in 1861, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1873. His term of service will expire March 3, 1879.

Representatives.

First District.—Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Waukesha counties.

CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Janesville. He was born at Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1839; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Janesville; was elected a presidential elector in 1863, and elected to the state senate in the same year, and was re-elected in 1870; was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,666 votes, against 9,880 for I. C. Sloan, Liberal Republican.

Second District.—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties.

GERRY W. HAZELTON, of Columbus, was born at Chester, New Hampshire, February 24, 1829; educated at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire, and afterwards with a private tutor; studied law in New York; removed to Wisconsin in 1856; elected to the state senate of Wisconsin in 1860, and twice chosen president *pro tem.*; elected district attorney for Columbia county in 1864; appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district in the winter of 1866, and removed by Andrew Johnson in the same year; appointed United States attorney for the district of Wisconsin in 1869, which place he held until elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,408 votes, against 11,784 for Geo. B. Smith, Democrat.

Third District.—Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette and Richland counties.

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Lancaster, was born at Georgia, Vermont; left his home when seventeen years of age, resolved to obtain a liberal education, and after a partial course of studies at the University of Vermont, he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1853; in 1857 he removed to the then Territory of Wisconsin, and fixed his residence at Lancaster, Grant county, where he has since followed his profession; he was a member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin in 1846; he was elected to the state assembly of Wisconsin in 1852, 1853 and 1863, serving the last year as speaker; he was elected to the State Senate in 1856 and 1857; and he was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,745 votes, against 9,880 for Allen Warden, Liberal Republican.

Fourth District.—Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 17, 1817; received an academic education in Scotland; is a banker; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,331 votes, against 7,130 for Frederic C. Winkler, Republican.

Fifth District.—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties.

CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, of Fond du Lac, was born at Bridport, Vermont, February 27, 1821; went with his parents to New York; studied and

practised law; settled in Wisconsin in 1848; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1854 and 1855; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,587 votes, against 12,507 for Henry Bets, Republican.

Sixth District.—Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.

PHILETUS SAWYER, of Oshkosh, was born at Whiting, Vermont, September 23, 1816; received a public school and business education; went to Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican, receiving 15,808 votes, against 12,358 votes for Myron P. Lindsley, Democrat.

Seventh District.—Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, LaCrosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of Viroqua, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; received a public school education; removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1853; held several county offices; was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature of 1862; was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers in July, 1862; was soon afterward promoted to the colonelcy, served with General Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war, and was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious services at the battle of Salkehatchie; was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin for 1866-'67, and re-elected for 1868-'69; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,183 votes, against 8,547 votes for Stephen Marston, Liberal Republican.

Eighth District.—Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Marathon, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Shawano and Wood counties.

ALEXANDER S. McDILL, of Plover, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1823; after a partial course of studies at Alleghany College, studied and graduated in medicine at the Cleveland Medical College; was engaged in the general practice of his profession in his native State, from 1848 until 1856, when he removed to his present place of residence in Portage county, Wisconsin; was elected to the Wisconsin assembly in 1861, and to the state senate in 1863; was elected a presidential elector in 1864; was one of the trustees of the Wisconsin state hospital for the insane, from 1863 to 1868, when he was elected medical superintendent, which position he resigned to take his seat in the Forty-third Congress, to which he was elected as a Republican, receiving 10,711 votes, against 7,288 votes for William Carson, Democrat.

THE STATE OFFICERS.

(State Officers are chosen for a term of two years.)

Governor.

WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, of Cottage Grove, Dane County. He was born in Connecticut, July 10, 1830; raised in the State of New York, where he received an academic education; moved to Ohio in 1840, came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Has been repeatedly unanimously elected chairman of his town, and was twice chairman of the county board of supervisors; has been county superintendent of the poor for 17 years; has been a member of both branches of the legislature; served several years as president of the Dane county agricultural society, and has been twice elected to the presidency of the state agricultural society; has been a trustee of the hospital for the insane, at Madison, since its organization in 1860. He was elected Governor in 1873, receiving 81,635 votes, against 66,224 for C. C. Washburn, Republican.

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES D. PARKER, of Pleasant Valley, St. Croix County. He was born near Connecticut Lake, Coos County, New Hampshire, December 27, 1827; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Muskego, Waukesha county; removed to Pleasant Valley, St. Croix county, in 1839; has held various local offices; was chairman of the town four years, and chairman of the county board in 1871; was elected to the assembly in 1868 and 1869. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1873, receiving 80,812 votes, against 67,208 for Robert H. Baker, Republican.

Secretary of State.

PETER DOYLE, of Prairie du Chien. He was born at Myshall, county of Carlow, Ireland, December 8, 1844; received a full collegiate education; studied law in the office of Butler & Cottrill, Milwaukee, during the years 1863 and 1864; is by present occupation a bookkeeper; he came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1860, and settled at Franklin, Milwaukee county; removed to Prairie du Chien in 1865, where he has since resided; was tendered the democratic nomination as the first mayor of the city, but declined; was elected to the assembly in 1872. He was elected Secretary of State in 1873, receiving 80,539 votes, against 67,110 for Ephraim W. Young, Republican.

State Treasurer.

FERDINAND KUEHN, of Milwaukee. He was born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, January 22, 1831; received an academic education; is by profession a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled in Washington county, near Cedarburg; removed to Milwaukee in 1846; he was elected treasurer of Milwaukee city in 1854 and 1855; alderman of the 6th ward in 1856 and 1857; school commissioner of the 6th ward in 1858 and 1859; city comptroller in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. He was elected State Treasurer in 1873, receiving 80,849 votes, against 66,474 votes for Ole C. Johnson, Republican.

Attorney General.

ANDREW SCOTT SLOAN, of Beaver Dam, Dodge county. He was born at Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y., June 12, 1830; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Beaver Dam; was county clerk of Madison county, N. Y., in 1847-49; was circuit judge of the 3d judicial circuit of Wisconsin, by appointment, in 1858; was a member of the assembly in 1857; served as mayor of the city of Beaver Dam; was a candidate for chief justice in 1860, and defeated; was elected a representative in congress in 1890; was elected county judge of Dodge county in 1869, and was defeated as an independent candidate in 1873; held the office of clerk of the United States court for the district of Wisconsin from 1863 to 1866. He was elected attorney general in 1873, receiving 79,824 votes, against 67,921 for Leander F. Frisby, Republican.

State Superintendent.

EDWARD SEARING, of Milton, Rock county. He was born at Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 14, 1835; he graduated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1861, having entered the senior class the year previous; is by profession a teacher and author; he came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Union, Rock county; was town superintendent of Union, and a candidate for the assembly as a liberal republican in 1872. He was elected state superintendent in 1873, receiving 80,147 votes, against 67,137 votes for Robert Graham, Republican.

State Commissioner of Immigration.

MARTIN JULIUS ARGARD, of Eau Claire. He was born in Christiansa, Norway, April 14, 1822; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he immigrated to the U. S. in 1852, settling at Chicago, and removed to Wisconsin in 1863, settling at Durand, and at Eau Claire in 1865; has held several local offices. He was elected state commissioner of immigration in 1873, receiving 80,600 votes, against 66,554 votes for George P. Lindman, Republican.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

(The Senate consists of 33 members—those from the odd numbered districts having been elected in November, 1872, and those from the even numbered districts in 1873. [In the 8th district, Mr. HERRICK was elected in 1873 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. H. H. Baker.] Senators hold their offices for two years, and receive a compensation of \$300 per annum. The Lieutenant Governor is *ex-officio* President of the Senate.)

President of the Senate—CHARLES D. PARKER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Sheboygan. Population, in 1870, 31,749. The Senator is

PATRICK HENRY O'ROURK (Dem.), of Lyndon—P. O. address, Cascade. He was born at Granville, Milwaukee county, August 23, 1847; is by profession a lawyer, having read law with Stevens & Flower at Madison, and taken a law course, at the law department of the State University, from which department he has graduated, receiving the degree of LL. B., in Madison, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, by Hon. Alva Stewart, presiding judge of the 9th circuit, and subsequently to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and the United States Circuit Court; went to Lyndon, Sheboygan county with his parents in 1849, where he has continued to reside; was elected to the Assembly in 1871. He received 2,999 votes, against 2,667 for John A. Bentley (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Brown, Door and Kewaunee. Population, in 1870, 40,215. The Senator is

JOHN MILTON READ (Dem.), of Kewaunee. He was born at Louisville, Kentucky, Nov. 3, 1843; received a common school and printing office education; is by occupation a printer and newspaper publisher; moved with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., in 1843; thence to Milwaukee in 1847, and the following year to Manitowoc county; enlisted as a private in Co. E., 14th Wis., in 1861; appointed sergeant same year and sergeant-major in 1862, and was commissioned Regt. Adj. in 1863; detailed A. A. G. of brigade, 1864 and acted as such until the of the war; participated in the

battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, the assault on Vicksburg, and in the Red River campaign and movements around Mobile; was wounded at Vicksburg and at Spanish Fort, and was taken prisoner at Corinth. At the close of the war he went to Missouri, where he engaged in the publishing business, but returned to Manitowoc, Wis., the following year and removed to Kewaunee in 1868; has been county superintendent of schools for Kewaunee county for the past four years, and was re-elected for another term at the last election. He received 2,993 votes, against 2,149 for Joseph S. Curtis (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT

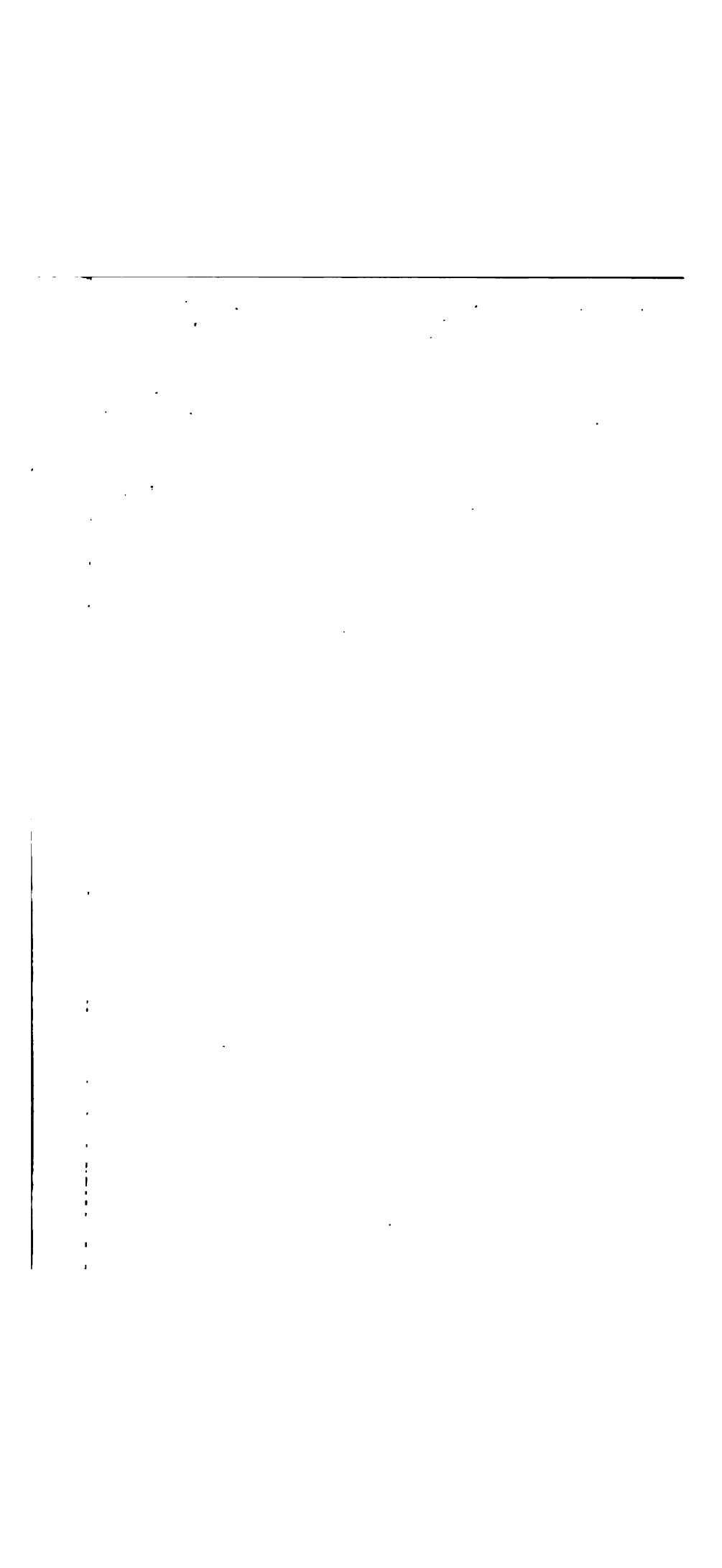
Consists of the 1st, 2d, 6th, 9th and 10th wards of Milwaukee and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, of Milwaukee county. Population, in 1870, 44,451. The Senator is

FREDERICK W. COTZHAUSEN (Dem.), of Milwaukee. He was born in Cambach, an ancient castle near Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhine, Prussia, July 21, 1838; received private tuition till 1848; entered the college at Meurs and remained till 1853; then the college at Cologne and graduated in 1856; is by profession a lawyer; he came to the United States in 1856 and settled at Milwaukee. He received 4,318 votes, against 1,973 for W. H. Lindwurm (Ind.)

FOURTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Monroe and Vernon. Population, in 1870, 33,195. The Senator is

ADELBERT E. BLEEKMAN (Rep.), of Tomah. He was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 26, 1846; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer;



he came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at Tomah; was elected to the assembly of 1873; he entered the military service, during the war for the Union, as a private in Co. A., 2d Ohio Cav., and participated in the engagements at the Wilderness, Hanover Court House, Ashland Station and all the engagements of Wilson's during his raid in 1864. He was elected to the senate without opposition, receiving 4,283 votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Racine. Population, in 1870, 26,543. The Senator is

CHARLES HERRICK (Lib. Rep.), of Mount Pleasant—P. O. address, Racine. He was born at Westford, Middlesex county, Mass., Sept. 23, 1814; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he left his native town in 1836, and was engaged in lumbering on the Muskegon and White rivers, Michigan, until 1841, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Racine; removed to Mount Pleasant in 1867; was a trustee of the then village of Racine in 1845, and alderman of the city in 1860, and was supervisor of Mount Pleasant in 1870 and 1872. He received 2,423 votes, against 1,519 for Philo Belden (Rep.)

SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek. Population, in 1870, 45,479. The Senator is

JOHN BLACK (Dem.) He was born near the city of Bitché, France, August 16, 1830; received a common school education, and pursued a partial collegiate course; is by occupation a wholesale liquor dealer; he immigrated to the United States in 1846, settling at Lockport, where he remained for several years, and afterwards visited the most of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, settling in Milwaukee in 1857, where he has since resided; has been a member of the common council of the city; was several years a railroad commissioner, and was elected to the assembly in 1871; in 1869 was the democratic candidate for state treasurer, in opposition to Henry Betz. He received 5,183 votes, against 2,187 for John Bentley (Ind.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the city of Madison and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York, in the county of Dane. Population, in 1870, 26,942. The Senator is

JOHN A. JOHNSON (Rep.), of Madison. He was born near Skien, Norway, April 15, 1832; is by profession a farmer—at present, a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and first settled at Walworth Co.; removed to Dane Co. in 1851; was a member of the assembly in 1867, and county clerk from Jan., 1861, to 1869. He received 2,908 votes, against 2,437 for A. R. Cornwall (Lib.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Kenosha and Walworth. Population, in 1870, 39,062. The Senator is

THOMPSON D. WEEKS (Rep.), of Whitewater, Walworth county. He was born at Norwich, Mass., Nov. 5, 1833; graduated at Lawrence University in 1858, and at the Albany Law School in 1859; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Lyons, Walworth county; removed to Whitewater in 1860; has held various local offices, and was a member of the Assembly in 1867. He received 3,207 votes, against 2,111 for John F. Potter.

NINTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Iowa. Population, in 1870, 24,496. The Senator is

FRANCIS LITTLE (Rep.), of Linden—P. O. address, Mineral Pt. He was born in Ireland, Feb. 22, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at New Diggings, La Fayette county; removed to Linden in 1854; was chairman of the town board four years; member of the county board of supervisors for three years; superintendent of the poor for six years, and was a member of the assembly in 1864 and 1865; was elected to the senate in 1870 and re-elected in 1872, receiving 2,116 votes, against 2,006 for Henry C. Barnard (Dem.)

TENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Waukesha. It contained a population, in 1870, of 28,213. The Senator is

JOHN A. RICE (Dem.), of Merton. He was born at Ticonderoga, Essex county, N. Y., March 17, 1833; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1851; is by profession a physician; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Merton; served as school superintendent and chairman of the town board; was elected to the senate in 1869, and in 1871 was the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. He received 2,541 votes against 2,187 for William Blair (Rep.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of La Fayette. Population, in 1870, 23,646. The Senator is

FRANCIS CAMPBELL (Rep.), of Gratiot. He was born at Duncanalloy, Co. Donegal, Ireland, June 13, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he removed from his native place, with his parents, to Barhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1831, and from thence to the U. S. in 1846, and first settled at Pittsburg, Pa.; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Gratiot; he has held various town offices, including chairman of the town board; was sheriff of the county in 1869-70, and president of the county agricultural society in 1871-73; was appointed, by Gov. Washburn chairman of the state visiting committee in 1873. He received 2,129 votes, against 1,913 for Henry W. Barnes (Dem.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Green. Population, in 1870, 22,567. The Senator is

HARVEY THOMAS MOORE (Reform), of Brodhead. He was born at Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt., Nov. 9, 1809; received a common school education, is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled at Brodhead; represented the town of Danville, Vt., in the legislature in 1849 and 1850; was candidate for county judge of Caledonia county in 1854; was a member of the assembly from Green county in 1862. He received 1,370 votes, against 1,363 for A. C. Dodge (Rep.)

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Dodge, [excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.] Population, in 1870, 46,941. The Senator is

SAMUEL D. BURCHARD (Dem.), of Beaver Dam. He was born at Leyden, Lewis county, New York, July 17, 1836; attended Madison University, N. Y., through the third term of sophomore year, but was prevented by ill health from graduating; is by profession a manufacturer of woollen goods; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 with his parents, and settled at Waukesha; was 1st Lieut. in Missouri State Militia, in active service; was appointed Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Jan. 24, 1863, and immediately assigned to duty in the 5th Division, Q. M. Dept., stationed at New York, and placed in charge of the purchase of forage for the armies operating on the seaboard; remained in charge of that office until September, 1865; was mustered out of the service on the 18th of October, 1865, with the rank of major by brevet. Returned to Wisconsin and was elected senator in 1869, from the west district of Dodge county, and was again elected in 1873 from the whole county, receiving 5,437 votes, against 2,900 for Charles P. Lovell (Rep.)

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Sauk. Population, in 1870, 23,890. The Senator is

JOHN B. QUIMBY (Rep.), of Sauk City. He was born in Ireland, May 16, 1823; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer, but principal occupation at present is that of a farmer. He resided in Morristown, Vermont, from 1823 to 1850; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Prairie du Sac, and has resided in Sauk City, in said town, since 1851; he held the office of district attorney of Sauk county from 1852 to 1856, and of county judge from 1861 to 1870. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 1,448 votes, against 1,173 for J. S. Tripp (Dem.)

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Manitowoc. Population, in 1870, 33,564. The Senator is

CARL H. SCHMIDT (Dem.), of Manitowoc. He was born at Lueb-

becke, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, September 30, 1835; received a city school education; is by profession an editor and printer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Manitowoc; entered the army September 6, 1861, in the 9th Wis. Vols., and was with the regiment in its campaigns through Kansas, Indian Territory, Missouri and Arkansas, participating in the battle of Benton, Mo., and in the attack on Van Buren, Ark.; entered the service as private and was promoted to 2d Lieut., March 15, 1863; 1st Lieut., May, 1864; Captain, August 25, 1864; and was discharged, December 3, 1864. Was elected trustee of the village of Manitowoc, third ward, in 1867, and was candidate for mayor of the city in the spring of 1870; was elected to the assembly from Manitowoc county in 1869, and senator in 1870, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 2,579 votes, against 2,341 for H. H. Smith (Rep.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Grant. Population, in 1870, 37,979. The Senator is

JOHN CHANDLER HOLLOWAY (Rep.), of Lancaster. He was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., July 7, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Lancaster; was chairman of the town board from 1857 to 1861; was member of the assembly in 1871. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 2,401 votes, against 2,090 for Ira W. Brunson (Reform.) He was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate in 1874.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Rock. Population, in 1870, 39,080. The Senator is

HORATIO NELSON DAVIS (Rep.), of Beloit. He was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 17, 1812; received an academic education; is by profession a banker. He came to Wisconsin in 1838, first settling at Waukesha and removed to Beloit in 1855; he was elected chairman of supervisors of Waukesha six successive years, and was twice elected chairman of the county board; was elected county treasurer in 1847, and held the office by subsequent elections for six years; was commissioned by Pres. Lincoln, March, 1862, captain and commissary of subsis-

tence, and was brevetted major in 1864; left the service at termination of the war, and closed all his accounts within sixty days thereafter; was elected president of the Beloit National Bank in 1865; was elected mayor of Beloit in 1872, without opposition. He received 5,168 votes, against 1,790 for Wm. T. Hall (Lib.)

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Alto, Eldorado, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1870, 31,708. The Senator is

WILLIAM H. HINER (Rep.), of the city of Fond du Lac. He was born at Bedford, Penn., December 16, 1821; received a common school and academic education; is one of the proprietors of the Union Iron Works in Fond du Lac; he came to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled at Fond du Lac, where he has continued to reside until the present time; he was elected alderman and supervisor at the first charter election held in Fond du Lac, in 1862, and served several years as alderman and president of the city council, and was elected by the council in 1865 to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor, and was again elected in 1867, by the people, without opposition; served several years as a member of the board of education of the city; was elected by the county board of supervisors in 1851, to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 2,698 votes, against 2,113 for A. C. Whiting (Reform.)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Winnebago. Population, in 1870, 37,279. The Senator is

ROBERT McCURDY (Rep.), of Oshkosh. He was born in the parish of St. Patrick's, New Brunswick, April 16, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation an insurance agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Oshkosh; was elected treasurer of the city in 1863, '64, and '65, and register of deeds of the county in 1866, and re-elected in the years 1868 and 1870. He received 4,235 votes, against 2,946 for Charles A. Wellsbrod (Dem.)

TWENTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola, and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1870, 14,570. The Senator is

JOSEPH WAGNER (Dem.), of Marshfield—P. O. address, Calvary. He was born at Meckenbeuren, Wurttemberg, Germany, October 19, 1809; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States and settled at Troy, N. Y., in 1832, and remained until 1846, during which year he came to Wisconsin and settled at Marshfield, where he has continued to reside to this time; has been member of the town and county boards of supervisors from 1848 to 1873—25 years; from 1848 to 1861, when the system was changed, was town superintendent of schools; was member of the assembly in 1866, 1868, 1869, 1867, 1868, and 1871. He was elected to the senate in 1871 and re-elected in 1873, receiving 1,078 votes, against 935 for Andrew Dieringer (Ind.)

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Marathon, Oconto, Shawano and Waupaca, and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Horton, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborne, and Seymour, and 3d ward of New London, in the county of Outagamie. Population, in 1870, 38,190. The Senator is

MYRON H. McCORD (Rep.), of Shawano. He was born at Ceres, McKean county, Pa., November 24, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Shawano; was county superintendent of schools from 1862 to 1864, and was elected county treasurer in 1868 and re-elected in 1870. He received 4,822 votes, against 3,106 for William D. Carr (Dem.)

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Calumet, and the city of Appleton and the towns of Buchanan, Dale, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville, and Kaukauna, in the county of Outagamie. Population, in 1870, 25,477. The Senator is

REINHARD SCHLICHTING (Reform), of Chilton, Calumet county. He was born at the city of Oldenberg,

Germany, May 23, 1835; was educated at the city schools; is by occupation a hub and spoke manufacturer; he immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1847, and settled at Sheboygan Falls; he entered the military service during the late war as a private in the 9th Wis. Vols., Oct. 2, 1861, and was appointed 1st sergeant, Nov. 9, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant Jan. 30, 1864; was discharged Oct. 18, 1864, to receive commission as captain in 45th Wisconsin, and became major of the regiment in July, 1865; he participated in the battle of Benton, Mo., in the attack on Fort Van Buren and Saline Bottoms, Ark., and the engagement at Nashville, Tenn.; was discharged Aug. 10, 1865, and took up his residence in Chilton, Calumet county; has served as chairman of the town board, and was elected district attorney of the county in 1866. He received 2,678 votes, against 1,219 for O. R. Potter (Rep.)

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Jefferson, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown, in Dodge county. Population, in 1870, 36,226. The Senator is

WALTER S. GREENE (Dem.), of Milford. He was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 28, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a miller and lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Milford; resided in Prairie du Chien from 1852 to 1854; has held various local offices, chairman of the town board at various times; county treasurer and was a member of the assembly in 1862. He received 3,993 votes, against 2,572 for Luther A. Cole (Rep.)

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix. Population, in 1870, 27,346. The Senator is

HENRY DANFORTH BARRON, (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, Polk county. He was born at Wilton, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 10, 1823; received a common school education; entered the law school at Ballston Spa, New York, and graduated there; came to Wisconsin in August, 1851, and became the editor of the *Waukesha Democrat*, afterwards the *Waukesha Chronotype*, a democratic weekly; was appointed post-

master by President Pierce, and held the office until the inauguration of President Buchanan; moved to Pepin in May, 1857, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was appointed circuit judge by Governor Randall in July, 1860, for the eighth judicial circuit, comprising the twelve northwestern counties of the State, including Pepin and Polk, for an unexpired term; moved to Saint Croix Falls in September, 1861; was draft commissioner for Polk county, by appointment from the governor in 1862; was unanimously elected member of assembly for the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Dallas, (now Barron), Douglas and Polk in 1863; and re-elected in 1863 and again in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1871 and 1872; was speaker of the assembly in 1866 and 1873; was one of the presidential electors at large in 1868, elected by the Republicans, and was President of the state electoral college of that year; was elected a regent of the Wisconsin State University by joint ballot of the legislature in February, 1868, and has continued in that office up to the present time; is one of the vice-presidents of the Wisconsin state historical society; was appointed fifth auditor of the United States Treasury by President Grant, in April, 1869, which office he resigned January 1, 1872 to take a seat in the assembly of 1872; has been district attorney and county judge of Pepin county, and district attorney and county superintendent of schools for Polk county, which last office he resigned upon being elected to the legislature of 1863; was appointed by Governor Fairchild trustee of the Antietam Cemetery for Wisconsin in May, 1871; was elected a presidential elector by the republicans in 1872, and was again elected president of the electoral college. He received 8,359 votes, against 2,123 for C. L. Taylor (Dem.)

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara and Marquette. Population, in 1870, 32,530. The Senator is

ROBERT L. D. POTTER (Rep.), of Wautoma, Waushara county. He was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., February 5, 1833; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; resided in Massachusetts for a period, and removed to Easton, Pa., in 1863, where he was tutor in the high school, and in 1866 graduated at the Union Law school

at that place; read law in the office of ex-Gov. Andrew H. Reeder; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Wautoma; was elected district attorney for Waushara county, in 1860, and re-elected for three successive terms, and has filled various local offices. He received 3,856 votes, against 2,388 for Orrin W. Bow (Dem.)

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springfield, Springdale, Verona, Vermont, Vienna and Westport, in Dane county. Population, in 1870, 26,154. The Senator is

ROMANZO E. DAVIS (Lib. Rep.), of Middleton. He was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county, New York, April 8, 1831; attended the University at Madison, Wisconsin, for three years; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and first settled at Attica, Green county; was an independent candidate for the assembly in the third district of Dane county in 1864; was elected senator in 1869, and was re-elected in 1871, and again in 1873, receiving 2,019 votes, against 1,668 for P. Baldwin (Rep.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Columbia. Population, in 1870, 28,802. The Senator is

EVAN O. JONES (Rep.), of Courtland—P. O. address, Cambria. He was born in Wales, March 24, 1830; received an ordinary common school education; is by occupation a farmer and dealer in agricultural implements; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and first settled at Columbus, but removed to Courtland in 1846; in 1852 he made a trip to California, and returned to Cambria in 1856; was member of the assembly in 1866 and 1867, and has served several terms as a member of the county board of supervisors and president of the village of Cambria. He received 3,058 votes, against 1,903 for A. G. Cook (Dem.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Crawford and Richland. Population, in 1870, 23,806. The Senator is

GEORGE KROUSKOP (Dem.), of

Richland Center. He was born at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, May 12, 1833; received a collegiate education; is by profession a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1831 and settled at Sextonville; was elected to the senate in 1869, and again in 1873. He received 2,374 votes, against 1,661 for F. J. Miller (Rep.)

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Adams, Juneau, Portage and Wood. Population, in 1870, 83,519. The Senator is

THOMAS B. SCOTT (Rep.), of Grand Rapids, Wood county. He was born February 8, 1829, at Roxburyshire, Scotland; received a public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has occupied various town offices, and was county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms. He received 4,553 votes, against 2,549 for Seth Reeves (Dem.)

THIRTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire and Pepin. Population, in 1870, 83,227. The Senator is

HIRAM PEASE GRAHAM (Dem.), of Eau Claire. He was born at Windham, Green county, N. Y., March 29, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer and lumberman; resided in Canada from 1844 to 1852; from 1852 to 1856 in Allegany county, N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Eau Claire; has held various local town and county offices, and was lumber inspector for five years, and was elected the first mayor of the city of Eau Claire. He received 2,808 votes, against 2,618 for Samuel W. Hunt (Rep.)

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of the county of La Crosse. Population, in 1870, 20,297. The Senator is

GIDEON COOLEY HIXON (Rep.), of La Crosse. He was born at Rox-

bury, Vt., March 28, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at La Crosse, where he has since continued to reside; was an alderman of the city from 1863 to 1866; elected to the assembly from the 1st district of La Crosse county, in 1870, and re-elected under the new apportionment act from the entire county in 1871. He received 2,213 votes, against 1,922 for G. M. Woodward (Lib. Rep.)

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Buffalo, Clark, Jackson, and Trempealeau. Population, in 1870, 82,992. The Senator is

ROBERT C. FIELD (Rep.), of Sumner — P. O. address, Osseo, Trempealeau county. He was born at Cairo, Green county, N. Y., May 6, 1804; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Buena Vista, Richland county; removed to Sumner, Trempealeau county, in 1869; was a member of the assembly from Greene county, N. Y., in 1843, and from Richland county, Wis., in 1866. He received 2,554 votes, against 2,097 for Richard Dewhurst (Lib. Rep.)

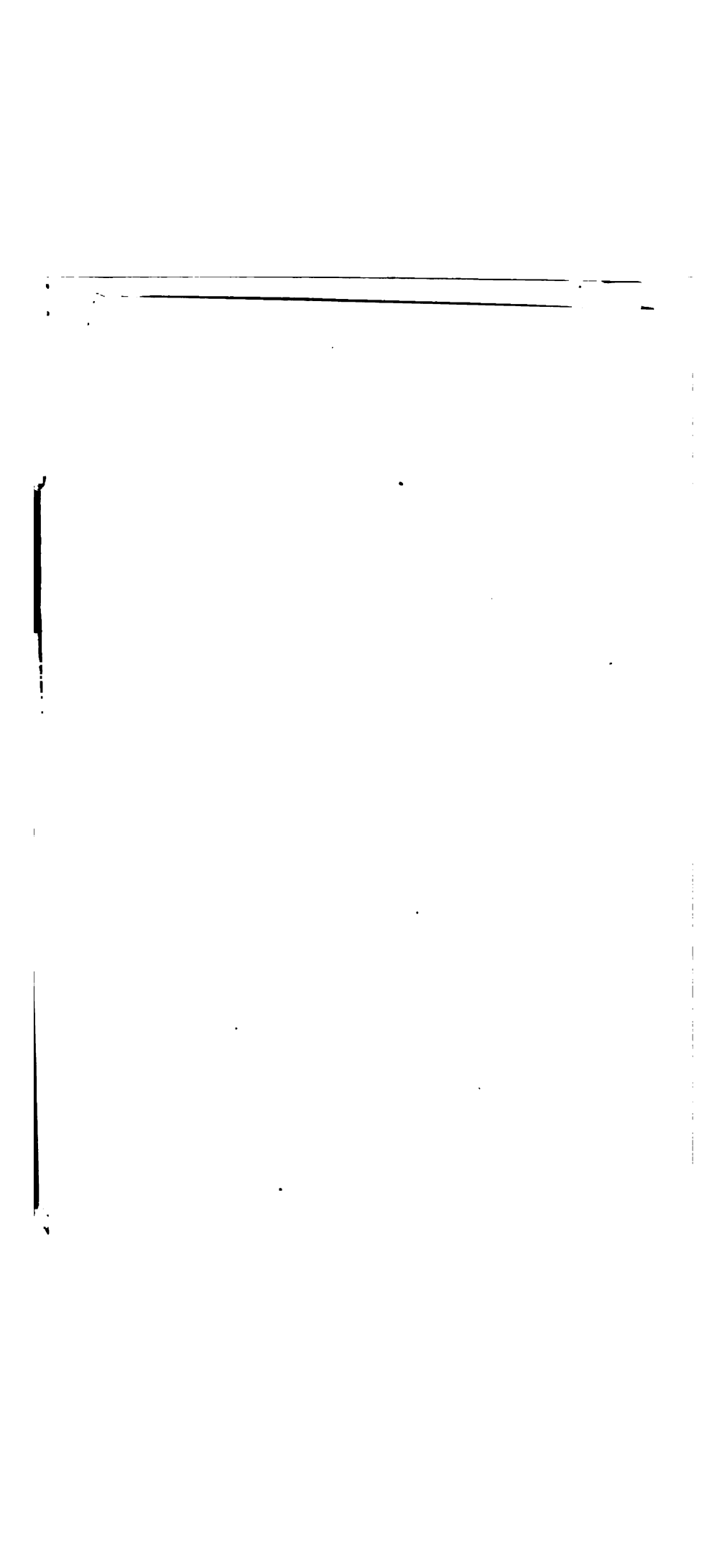
THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Ozaukee and Washington. Population, in 1870, 39,483. The Senator is

ADAM SCHANTZ (Dem.), of Addison — P. O. address, St. Lawrence. He was born at Bavaria, Germany, October 9, 1819; received a public school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Hartford; was a member of the assembly from Washington county in 1854 and 1863; was register of deeds in 1853 and 1854; was chairman of the town board for about a dozen years, and chairman of the county board in 1872; was elected to the senate from Washington county in 1867, and re-elected in 1869; was again elected from the present district, in 1872, without opposition, receiving 4,893 votes. Was appointed by Gov. Washburn a member of the state visiting committee in 1873.

Recapitulation.

Republican members.....	17
Opposition members.....	16
Total	33



ASSEMBLY.

(The Assembly consists of 100 members, chosen annually by districts.)

Speaker—GABE BOUCK, of WINNEBAGO.**ADAMS AND WOOD COUNTIES**

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,513. They have one member,

CHARLES A. CADY (Rep.), of Dell Prairie, Adams county. He was born at Duanesburgh, N. Y., September 7, 1839; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854; first settled at Newport, Columbia county; removed to Dell Prairie in 1862; served as chairman of the town board of supervisors five years, and was elected a member of the county board in 1868, under the old system of county government. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and re-elected in 1873 without opposition, receiving 897 votes.

ASHLAND, BARBOUR, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK COUNTIES.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 6,337. They have one member,

SAM S. FIFIELD (Rep.), of Ashland. He was born at Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, June 24, 1830; received a common school and printing-office education; is by profession an editor; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls, Minn., in 1860; and to Osceola Mills, Wis., in 1861, where he established the Polk County Press; removed to Lake Superior in 1872, and in company with his brother established the Ashland County Press, of which he is now one of the editors; was supervisor of the town of Osceola in 1865-'66, and elected chairman of the first board of supervisors of Ashland in June, 1872; was sergeant-at-arms of the assembly in 1871 and 1872. He received 1,726 votes, against 216 for Daniel Mears (Dem.)

BROWN COUNTY

(Including a portion of Kewaunee County)

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,510. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Green Bay, and towns of Bellevue, Eaton, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble and Scott.) The member is **MORGAN LEWIS MARTIN**, ("a war democrat

from 1861 to 1865, but acting independently since the war; supported Gen. Grant at the last election, but is opposed to his re-election and in favor of reform in the general and state governments.") of Green Bay. He was born at Martinsburgh, Lewis County, N. Y., March 31, 1835; graduated at Union College, N. Y., 1854; is by profession a lawyer; removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1856, and to Green Bay, in 1857; he was a member of the legislative council of Michigan from 1861 to 1865 and of Wisconsin from 1866 to 1867; was a delegate to congress from the territory of Wisconsin, from 1845 to 1847; was a member of the second constitution convention in 1848, and was the president of that body; was a member of the assembly in 1855, and of the senate in 1858 and 1859; was a paymaster in the U. S. A. from 1861 to 1865, and U. S. Indian agent from 1866 to 1869; he presided over the legislative council of Michigan two years and the council of the territory of Wisconsin in 1842-43. He received 599 votes, against 560 for H. K. Cowles (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The borough of Fort Howard and the towns of Ashwabanon, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico, West Deperre and Wrightstown.) The member is **WILLIAM H. BARTRAN** (Rep.), of Fort Howard. He was born at Tioga county, N. Y., August 21, 1838; prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and entered the University of Michigan in 1858 and graduated in 1863; is by profession a physician and surgeon; he came to Wisconsin in 1859 and settled at Berlin; located at Dartford in 1865, and removed to Brown county in 1869; was elected chairman of the town board of Suamico, in 1871 and 1872; was a member of the assembly in 1873; he entered the military service in April, 1861, as a private in 37th N. Y. Vols., and served three months, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and was brevetted a lieutenant for meritorious services; was appointed by Gov. Washburn a member of the state visiting committee for 1872. He received 688 votes, against 424 for Luther Wilson (Dem.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Village of De Pere, and towns of De Pere, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark and Rockland, in the county of Brown, and the towns of Carlton, Franklin and Montpelier, in the county of Kewaunee.) The member is **PATRICK HOBBS** (Dem.), of Holland—P. O. address, Morrison. He was born in the parish of Durrow, county of Tipperary, Ireland, March 17, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Holland; has held various town and local offices. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 878 votes.

BUFFALO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,183. It has one member,

AUGUST FINKELNBURG (Rep.), of Fountain City. He was born at Marienlinden, Rhinish Province, Prussia, May 8, 1828; received a collegiate education at Munsterfeld, Prussia, from 1838 to 1848; is by profession a lawyer; he immigrated to the United States in 1848, and located at St. Charles, Mo., where he studied law with Hon. A. Krekel; went to California in 1853, and returned in 1854; has been county surveyor, district attorney, clerk of circuit court, county clerk, county supervisor, county superintendent of schools and county judge; was appointed by Gov. Washburn a member of the state visiting committee for 1873. He received 927 votes, against 817 for Harvey Brown (Lib. Rep.)

CALUMET COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,385. It has one member,

BENJAMIN F. CARTER (Dem.), of Harrison—P. O. address, Sherwood. He was born at Concord, N. H., Nov. 20, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and brickmaker; he came to Wisconsin in 1861, settling at Fond du Lac, and at Harrison in 1866; has served three years as chairman of the town board. He received 1,273 votes, against 585 for F. J. Curtis (Rep.)

CHIPPewa COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,311. It has one member,

JAMES M. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls. He was born at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., Feb-

ruary 3, 1836; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Palmyra; removed to Chippewa Falls in 1871, was a member of the assembly from Jefferson county in 1863, 1864, 1869 and 1870, and was speaker of that body the latter year; was major of the 40th Wisconsin Volunteers during its term of service. He received 784 votes, against 698, for Charles Detloff, (Dem.)

CLARK AND JACKSON COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,137. They have one member,

MARK DOUGLAS (Rep.), of Melrose, Jackson county. He was born at Dumfries, Scotland, September 19, 1829; received common school education; is by occupation a farmer and lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Melrose; has been chairman of the town board and county supervisor under the old system; is president of the Jackson County Agricultural Society. He received 691 votes, against 830 for Ludwig Peters (Lib. Rep.)

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,803. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Portage and towns of Fort Winnebago, Marcellon, Newport, Lewiston, Randolph and Scott.) The member is **JONATHAN BOWMAN** (Rep.), of Newport—P. O. address, Kilbourn City. He was born at Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, May 16, 1826; received an academic education; studied law with H. & P. Fleish, of Fultonville, N. Y., and attended the law school at Ballston Spa, in 1850; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Delton, Sauk county, and in company with the late Gen. J. Bailey, started the village of Newport, Columbia county, in 1852; in 1862, removed to Kilbourn City; was elected to the assembly in 1861, and to the senate in 1862, and re-elected in 1864; was chosen a presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1864. He received 826 votes, against 477 for Charles Baker (Reform.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Otsego, Springvale and the west ward of the village of Randolph.) The member is **SAMUEL HASKY** (Rep.), of Hampden—P. O. address, Columbus. He was

born at Londonderry, Windham Co., Vt., July 24, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at York, Dane county; removed to Elba, Dodge county in 1853, and to Hampden, Columbia county, in 1868; was chairman of the town board of Elba in 1853; of York in 1866; and of Hampden in 1871 and 1873. He received 573 votes, against 517 for W. H. Proctor (People's.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Leeds, Lodi, Lowville, Pacific, West Point and Wyocena. The member is **HIRAM W. ROBLIER** (Rep.), of Wyocena. He was born at Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., May 7, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Wyocena; has held various local offices: was chairman of the town board for three years and in 1858 was elected a superintendent of the poor of Columbia county, and re-elected at each successive election of the board, and now retains the position. He received 719 votes, against 367 for J. W. Robinson (Farmer's Club.)

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,075. It has one member,

WILLIAM HENRY EVANS (Reform), of Clayton—P. O. address, Yanketown. He was born at Petersburg, Dinwiddie Co., Va., Nov. 3, 1842; received a common school education; read law and was admitted to the bar; is by present occupation a farmer and lawyer; has resided in Philadelphia, Pa., New Orleans, La., Natchez, Miss., Cincinnati, O., and came to Wisconsin in 1880 and settled at Yanketown; enlisted in Co. D, 31st Wis. Vols., Aug. 15, 1862; was wounded on the skirmish line before Atlanta, July 30, 1864, and sent to Cumberland hospital, Nashville; was detailed as mounted courier provost marshal's office in December, where he remained until May, 1865, when he was relieved and sent home to be discharged. He received 1,039 votes, against 720 for J. D. Jones (Rep.)

DANE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 53,096. It has four members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Albion, Bristol, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie and York.) The member is **JOHN JOHNSON** (Ind. Rep.), of York. He was

born at Ancram, Columbia county, N. Y., August 7, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at York, where he has continued to reside up to the present time, except a short time spent in Dodge county; has filled various town offices and been chairman of the town board for five years. He received 995 votes, as an independent candidate, against 936 for Samuel C. Head (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blooming Grove, Burke, Dunn, Windsor, and the city of Madison.) The member is **PHILO DUNNING** (Reform), of Madison. He was born at Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., March 23, 1819; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant and druggist; he came to Wisconsin in 1840 and settled at Madison; was elected treasurer of Dane county in 1854. Was appointed by Gov. Washburn member of the state visiting committee for 1873. He received 1,388 votes, against 995 for C. E. Warner (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Cross Plains, Dane, Mazomanie, Roxbury, Springfield, Vermont, Vienna and Westport.) The member is **JOHN B. KEHL** (Conservative Dem.), of Vermont—P. O. address, Black Earth. He was born at Schwabsburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 14, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Sauk City; removed to Vermont, Dane county, in 1860; has held several local offices. He received 1,162 votes, against 598 for W. N. Hawes (Rep.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blue Mounds, Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Rutland, Springdale and Verona.) The member is **MICHAEL JOHNSON** (Dem.), of Springdale—P. O. address, Mt. Vernon. He was born at Bergen Stift, Norway, Jan. 4, 1832; received a public school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled in the town of Windsor; subsequently removed to Vienna, and to Springdale in 1856, where he now resides; has held the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years; town treasurer for seven years, and was elected chairman in 1872 and re-elected in 1873. He received 1,135 votes, against 786 for Carpus E. Loveland (Rep.)

DODGE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 47,085. It has six members.

(Excepting the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.)

FIRST DISTRICT.—(The village of Fox Lake, the east ward of the village of Randolph and the towns of Calamus, Elba, Fox Lake, Portland, Trenton and Westford.) The member is EDWARD J. BOOMER (Rep.), of Trenton—P. O. address, Beaver Dam. He was born at Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., March 20, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Trenton. He received 555 votes, against 442 for John Stinson (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The city of Beaver Dam, and the towns of Beaver Dam and Lowell.) The member is DAVID C. GOWDEY (Dem.), of the city of Beaver Dam. He was born at New York city, August 2, 1841; received a common school education; is by profession an editor and printer, and is one of the editors and publishers of the Beaver Dam Aurora; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Beaver Dam; was city clerk in 1856, '57, '59, '71 and '73. He received 710 votes, against 490 for Uriah Grant (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Burnett, Chester, Clyman, Oak Grove, and the south ward of the village of Waupun.) The member is DARIUS L. BANCROFT (Rep.), of Chester—P. O. address, Waupun, Fond du Lac county. He was born at New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, first settling at Geneseo, and at Chester in 1845; has served twelve years as town clerk, and nine years as chairman of the town board; was elected to the assembly in 1861. He received 504 votes, against 493 for John W. Perry (Dem.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa and Williams-town.) The member is JACOB BODDEN (Dem.), of Theresa. He was born at the village of Lich, province of Rhine, Prussia, Sept. 21, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, first settling at Wayne, Washington county, and removing to Theresa in 1861; has held various town offices,

and was chairman of the town board five years, and supervisor and chairman of the county board in 1864; was county treasurer from 1867 to 1871; was a member of the assembly in 1861 and 1866, and candidate for state commissioner of immigration on the Democratic ticket in 1871. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 802 votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford and Rubicon.) The member is AUGUST HEINRICH LEHMANN, (Reform), of Hustisford. He was born at the village of Alt-Cuestrinchen, Prussia, May 20, 1842; received a common school education, is by occupation a restaurateur; he came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Hustisford. He received 495 votes, against 463 for Beder Wood (Ind.) and 219 for C. A. Melcher (Rep.).

SIXTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Ashippun, Emmett, Lebanon and Shields.) The member is JOHN DUNN, Jr., of Ashippun, (Dem.) P. O. address, Mapleton, Waukesha Co. He was born at the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, June 12, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1843, first settling at La Grange, Dutchess county, N. Y., and removed to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Ashippun; has held various local offices. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 521 votes.

DOOR COUNTY

(With towns of Ahnapee, Casco, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Pierce and Red River, in Kewaunee county.)

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,705. They have one member,

DENNIS A. REED (Ind.) of Star-geon Bay, Door county. He was born at Norwalk, O., March 4, 1822; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he removed to Michigan in 1849 and located in Ottawa county, and was elected county judge, which office he held from 1850 to 1853; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Manitowoc; became a resident of Door county in 1860; was postmaster of the assembly in 1867 and assistant sergeant-at-arms of the same body in 1868; has held the office of district attorney of Door county twelve of the thirteen years of his residence there; represented Door, Oconto and Shawano counties in the assembly in 1865; was commissioned

1st lieutenant and R. Q. M. of the 49th regiment Wis. Vols. in March, 1865, and was discharged in June, 1865. He received 694 votes against 551 for Moses Kilgore (Dem.); 441 for J. R. McDonald (Ind.) and 42 for E. T. Tillapaugh (Farmer's).

DUNN AND PEPIN COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 14,147. They have one member

SAMUEL L. PLUMMER (Rep.), of Waterville—P. O. address, Arkansas, Pepin Co. He was born at the town of New Hampton, Belknap county, N. H., March 5, 1838; attended the common schools; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, remaining for a period in Rock and Green counties and became a resident of Durand in 1855; removed to Waterville in 1861; has held various local offices and for 10 years was chairman of the town board; was appointed county judge in 1861 to fill a vacancy, and was elected in 1862, 1865, 1869 and 1873 without opposition. He received 1,400 votes, against 659 for L. G. Wood (Opp.)

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,769. The member is

THOMAS CARMICHAEL (Lib. Ref.), of Eau Claire. He was born in Kings Co., Ireland, Oct. 12, 1830; was educated in the Irish National School; is by occupation a lumberman; he immigrated to the U. S. in 1851, settling at Unadilla, N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Eau Claire; has twice been elected alderman of that city and now holds that office. He entered the military service during the rebellion, raising a company for the 17th Wis. Regt., but failing to get into it he entered as a private in the 10th Wis. Battery; was promoted to 1st lieutenant in Co. H, 37th Wis. Vols., where he remained until discharged at Annapolis, on account of sickness, and participated in the siege and battle of Corinth, Stone River, Murfreesboro and several minor battles in which the army of the Cumberland was engaged up to the surrender of Chattanooga, where he was discharged on account of sickness. He received 1,065 votes against 851 for William Pitt Bartlett (Rep.)

FOND DU LAC COUNTY

Contained a population in, 1870, of 46,373. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Ripon

and towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Metomen, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun.) The member is **DAVID WHITTON** (Ref.), of Brandon. He was born at Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a produce dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Ashippun; became a resident of Brandon in 1867. He received 997 votes, against 933 for Chester Hazen (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(City of Fond du Lac, and towns of Fond du Lac, Lamartine and Oakfield.) The member is **THOMAS S. WEEKS** (Dem.), of Fond du Lac. He was born at Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a gunsmith; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and first settled at Sheboygan; removed to Fond du Lac in 1850 where he has since resided. He received 1,603 votes, against 1,315 for Elihu Colman (Rep.),

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah.) The member is **JAMES LAFFERTY** (Dem.), of Empire. He was born at Cohoes Falls, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; removed with his parents to Welland, Canada West in 1841 and came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Empire, where he has since resided; has filled various town offices. He received 1,554 votes, against 448 for Geo. Melkio John (Ind.)

GRANT COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 37,979. It has four members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Paris, Platteville and Smelser.) The member is **THOMAS JENKINS** (Dem.), of Platteville. He was born in the parish of Kemoyne, county of Cornwall, England, June 26, 1832; received a common school and partial academic education; is by occupation a miner; on leaving England in 1837, he went to Brazil, South America, and returned in 1842; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Platteville; removed to California in 1851, and returned in 1857; again returned to California in 1861; went to Montana in 1866 and returned to Platteville in 1868; has been a member of the village board for the

past three years, and held other local offices. He received 608 votes, against 598 for William Brandon (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Lancaster, Liberty, Lima and Potosi.) The member is JOHN B. CALLIS, (Lib. Rep.), of Lancaster. He was born at Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 3, 1838; he removed to Carroll county, Tenn., in 1834; and thence to Wisconsin in 1840, where he received a common school education, and engaged in business pursuits; went to California in 1851, and remained three years, when he returned to Wisconsin; soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, he entered the Union army as captain in the 7th Wisconsin, and was promoted to major, then to Lt. Colonel of the same regiment in 1862, in which he served until badly wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and was consequently honorably mustered out of the service in Dec. 29, 1863. He entered the veteran reserve corps in 1864, and was on duty in Washington, D. C., as military superintendent of the war department, until Dec., 1865; he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 7, 1864; after the close of the war he was appointed captain in the 45th U. S. Infantry, and major and Lt. Colonel by brevet in the regular army. During his service he participated in the most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Gainesville to Appomattox, Gainesville, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh Crossing, Brandy Station, 2d Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Gettysburg, and many other minor engagements and skirmishes. In 1863 he settled in Alabama, and resigned his commission Feb. 4, 1868, for the purpose of devoting his attention to civil pursuits. He was elected a representative from the 5th district of Alabama to the 40th Congress, as a Republican, and was admitted to his seat July 31, 1868; introduced the first bill in Congress for the punishment of ku-klux outrages in the south. He returned to Wisconsin in 18—, and again located at Lancaster, where he has since resided. He received 552 votes, against 489 for Thomas Watson (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Watterstown, Wingville and Woodman.) The member is GOTTLIEB WEHRLE (Reform), of Fennimore. He was born at Baden, Ger-

many, March 14, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled on the farm in Fennimore, where he now resides; has twice been elected chairman of the town. He received 664 votes, against 530 for J. B. Moore (Rep.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Beeton, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Little Grant, Millville, Patch Grove, Waterloo and Wyalusing.) The member is ROBERT GLENN (Rep.), of Wyalusing. He was born within the present limits of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1813; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled in the lead mines near Potosi; removed to Wyalusing in 1850, where he was engaged in the mercantile and produce business until 1860, since which time he has been engaged in farming; has frequently been elected to minor local offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1863 and 1865. He received 596 votes, against 507 for Jared Warner (Rep.)

GREEN COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,611. It has one member,

CHARLES RANKIN DENISTON (Rep.), of Cadiz. He was born at Clarno, Green county, Wis., July 31, 1835; received a common school education, and attended Mt. Morris and Lawrence Universities; is by occupation a farmer and lumberman; has held various local offices. He received 1,363 votes, against 1,577 for C. D. W. Leonard (Ref.)

GREEN LAKE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,195. It has one member,

SEYMOUR M. KNOX (Rep.), of Green Lake—P. O. address, Markeesan. He was born at Russell, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 12, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled near Marquette in the town of Green Lake, where he has continued to reside up to this time; was chairman of the town board for several years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,359 votes.

IOWA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 24,544. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaskee, Ridgeway and Wyoming.) The member is **WILLIAM EARNEST ROWE** ("Free Trader.") of Arena. He was born in the parish of St. James, county of Cornwall, England, May 20, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, first settling at Blue Mounds; removed to Iowa county in 1849 and to Idaho Territory in 1862; after a residence of five years he returned to Arena, Wisconsin, in 1866; was elected to the assembly in 1868, 1871 and 1873, and was re-elected in 1873, receiving 923 votes, against 800 for C. C. David (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(City and towns of Mineral Point, Linden, Mifflin, Moscow and Waldwick.) The member is **WILLIAM ROBINSON** (Rep.), of Moscow.—P. O. address, Mineral Point. He was born at Northwich, county of Cheshire, England, Feb. 27, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, first settling in Dane county, but removed to Iowa county the same year where he was engaged in mining until 1852, when he went to California by the overland route; returned in 1854 and settled at Moscow, and has since been engaged in farming; was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1864 and again in 1867, and has been annually re-elected; he entered the military service in 1864 in an unassigned company of the 23d regiment Wis. Vols., and was employed the most of the time in escorting troops to the field to the time of his discharge in May, 1865. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and re-elected in 1873, receiving 611 votes, against 587 for John Strachan (Dem.)

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 34,040. It has three members.

(Including the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, in Dodge county.)

FIRST DISTRICT.—(The city of Watertown, [including the 5th and 6th wards thereof in Dodge county,] and the towns of Ixonia and Watertown.) The member is **CHARLES BECKMAN** (Ref. Dem.), of the city of Watertown. He was born at Goerssagen, Prussia, Aug. 16, 1818; re-

ceived a common school education; is by occupation a farmer (now a justice of the peace); he came to the U. S. in 1843, and to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Emmett, near Watertown; was supervisor for three years; alderman for eight years; school commissioner for two years; city treasurer one year; assessor six years; justice of the peace nineteen years; was elected mayor of the city of Watertown in 1868. He was elected to the assembly as an independent candidate, receiving 884 votes, against 758 for Patrick Devy, (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Concord, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo.) The member is **AUSTIN KELLOGG**, (Dem.), of Concord. He was born at New Hartford, county of Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 1, 1814; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Concord; was a member of the assembly in 1850; was elected sheriff of the county in 1852 and again in 1868; represented the town in the county board for several years. He received 842 votes, against 460 for Stephen Faville (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koskonong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner.) The member is **LUCIEN B. CASWELL** (Rep.), of Fort Atkinson. He was born at Swanton, Vt., Nov. 27, 1827; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837, first settling in Rock county, and at Fort Atkinson in 1838; was district attorney of Jefferson county in 1855-56; member of the assembly in 1863 and 1873; commissioner of board of enrollment for 2d district from August, 1868, to May, 1869; and a delegate to the republican national convention in 1868. He received 1,017 votes, against 972 for A. Scheuber (Ref.)

JUNEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 12,872. It has one member,

JOHN TABOR KINGSTON (Rep.), of Necedah. He was born in St. Clair county, Ill., Jan. 31, 1819; attended the public schools; is by occupation a lumberman; he removed to Chicago in 1833; to Racine, Wis., in 1834; to Grand Rapids in 1842, and to Necedah in 1843; was elected clerk of the board of super-

visors, register of deeds and county surveyor of Portage county in 1845; was re-elected to the same offices and clerk of the circuit court in 1847; was postmaster at Plover in 1847, and elected to the senate in 1856 and 1860; was appointed trustee of the state hospital for the insane in 1870; in 1872 was appointed a trustee of the northern hospital for the insane; has held the office of town clerk, chairman of the town board or president of the village, since the organization of the town of Necedah in 1883. He received 1,105 votes, against 806 for William Hall (Farmers' candidate).

KENOSHA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,147. The member is

ROBERT SAMUEL HOUSTON (Reform), of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county. He was born at Charlemont, Franklin county, Mass., Aug. 7, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled on the farm in Pleasant Prairie, where he now resides; has served as chairman of the town board. He received 1,005 votes, against 777 for Francis Paddock (Rep.)

LA CROSSE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 20,297. It has one member,

DONALD ALEXANDER McDONALD (Liberal), of La Crosse. He was born at Gairloch, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, Jan. 1, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in steamboating and lumbering; he came to Wisconsin in 1835, settling at Trempealeau in 1855 and at La Crosse in 1860. He received 1,826 votes, against 1,740 for Robert M. Moore (Rep.)

LA FAYETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 22,639. It has one member,

JOHN F. BEARD (Reform), of Gratiot—P. O. address, Warren, Ill. He was born at Landisburg, Perry county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at New Diggings; removed to Gratiot in 1851; has been a member of the town board. He received 1,374 votes, against 1,345 for J. S. Wiley (Rep.)

MANITOWOC COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 33,364. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Centerville, Eaton, Liberty, Meeme, Newton, Schleswig and Rockland.) The member is **CHARLES RUDOLPH ZORN** (Dem.), of Schleswig—P. O. address, Kiel. He was born in Schenow, Prussia, August 4, 1844; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1864 and settled at Schleswig; has served as supervisor and chairman of the town board. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and re-elected in 1873, receiving 600 votes, against 487 votes for Peter Philipps (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Franklin, Gibson, Kosuth, Manitowoc Rapids and Maple Grove.) The member is **BRYAN S. LORIGAN** (Dem.), of Maple Grove. He was born in Cahircionish parish, county Limerick, Ireland, March 24, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1850, and to Wisconsin in 1851, settling at Manitowoc; was elected a county supervisor for several terms and has held various other local offices. He received 834 votes, against 836 for O. S. Davis (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicot, the village of Two Rivers and the city of Manitowoc.) The member is **JOSEPH RANKIN** (Dem.), of the city of Manitowoc. He was born at Passaic, New Jersey, September 25, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Mishicot; has filled various minor offices, at different times: entered the military service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned as captain in the 37th Wis. Vols., and served three years—one year and a half as assistant inspector general; when ordered mustered out was assistant inspector general of northern division of Louisiana; was elected to the assembly in 1860, 1870, 1871, 1872 and was re-elected in 1873, receiving 1,045 votes against 243 for R. Klingholz.

MARATHON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 5,685. It has one member,

WILLIS CHISHOLM SILVERTHORN (Lib. Dem.), of Wausau. He

was born at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 30, 1838; was educated at Albion Academy and Wisconsin State University; is by profession a lawyer; located at Wausau in 1864; was elected district attorney of Marathon county in 1864, and held that office for six years; was a member of the assembly in 1868. He received 715 votes, against 342 for Carl Heflinger (Ind.)

MARQUETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,056. The member is,

WILLIAM MURPHY (Dem.), of Douglas—P. O. address, Briggsville. He was born at Dublin, Ireland, January 15, 1816; received a high school education; is by profession a merchant; he immigrated to the United States in 1834, settling at Boston; removed to Little Falls, N. Y., in 1848; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Briggsville; was elected to the assembly in 1868. He received 762 votes, against 399 for Frank Abbott (Rep.)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 59,930. It has eleven members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(First ward.) The member is **ALFRED L. CARY** (Dem.) He was born at Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 23, 1835; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1853, settling at Racine; he returned to New York in 1855 and again returned to Racine in 1858, where he entered the law office of Hon. John W. Cary; removed to Milwaukee in 1859, where he has since resided; was elected to the city council in the spring of 1872. He received 461 votes, against 420 for S. W. Granger (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Second ward.) The member is **JOSEPH HAMILTON** (People's Reform.) He was born in the city of New York, July 14, 1828; received an academic education; is by profession a life insurance agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the printing business for many years; in 1851 and 1853 was editor and one of the proprietors of the *Milwaukee Daily Journal*. He received 1,377 votes, against 161 for August Richter (Ind.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Third ward.) The member is **JAMES McGRATH** (Dem.) He was born in Ireland, March 15, 1836; received a common

school education; is by occupation a contractor; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Milwaukee; was a member of the assembly in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870 and 1872. Again elected in 1873, receiving 495 votes, against 283 for H. Greenman (Ind.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Fourth ward.) The member is **A. WARREN PHELPS** (Lib. Rep.) He was born at Fort Covington, Franklin county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a coal merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1838, settling at Johnstown, and at Milwaukee in 1839, where he has since resided; was a member of the common council of the city during the years 1871 and 1872. He received 706 votes, against 602 for L. A. Proctor (Rep.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Fifth and twelfth wards.) The member is **CHARLES HENRY LARKIN** ("War Dem.")—P. O. address, No. 211 Hanover street, Milwaukee. He was born at Stonington, Conn., May 12, 1810; was educated in public and private schools, and pursued an academic course; is by occupation a farmer and real estate broker; he removed from Connecticut with his parents, to Alden, Erie county, New York, in 1815, and worked on a farm until 16 years of age; from that time until coming west, was engaged in mercantile pursuits, reading law a portion of the time; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, and settled at Milwaukee; was elected sergeant-at-arms of the territorial legislative assembly in 1843; chosen a member of the second constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution, in 1847; was appointed county treasurer; appointed pension agent by President Buchanan, and served four years; was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county in 1860, and served two years; served four years as school commissioner, and has been one of the commissioners of public debt of Milwaukee for five years; was elected state senator in 1865, and re-elected in 1867; was elected to the assembly of 1872; on the breaking out of the rebellion received a colonel's commission, but did not serve, but took a decided stand for the Union, urging the people from the first to lay aside political differences and fight for the Union. He received 823 votes, against 714 for J. A. Becher (Rep.)

SIXTH DISTRICT.—(Sixth ward.) The member is **DANIEL HAMIL-**

TON RICHARDS (Dem.) He was born at Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1808; received an academic education; is by profession a printer; he came to Wisconsin in 1835 and settled at Milwaukee; represented the 6th district in the assembly in 1868, 1870 and 1871. He received 986 votes, against 69 for C. M. Sanger (Ind.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—(Seventh ward.) The member is **FRANCIS H. WEST** (Reform). He was born at Charlestown, N. H., Oct. 25, 1825; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and spent the following winter in Platteville; settled in Green county in 1846; engaged in merchandising and for three years was lumbering on the Upper Wisconsin river; he was elected state senator from Green Co., in 1853, and in 1855 was the Republican candidate for bank comptroller; in 1859 and 1860 conducted large emigrant trains across the plains to California. In 1862 went into the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 81st Reg. Wis. Vols; in 1863 was promoted to colonel of the regiment; March 13, 1865, was appointed brigadier-general by brevet, for gallant services in the field, having participated in the battles about Atlanta, and in the siege and capture of that place; marched with Sherman to the sea; assisted in capturing Savannah, and marched back through the Carolinas, participating in the battle of Averysboro, and at Bentonville, the last battle of the war fought by Sherman's army. For the past six years was in the board of directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, serving two terms as vice president and two terms as president of the association. He received 705 votes, against 379 for John H. Tweedy (Rep.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—(Eighth and eleventh wards.) The member is **FRIEDRICH VOGEL** (Lib. Rep.) He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 8, 1833; received an academic education; is by occupation a tanner; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Milwaukee; he served two terms as a city councillor. He received, as an independent candidate, 817 votes, against 532 for John Fellenz (Reform.)

NINTH DISTRICT.—(Ninth and Tenth wards.) The member is **JOHN LIBORIUS SEMMANN** (Dem.) He was born at Muelhausen, Thuer-

ingen, Prussia, March 13, 1820; attended the college at Muelhausen; is by profession a merchant; he immigrated to the United States in 1850, first settling at Quincy, Ill., and at Milwaukee in 1855; was a justice of the peace from 1837 to 1866; has served as a member of the county board of supervisors; was a member of the assembly in 1862 and 1871. He received 1,186 votes, against 187 for Paul Schuengel (Ind. Ref.)

TENTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa.) The member is **PETER PORTH** (Dem.), of West Granville, Prussia, Nov. 22, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and hotel keeper; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Granville; has held various town offices. He received 679 votes, against 367 for Amos Thomas (Rep.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek.) The member is **JAMES McIVER** (Ind.), P. O. address—Bay View. He was born in county Armagh, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation an iron puddler; he came to the U. S. at an early age with his parents, but returned to England again; returned to this country and settled at Philadelphia; came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at Bay View; holds the office of justice of the peace. He received 799 votes, against 441 for Morgan L. Burdick (Rep.)

MONROE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 16,550. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Sparta and Wells.) The member is **ELI WASTE**, (Rep.) He was born at Salem, Washington county, N. Y., July 12, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Lyndon, Sheboygan county and removed to Angelo, Monroe county in 1860; was several years chairman of the town board, and was elected county treasurer in 1866, and held the office for three successive terms. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,017 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Adrian, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield,

Lincoln, Oakdale, Ridgeville, Sheldon, Tomah, Wilton, and Wellington.) The member is **THOMAS McCaul** (Lib. Rep.), of Tomah. He was born at the city of New York, January 18, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and farmer; he came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1853, and settled at Fox Lake, Dodge county; removed to Tomah in 1868; has held various local offices; he entered the military service during the rebellion, in Co. A., 2d Wis. Inf., for three years, but was discharged at Camp Randall for injuries received; re-enlisted in 1861 as a private in Co. G., 1st Regt. Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, and participated in the battles of Yorktown (siege), Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Hill, Chickahominy, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hills, and Second Bull Run, in which battle he was wounded in hip and shoulder, and lost his hearing in the right ear and was discharged from the service in 1863; entered the Q. M. Dept., at Washington, 1864, and served at Fort Laramie during the Indian troubles of 1865-66; was commissioned Capt., by brevet, by Gov. Fairchild, in recognition of gallant and meritorious conduct in rallying retreating troops at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads. He received 592 votes, against 513 for Joseph Winship (Rep.), and 178 for John F. Richards (Ind. Rep.)

OCONTO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,331. It has one member,

HENRY MARSHFIELD ROYCE, (Rep.), of Oconto. He was born at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1835; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Oconto; was city treasurer in 1869-70; county supervisor in 1873, and president of the city board of education in 1872-73. He received 774 votes, against 716 for James A. Glynn (Dem.)

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

[IN PART.]

(City of Appleton and towns of Buchanan, Center, Dale, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville and Kaukauna.)

The district contained a population, in 1870, of 13,143. The member is

GEORGE NELSON RICHMOND (Lib. Dem.), of Appleton. He was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county,

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N. Y., April 18, 1831; received an academic education; is by occupation a paper manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, settling at Milwaukee, but removed to Portage in 1851, and to Appleton in 1855; was six years an alderman in the city of Portage; was two years mayor of Portage and three years mayor of Appleton; entered the military service during the rebellion and served as captain and major in the 2d Wisconsin cavalry; participated in the capture of Vicksburg and Jackson, and several minor battles. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 2,060 votes.

OSHAUKEE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 13,564. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington and Sankville.) The member is **EDWARD REED BLAKE**, (Dem.) of Oshaukee. He was born at Franklin, Mass., Nov. 23, 1844; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Port Washington; he entered the military service during the rebellion in the 34th Wisconsin, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Dalton, Dallas, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. He received 573 votes as an independent candidate, against 459 for A. M. Alling (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton and Mequon.) The member is **ADOLPH ZIMMERMANN** (Dem.) of Mequon—P. O. address Mequon River. He was born at Noschkowitz, Saxony, Feb. 23, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a brewer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled at Mequon; was postmaster 12 years; justice of the peace 17 years; has been chairman of the town board 17 years, and of the county board 9 years; was county treasurer in 1858-59; was a member of the first assembly of the state in 1848, and again in 1870 and 1873, and was re-elected at the last election, receiving 679 votes, against 319 for Rudolph Schmidt (Ind.)

PIERCE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 2,958. It has one member,

JAMES H. PERSONS (Rep.), of

Union—P. O. address, Plum City. He was born at Wales, Erie county, N. Y., August 14, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Neosho, Dodge county, and removed to Pierce county in 1866; he entered the military service during the late war, in Co. I, 39th Wis., and was with the regiment until mustered out in 1865; participated in the engagements at Friar's Point, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and Jackson, La., Clinton, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeely and Mobile; he has held various local civil offices, and was chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1873, and re-elected in 1875; was elected to the assembly in 1875, and re-elected without opposition, receiving 1,429 votes.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,684. It has one member.

DAVID R. CLEMENTS (Rep.), of Stevens Point. He was born at Pinkney, Lewis county, N. Y., December 14, 1819; received a public school and thorough practical business education; he came to the west in 1847 and located at Stevens Point, where he has since resided; is engaged in general merchandising, the lumber trade and farming, and is one of the most extensive hop growers in the state; he has held various local offices, including chairman of the county board of supervisors and was sheriff of Portage county in 1856 and 1859. He was elected to the assembly in 1875 and re-elected in 1876, receiving 1,015 votes, against 280 for A. H. Baucroft (Dem.), and 277 for S. A. Sherman (Ind.).

RACINE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 26,740. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Racine.) The member is CHARLES F. BLISS (Dem.) He was born in Niederweiler, Baden, Germany, Dec. 27, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to the U. S. in 1834, and to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Racine; has served in the board of supervisors, and as alderman two years. He received 1,079 votes, against 833 for John Elkins (Rep.).

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mount Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Roches-

ter, Waterford and Yorkville.) The member is ELIAS N. WHITE, (People's Reform), of Burlington. He was born at Lyons, N. Y., June 26, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and dealer in produce; he came to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled at Lyons, and at Burlington in 1867; has served two years as chairman of the town board. He received 1,106 votes, against 1,005 for John Balloch (Rep.).

RICHLAND COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,781. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithaca, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford and Willow.) The member is JOSEPH E. MCGREW of Richland. He was born in township of Wayne, Jefferson county, Ohio, January 27, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled near Richland Center; was elected sheriff of Richland county in 1866; is chairman of the town board five years and elected chairman of the county board in 1875. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 834 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Akan, Bloom, Eagle, Dayton, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan.) The member is PHILIP M. SMITH (Rep.), of Marshall—P. O. address, Janney's. He was born at Columbiana county, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he removed to Colorado in 1869, and to Montana in 1862; came to Wisconsin in 1866 and settled at Fancy Creek, Richland county; has held several local offices, and is chairman of the town board. He received 464 votes, against 451 for Joseph S. Ellsworth (Opp.).

ROCK COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 39,080. It has five members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Avon, Center, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union.) The member is MARVIN OSBORNE (Rep.), of Magnolia. He was born at Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., June 22, 1817; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, settling near Fox Lake, and at Magnolia in 1860; has held various

local offices; was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 748 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Fulton, Lima, Milton, Janesville and Porter.) The member is SOLOMON CARPENTER CARR (Rep.), of Milton—P. O. address, Milton Junction. He was born at Stephenstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled on the farm where he now lives; has filled numerous town offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1865. He received 851 votes, against 233 for A. D. McLean (Opp.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie and Rock.) The member is ANDREW BARLASS (Rep.), of Harmony—P. O. address, Emerald Grove. He was born in the parish of Kinross, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled where he now resides; has held numerous local offices. He received 498 votes, against 389 for N. W. Tripp (Ind.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(City of Beloit and Towns of Beloit, Newark and Turtle.) The member is ASAHEL HENDERSON (Rep.), of Beloit. He was born at Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1815; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Beloit; served as chairman of the town board for three years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 635 votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(City of Janesville.) The member is JOHN WINANS (Reform.) He was born at Vernon, New Jersey, Sept. 27, 1831; received a common and private school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled at Janesville; was a member of the common council of the city in 1861; was appointed city attorney in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 and elected to the same position in 1871; was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1868, and the same year was the democratic candidate for congress in the second district, against B. F. Hopkins. He received 741 votes, against 638 for H. A. Patterson (Rep.)

ST. CROIX COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,035. It has one member,

HARVEY S. CLAPP (Rep.), of New Richmond. He was born at Moretown, Vt., March 13, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Hudson; was county clerk of St. Croix county for six years. He received 1,258 votes, against 919 for Osborn Strahl (Ref.)

SAUK COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,860. It has two members,

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Merimack, Prairie du Sac, Sumter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield.) The member is CARL C. KUNTZ, (Lib. Rep.), of Troy—P. O. address, Black Hawk. He was born in the town of Merzheim, Landau county, Rheinisch Palatinate, Germany, Jan. 11, 1832; was educated at the normal schools and the college at Kaiserslautern, Rheinisch Palatinate, in 1852; was formerly an editor, but is now engaged in farming; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled at Sauk City. In 1854; established and edited the PIONEER AM WISCONSIN, the first German Republican paper in the state; in 1856 was a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia, which nominated John C. Fremont for President; was town clerk or chairman of Troy from 1860 to 1865; in 1865 was elected a county supervisor; was a member of the assembly in 1869, 1870 and 1871. He received 612 votes, against 539 for John Young (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, Ironton, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland.) The member is DAVID E. WELCH, (Rep.), of Delton—P. O. address, Baraboo. He was born at Milton, Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1835; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; in 1856 went to Bowen's Prairie, Jones Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Westfield, Medina Co., Ohio, to engage in mercantile business; here he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, in 1861, which office he resigned to enter the military service; he enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in the Second Ohio Cavalry, but upon the organ-

ization of his Co., was elected 1st Lieutenant; subsequently was promoted through all the grades to Lieut. Col.; was with the regiment during its service on the frontier of Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory; then in the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Burnside, and after re-enlistment in the Army of the Potomac under Sheridan; after the muster-out of his regiment, he was retained, by special order of the war department, in the Cavalry Bureau, until February, 1866; upon leaving the service, spent one year in Venango Co., Penn. He came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled, as a farmer, in the town of Delton, Sauk Co., where he has held the office of supervisor since 1869, being chairman of the board for the past two years. He received 1,339 votes, against 17 scattering, there being no regular opposition candidate.

SAAWAKO COUNTY

[AND PARTS OF OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.]

(Towns of Bear Creek, Larrabee, Matteson, Lebanon, Mukwa and Roy-alton, in the county of WAUPACA; and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Horton, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, in the county of OUTAGAMIE, and village of New London in both counties.)

The district contained a population in 1870, of 12,866. The member is

LORENZO E. DARLING (Rep.), of Ellington—P. O. address, Shiocton, Outagamie county. He was born at Warren, Bradford county, Pa., Aug. 9, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and first settled at East Troy, Walworth county; removed to Greenville, Outagamie county, in 1849; to Appleton in 1867, and to Ellington in 1872; has held various local offices, and was the first clerk of the board of supervisors of Outagamie county, and chairman of the county board in 1866 and 1867, and swamp land commissioner from 1866 to 1869. He received 1,180 votes, against 1,006 for John C. Hoxie (Dem.), and 134 for Geo. Warren (Ind. Dem.)

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 31,749. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Moselle, Sheboygan and Wilson.) The mem-

ber is **JULIUS BODENSTAB** (Lib. Rep.), of Herman—P. O. address, Howard's Grove. He was born at Bonnenberg, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, January 12, 1834; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States with his parents in 1846, first settling at Albany, N. Y., but removed to Wisconsin in 1847, settling at Herman, Sheboygan county; he entered the military service during the rebellion, August 21, 1862, as a private, and was commissioned 2d Lieut. Co. C, 27th Wis. Vol. Inf.; was subsequently promoted to 1st Lieut., and transferred to Co. I, and was discharged September 26, 1863; during his term of service he participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., and Spanish Fort, Ala.; has served as town clerk and chairman of the town board. He was elected to the assembly in 1872, and re-elected in 1873 without opposition, receiving 1,080 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Rhine and Russell.) The member is **SAMUEL DECIUS HUBBARD** (Lib. Rep.), of Lyndon—P. O. address, Onion River. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1833; received an academic education and pursued a partial collegiate course at Hamilton college, N. Y.; is by occupation a farmer and dealer in live stock; he came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled at Scott, and at Lyndon in 1863, where he has since resided; was elected to the assembly in 1863, as an independent candidate; has held various town offices; he entered the military service as a private, Aug. 11, 1862; was commissioned captain, Sept. 1, in the 27th Wis.; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Little Rock; ordered on the recruiting service in Dec., 1863, and dismissed in April, 1864. He received 766 votes, against 571 for Gilbert S. Putnam (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sheboygan Falls, Sherman and the village of Sheboygan Falls.) The member is **LOUIS WOLF** (Dem.), of Sheboygan Falls. He was born at Durkheim, Germany, Sept. 15, 1836; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Sheboygan; was a member of the assembly in 1863. He received 708 votes, against 616 for C. C. Rogers (Rep.)

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,732. It has one member.

NOAH DURHAM COMSTOCK, (Rep.), of Arcadia. He was born at Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1832; attended the public schools and received a partial academic education at Lowville academy; is by occupation a farmer; went to California in 1853, came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Trempealeau county in 1856; has held various town offices; was elected treasurer of the county in 1860, and was twice re-elected; was a member of the assembly in 1872. He received 951 votes, against 289 for L. Porter (Opp.)

VERNON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 18,643. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiansa, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland.) The member is **WILLIAM FRAZIER** (Rep.), of Jefferson—P. O. address, Enterprise. He was born at Summerton, Belmont Co., O., Oct. 6, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Jefferson, Vernon county; has held numerous local offices. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,144 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whites town.) The member is **EDGAR ENO** (Rep.), of Forest—P. O. address, Valley. He was born at Bloomfield, Hartford county, Conn., Sept. 23, 1841; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Forest; he entered the military service in 1861, in Co. I, 12th Wisconsin volunteers, and served with it through the Vicksburg, Atlanta and Carolina campaigns, and was discharged at the close of the war. He received 774 votes, against 236 for D. W. Adams (Ind.)

WALWORTH COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 25,972. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Darlen, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth.) The member is **WILSON R. HERRON** (Rep.), of Sharon. He was born at Hebron, Washing-

ton county, N. Y., November 8, 1831; received an academic education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Sharon; has held a number of local offices. He received 786 votes, against 264 for John Jeffers (Liberal Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, LaFayette, Lynn, Lyons and Springfield.) The member is **FRANCIS A. BUCKBEE** (Rep.), of Lyons—P. O. address, Springfield or Geneva. He was born at Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., June 8, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1868; and settled at Lyons; was a member of the assembly in 1867. He received 772 votes, against 421 for Ethan B. Farnum (Ref.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy, and Whitewater.) The member is **WILLIAM BURGIT** (Rep.), of East Troy. He was born at Richford, Tioga county, N. Y., December 6, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled at East Troy; has held various town offices; was elected to the assembly in 1869. He received 883 votes, against 306 for P. G. Harrington (Dem.)

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,919. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield and village of Schleislingerville.) The member is **HIRAM WILSON SAWYER** (Dem.) of Hartford. He was born at North Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H., June 11, 1843; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, with his parents, and settled at Burnett, Dodge Co.; was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and re-elected in 1873, on each occasion without opposition, receiving at the last election 1,341 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend.) The member is **JEREMIAH RIORDAN** (Dem.), of Trenton—P. O. address, West Bend. He was born at Farran, county of Cork, Ireland, January 29, 1824; received a common school education; is by oc-

cupation a farmer; he immigrated to the United States in 1846 and resided at Lowell, Mass. until 1860, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Trenton, where he now resides; has held numerous local offices and represented the town in the county board several years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1 879 votes.*

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,374. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Eagle, New Berlin, Genesee, Muskego, Mukwonago, Ottawa, Summit, Vernon and Waukesha.) The member is **WILLIAM HENRY HARDY** (Dem.), of Genesee. He was born at Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1831; received a public school education and attended Carroll College at Waukesha; is by occupation a grain and lumber dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Genesee; has filled numerous local offices. He received 1,463 votes against 837 for F. G. Parks (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Delafield, Brookfield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee.) The member is **HENRY CLASEN** (Dem.), of Brookfield. He was born at Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, Feb. 7, 1829; received a common school education; has pursued farming, but is at present engaged in merchandising. He came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Menomonee, and at Brookfield in 1859; has held various local offices and been postmaster for the past 13 years. He received 1,323 votes, against 1,024 for David Rhoda (Rep.) and 27 for Thomas Lambe (Ind.)

WAUPACA COUNTY.

(IN PART.)

(Towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Dupont, Farmington, Fremont, Helvetia, Iola, Lind, Little Wolf, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Union, Waupaca and Weyauwega.)

The district contained a population, in 1870, of 10,477. The member is

COLUMBUS CALDWELL (Rep.), of Lind. He was born at Charlotte, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and first settled at Kenosha; removed to Rochester in 1839; to Waupaca county in 1849; went to California in 1852, and returned to Lind, Waupaca county, in

1859; was elected register of deeds of the county in 1867, and chairman of the town board in 1872; he entered the military service during the war for the union, as a private, in the 1st Wis. Cav., in 1861; participated in the battle at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and at Chickamunga; was taken prisoner by Gen. Wheeler, near Cleveland, Tenn., in 1864; was first taken to Andersonville, then to Macon, Savannah, Charleston (where he was placed under fire), Columbia and Wilmington, where he was exchanged in March, 1865. He was elected to the assembly in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 990 votes, against 671 for H. C. Mumbrue (Opp.).

WAUSHARA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,279. It has one member,

CHARLES H. STOWERS (Rep.), of Bloomfield—P. O. address, Tusten. He was born at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1863 and settled at Pine River; was elected clerk of the board of supervisors in 1863 and re-elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868, and was elected to the assembly, as an independent republican candidate, receiving 844 votes, against 800 for John A. Williams (Rep.)

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 32,379. It has four members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of Oshkosh and the towns of Oshkosh and Vinland.) The member is **GABRIEL BOUCK**, of Oshkosh. In political sentiment "is a decided and firm believer in the political principles and theories of government advocated and established by Thomas Jefferson, and positively, unequivocally, decidedly and forever hostile to the principles and theories of government advocated by Alex. Hamilton and John Adams, and now adopted and practised by the present party in power, fraudulently misnamed and miscalled the Republican party." He was born at Fulton, Schoharie county, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1828; he graduated at Union college in 1847; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and first settled at Milwaukee, and removed to Oshkosh in 1849; he was attorney general of the state in 1858 and 1859, and a member of the assembly in 1860 and 1874, and was

elected to preside over that body at the last session; was the democratic candidate for congress in the 5th district in 1864; he entered the military service in the war for the Union, in the spring of 1861, and was relieved from service in the spring of 1864, participating, during his service, in the battles of Bull Run, siege and battle of Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge. He received 1,327 votes, against 722 for Stephen Bowron (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha and Winneconne, and village of Menasha and city of Neenah.) The member is **WILLIAM PITT PECKHAM** (Lib. Rep.), of the city of Neenah. He was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1836; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant and stove manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Neenah; has served as supervisor of the town board; president and trustee of the village, town treasurer and chief of the fire department. He received 1,030 votes, against 771 for P. Verbeck (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and the 3d and 6th wards of the city of Oshkosh.) The member is **CARLTON FOSTER** (Rep.). He was born at Willsborough, Essex county, N. Y., August 20, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer of lumber, sash and doors; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh; was mayor of the city in 1865 and 1866. He was elected to the assembly in 1873, and re-elected in 1875 without opposition, receiving 651 votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford Utica, and Wolf River.) The member is **FRANK LEACH** (Rep.), of Utica—P. O. address, Oshkosh. He was born at Pamela, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Watertown, but subsequently removed to Oshkosh; was alderman of the city for two terms and chairman of the town board of Utica twice. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 639 votes.

Recapitulation.

"Opposition," of all kinds.....	53
Republicans.....	41
Total.....	100

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1874.

Dist.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Post Office Address.		Politi- ca.
					Post Office.	County.	
24	Harron, Henry D.	40	Lawyer.	New York.	St. Croix Falls.	Polk.	Rep.
340	Black, John.	43	Wholesale liquor dealer.	France.	Milwaukee.	Den.	Rep.
90	Bleekman, Adelbert E.	43	Lawyer.	New York.	Tomah.	Monroe.	Rep.
6	Burchard, Samuel D.	27	Manufacturer.	New York.	Beaver Dam.	Dodge.	Dem.
115	Campbell, Francis.	36	Farmer.	Ireland.	Gratiot.	La Fayette.	Rep.
13	Cotzhausen, Fred'k W.	44	Lawyer.	Germany.	Milwaukee.	Den.	Rep.
140	Davis, Horatio N.	35	Banker.	New York.	Beloit.	Rock.	Rep.
8	Davis, Romanzo E.	61	Farmer.	New York.	Middleton.	Dane.	L.R.
30	Field, Robert C.	43	Farmer.	New York.	Oseo.	Trapp'leau.	Rep.
170	Greene, Walter S.	69	Manufacturer and lumberman.	New York.	Ken Claire.	Eau Claire.	Rep.
215	Graham, Hiram P.	39	Miller and lumberman.	New York.	Millford.	Jefferson.	Dem.
85	Herrick, Charles.	59	Farmer.	Massachusetts.	Racine.	Racine.	L.R.
5	Hilmer, William H.	53	Iron manufacturer.	Pennsylvania.	Fond du Lac.	Fond du Lac.	Rep.
118	Hixon, Gideon C.	47	Lumberman.	Vermont.	La Crosse.	La Crosse.	Rep.
140	Holloway, John C.	47	Banker.	New York.	Lancaster.	Grant.	Rep.
95	Holmes, John A.	41	Merchant.	Norway.	Madison.	Dane.	Rep.
7	Jones, Evan O.	43	Ag. implements and farmer.	Wales.	Cambria.	Columbia.	Rep.
110	Krouskop, George.	41	Banker.	Ohio.	Richland Center.	Richland.	Rep.
60	Little, Francis.	51	Farmer.	Ireland.	Mineral Point.	Iowa.	Rep.
235	McCord, Myron H.	33	Lumberman.	Pennsylvania.	Shawano.	Shawano.	Rep.
140	McCurdy, Robert.	37	Insurance agent.	New Brunswick.	Oshkosh.	Winnebago.	Rep.
19	Moore, Harvey T.	64	Farmer.	Vermont.	Brodhead.	Green.	Dem.
100	O'Rourke, Patrick H.	26	Lawyer.	Wisconsin.	Cascade.	Sheboygan.	Rep.
22	Potter, Robert L. D.	50	Farmer and lawyer.	New York.	Wautoma.	Waushara.	Rep.
14	Quimby, John B.	40	Editor and publisher.	Ireland.	Sank City.	Sauk.	Rep.
34	Read, John A.	31	Physician.	New York.	Kewaunee.	Kewaunee.	Rep.
197	Rice, John M.	41	Farmer and merchant.	Germany.	Merton.	Waukesha.	Dem.
88	Schantz, Adam.	53	Manufacturer.	Germany.	St. Lawrence.	Washington.	Dem.
140	Schlichting, Reinhard.	23	Editor and publisher.	Germany.	Chilton.	Calumet.	Ref.
167	Schmidt, Carl H.	23	Lumberman.	Scotland.	Manitowoc.	Manitowoc.	Rep.
150	Scott, Thomas B.	44	Farmer.	Germany.	Grand Rapids.	Wood.	Rep.
29	Wagner, Joseph.	64	Lawyer.	Massachusetts.	Calvary.	Fond du Lac.	Dem.
188	Weeks, Thompson D.	40	Lawyer.	Massachusetts.	Whitewater.	Walworth.	Rep.
50		81					

CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE FOR 1874.

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	
						Post-Office.	County.
J. H. Waggoner...	30	Chief Clerk...	Editor...	Ohio.....	19	Richland Center...	Richland.
Robert A. Gillett...	39	Assistant Clerk...	Accountant...	Ohio.....	24	Tomah...	Monroe.
T. S. Analey...	52	Book-keeper...	Insurance agent...	Nova Scotia...	33	Mineral Point...	Iowa.
W. L. Abbott...	31	Enrolling Clerk...	Printer...	Ohio.....	23	Nellsville...	Clark.
Mrs. Fannie Vilas...	36	Engrossing Clerk...	Copyist...	New York...	25	Madison...	Dane.
John W. Brackett...	45	Transcribing Clerk...	Farmer...	Ohio.....	33	Bloomington...	Grant.
O. U. Akin...	45	Sergeant-at-Arms...	Druggist...	New York...	33	Ripon...	Fond du Lac.
E. J. Cole...	28	Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms...	Farmer...	Wisconsin...	23	Gratiot...	La Fayette.
A. J. White...	47	Post-master...	do...	Pennsylvania...	18	Omro...	Winnebago.
Nile Michelet...	36	Ass't Post-master...	Lawyer...	Norway.....	8	Menomoneie...	Dunn.
Will. Bates...	23	Clerk Com. Eng'd Bills...	Law Student...	Wisconsin...	23	Janeville...	Rock.
E. S. Knight...	23	Clerk Com. Eng'd Bills...	Farmer...	Wisconsin...	23	Markesan...	Green Lake.
W. H. Bell...	43	Door-keeper...	Deputy Sheriff...	New York...	21	Elkhorn...	Walworth.
M. Lynch...	54	Assistant Door-keeper...	Farmer...	Ireland.....	18	West Farmington...	Polk.
M. H. Cram...	30	Gallery...	do...	Vermont...	8	La Crosse...	La Crosse.
J. A. Newman...	53	do...	Harness Maker...	New York...	27	Baraboo...	Sauk.
J. K. Dunn...	37	do...	Insurance Agent...	Vermont...	14	Wonevot...	Juneau.
J. Williams...	30	Com. Room Attendant...	Carpenter...	Wales.....	8	Cambria...	Columbia.
Fred Bright...	23	Night Watch...	Student...	New York...	21	Madison...	Dane.
Wendell Paine...	11	Messenger for Lt. Gov...	do...	Wisconsin...	11	Madison...	Dane.
Eddie McCurdy...	14	do... for Chief Clerk...	do...	do...	14	Oshkosh...	Winnebago.
Fred Richards...	15	do...	do...	do...	15	Baraboo...	Sauk.
Dan'l Fitzpatrick...	14	do...	do...	do...	14	Madison...	Dane.
Charlie Colvin...	13	do...	do...	Michigan...	8	Janeville...	Rock.
Richard Murphy...	14	do...	do...	Wisconsin...	14	Madison...	Dane.
Marcus Moody...	11	do...	do...	do...	11	do...	Dane.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1874.

No. of Memb. in Seat.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Pol- itics.
						Post Office.	County.	
100	Bancroft, Darius L.	54	Farmer	New York	31	Waupun	Fond du Lac	Rep.
47	Barlase, Andrew	51	Farmer	Scotland	31	Emerald Grove	Rock	Rep.
210	Bartran, Wm. H.	35	Physician and surgeon	New York	17	Fort Howard	Brown	Rep.
140	Beard, John F.	51	Farmer	Pennsylvania	28	Warren	Jo Davies, Ill	Ref.
40	Beckman, Charles	60	Justice of the peace	Germany	28	Watertown	Jefferson	Dem
213	Bingham, James M.	45	Lawyer	New York	19	Chippewa	Chippewa	Rep.
135	Blake, Edward R.	39	Merchant	Massachusetts	26	Ozaukee	Ozaukee	Dem
132	Bliss, Charles F.	42	Manufacturer	Germany	28	Racine	Racine	Dem
145	Bodden, Jacob	52	Farmer	Prussia	26	Theresa	Racine	Dem
155	Bodenstab, Julius	38	Farmer	Germany	26	Howard's Grove	Dodge	Dem
180	Boomer, Edward J.	52	Farmer	New York	30	Beaver Dam	Sheboygan	L.R.
80	Bouck, Gabe, Speaker.	45	Lawyer	New York	25	Oshkosh	Dodge	Rep.
46	Bowman, Jonathan	45	Farmer	do	23	Kilbourn City	Winnebago	Dem
90	Buckbee, Francis A.	45	Farmer	do	11	Springfield	Columbis	Rep.
70	Burgitt, William	55	Farmer	do	36	East Troy	Walworth	Rep.
63	Cady, Chas. A.	44	Farmer	do	19	Dell Prairie	Walworth	Rep.
235	Caldwell, Columbus	43	General business	North Carolina	37	Lind	Waupaca	Rep.
100	Callis, John B.	43	Farmer	Ireland	23	Lancaster	Grant	L.R.
200	Carmichael, Thomas	43	Lumberman	New York	16	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Dem
34	Carr, Solomon C.	43	Farmer	New York	34	Milton Junction	Rock	Rep.
190	Carter, Benjamin F.	49	Farmer and brickmaker	New Hampshire	12	Sherwood	Calumet	Dem
97	Cary, Alfred L.	38	Farmer	New York	20	Milwaukee	Calumet	Dem
50	Caswell, Lucien B.	46	Lawyer and banker	Vermont	37	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Rep.
250	Clapp, Harvey S.	56	Farmer	New York	17	New Richmond	St. Croix	Rep.
89	Clements, David R.	44	Merchant	Germany	24	Mary	Waukesha	Dem
200	Comstock, Noah D.	54	Lumberman	New York	26	Stevens Point	Portage	Rep.
175	Connelley, Lorenzo E.	41	Farmer	New York	26	Shiocton	Trempealeau	Rep.
200	Darling, Charles R.	44	Farmer	Pennsylvania	28	Arcadia	Outagamie	Rep.
85	Darling, Lorenzo E.	38	Farmer and lumberman	Wisconsin	28	Cadiz	Green	Rep.
153	Douglas, Mark	44	Farmer	Scotland	28	Melrose	Jackson	Rep.
75	Dunn, John, Jr.	44	Farmer	Ireland	24	Mapleton	Waukesha	Dem
99	Dunning, Philo	54	Merchant druggist	New York	33	Madison	Dane	Dem

Statistical List of Members of the Assembly for 1874—continued.

Miles Travelled	No. of Feet.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Politics
						Post Office.	County.	
300	86	Plummer, Samuel L.	45	Farmer.	New Hampshire	Arkansas	Peplin	Rep.
110	90	Porth, Peter	50	Farmer and hotel keeper.	Prussia.	West Granville	Milwaukee	Dem.
180	61	Rankin, Joseph	40	General business.	New Jersey.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Dem.
251	95	Reed, Dennis A.	51	Lawyer	Ohio	Sturgeon Bay	Door	Ind.
100	1	Richards, Daniel H.	65	Printer	New York	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
180	37	Richardson, Geo. N.	53	Paper manufacturer.	New York	Appleton	Ontario	Dem.
150	54	Riordan, Jeremiah	49	Farmer	Ireland	West Bend	Washington	Dem.
50	38	Robinson, Wm.	48	Farmer	England	Mineral Point	Iowa	Rep.
48	40	Robbler, Hiram W.	50	Farmer	New York	Wyocena	Columbia	Rep.
80	73	Rowe, Wm. E.	53	Farmer and miller	England	Arena	Lowa	F. I.
240	83	Royce, Henry M.	48	Merchant.	New York	Oconto	Oconto	Rep.
160	71	Sawyer, Hiram W.	30	Lawyer	New Hampshire	Hardford	Washington	Dem.
100	3	Semmann, John L.	33	Merchant.	Prussia.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
300	15	Silverthorn, Willis C.	35	Lawyer	Canada	Wausau	Marathon	Dem.
70	43	Smith, Philip M.	37	Farmer	Ohio	Janney's	Richland	Rep.
150	80	Stowers, Charles H.	40	Lumberman	New York	Tustin	Waukegan	Rep.
100	6	Vogel, Friedrich	50	Tanner	Wurtemberg	Milwaukee	Waukegan	L. R.
130	27	Waste, Eli	45	Farmer	New York	Spaul	Monroe	Rep.
125	45	Weeks, Thomas S.	51	Gun smith.	New York	Pond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Dem.
82	57	Wehrle, Gottlieb	48	Farmer	Germany	Fennimore	Grant	L. R.
43	44	Welch, David E.	38	Farmer	Ohio	Baraboo	Sauk	Rep.
100	63	West, Francis H.	47	Merchant.	New Hampshire	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	L. R.
90	17	Whiton, David	37	Farmer and produce dealer	New York	Burlington	Racine	Dem.
40	49	Whitton, John	47	Produce dealer.	Scotland	Brandon	Pond du Lac	Dem.
175	6	Wolf, Louis	48	Lawyer	New Jersey	Janeville	Rock	Dem.
115	65	Zimmerman, Adolph	59	Manufacturer.	Germany	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Dem.
175	86	Zorn, Charles E.	38	Brewer	Germany	Mequon River	Ozaukee	Dem.
				Farmer.	Germany	Kiel	Manitowoc	Dem.

CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1874.

NAME.	AGE.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	
					Post Office.	County.
Geo. W. Peck.....	33	Chief Clerk.....	Editor.....	New York.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Frank Hatch.....	35	Assistant Clerk.....	Clerk.....	Maine.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
J. W. Ryckman.....	32	Bookkeeper.....	Editor.....	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
E. C. Knos.....	34	Enrolling Clerk.....	Clerk.....	do.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
J. C. Eggers.....	33	Engraving Clerk.....	Clerk.....	Holstein.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
G. J. Patton.....	33	Transcribing Clerk.....	Clerk.....	Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Joseph Deuster.....	40	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Journorman.....	Prussia.....	Milwaukee.....	Dane.
Colun's Germain.....	46	Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Contractor.....	New York.....	Beaver Dam.....	Milwaukee.
A. O. Wilson.....	31	Postmaster.....	Clerk.....	Maine.....	Dodge.....	Dodge.
A. S. Well.....	34	Assistant Postmaster.....	Clerk.....	Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
E. S. Rollin.....	47	Doorkeeper.....	Farmer.....	do.....	West Bend.....	Washington
Michael Kelly.....	45	do.....	do.....	Maine.....	Arena.....	Iowa.
W. Hyde.....	35	do.....	do.....	Ireland.....	Briggsville.....	Marquette.
D. S. Harkness.....	33	Committee Attendant.....	Printer.....	New York.....	Raymond.....	Racine.
W. Hughes.....	33	do.....	Painter.....	Michigan.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Richard Donovan.....	43	do.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Edward Flaherty.....	30	do.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	Manitowoc.....	Dane.
David Goodell.....	33	do.....	Tailor.....	New York.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Felix McLindon.....	61	Porter, etc.....	Farmer.....	Illinois.....	Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.
B. C. Walter.....	33	Night Watchman.....	Railroad employe.....	Ireland.....	Portage.....	Columbia.
Clinton Snow.....	13	Messenger to Chief Clerk.....	Student.....	Germany.....	Apison.....	Outagamie.
Winnie Haseel.....	13	Messenger to Sergeant-at-Arms.....	do.....	do.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Nelson Bronnell.....	13	Messenger.....	do.....	do.....	Oconomowoc.....	Dane.
Chas. Johnson.....	13	do.....	do.....	do.....	Manitowoc.....	Waukesha.
Chas. Murphy.....	16	do.....	do.....	do.....	Monroe.....	Waukesha.
James Foran.....	12	do.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Frank Dunn.....	16	do.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	Lancaster.....	Dane.
Willie Pitman.....	11	do.....	do.....	do.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Charlie Whitton.....	8	do.....	do.....	do.....	Roscoe.....	Waukesha.
Theodore Cooper.....	12	do.....	do.....	do.....	Brandon.....	Grant.
Walter Keyson.....	13	do.....	do.....	New York.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
		do.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Dane.
		do.....	do.....		Onion River.....	Sheboygan.

THE COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

On Judiciary.

Senators R. L. D. Potter, Waushara.
T. D. Weeks, Walworth.
A. E. Bleekman, Monroe.
F. W. Cotzhausen, Mil.
P. H. O'Rourke, Sheboygan.

On Finance.

Senators H. N. Davis, Rock.
T. B. Scott, Wood.
H. P. Graham, Eau Claire.

On Incorporations.

Senators E. O. Jones, Columbia.
T. B. Scott, Wood.
Adam Schantz, Wash'n.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Senators R. C. Field, Trempealeau.
Fran. Campbell, LaFayette.
Jos. Wagner, Fond du Lac.

On Town and County Organization.

Senators Francis Little, Iowa.
R. McCurdy, Winnebago.
W. S. Greene, Jefferson.

On Military Affairs.

Senators A. E. Bleekman, Monroe.
E. O. Jones, Columbia.
R. Schlichting, Calumet.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators T. B. Scott, Wood.
R. C. Field, Trempealeau.
Adam Schantz, Wash'n.

On Agriculture.

Senators Fran. Campbell, LaFayette.
Francis Little, Iowa.
R. E. Davis, Dane.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators T. D. Weeks, Walworth.
J. C. Holloway, Grant.
Charles Herrick, Racine.

On State Affairs.

Senators J. A. Johnson, Dane.
G. C. Hixon, La Crosse.
C. H. Schmidt, Manitowoc.

On Federal Relations.

Senators H. D. Barron, Polk.
M. H. McCord, Shawano.
F. W. Cotzhausen, Mil.

On Education.

Senators T. D. Weeks, Walworth.
A. E. Bleekman, Monroe.
R. E. Davis, Dane.

On Banks and Banking.

Senators H. N. Davis, Rock.
J. C. Holloway, Grant.
Geo. Krouskop, Richland.

On Internal Improvements.

Senators J. B. Quimby, Sauk.
R. C. Field, Trempealeau.
Chas. Herrick, Racine.

On Contingent Expenses.

Senators Francis Little, Iowa.
R. L. D. Potter, Waushara.
S. D. Burchard, Dodge.

On Public Lands.

Senators G. C. Hixon, La Crosse.
J. B. Quimby, Sauk.
H. P. Graham, Eau Claire.

On State Prison.

Senators R. McCurdy, Winnebago.
H. N. Davis, Rock.
R. Schlichting, Calumet.

On Railroads.

Senators W. H. Hiner, Fond du Lac.
G. C. Hixon, La Crosse.
H. D. Barron, Polk.
J. A. Johnson, Dane.
J. B. Quimby, Sauk.
W. S. Greene, Jefferson.
John Black, Milwaukee.
Geo. Krouskop, Richland.
H. T. Moore, Green.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators R. McCurdy, Winnebago.
R. L. D. Potter, Waushara.
Jos. Wagner, Fond du Lac.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators E. O. Jones, Columbia.
M. H. McCord, Shawano.
J. M. Read, Kewaunee.

ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary.

Messrs. John Winans, Rock.
 A. L. Cary, Milwaukee.
 H. W. Sawyer, Washington.
 W. C. Silverthorn, Marathon.
 J. Bowman, Columbia.
 J. M. Bingham, Chippewa.
 L. B. Caswell, Jefferson.

On State Affairs.

Messrs. F. H. West, Milwaukee.
 J. B. Kehl, Dane.
 Jas. Lafferty, Fond du Lac.
 J. Rankin, Manitowoc.
 S. M. Knox, Green Lake.
 W. H. Bartran, Brown.
 L. B. Caswell, Jefferson.

On Ways and Means.

Messrs. M. L. Martin, Brown.
 J. Johnson, Dane.
 D. H. Richards, Milwaukee.
 J. T. Kingeton, Juneau.
 J. B. McGrew, Richland.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. W. E. Rowe, Iowa.
 A. L. Cary, Milwaukee.
 G. N. Richmond, Outagamie.
 W. R. Herron, Walworth.
 H. W. Roblier, Columbia.

On Education.

Messrs. C. C. Kuntz, Sauk.
 Gottlieb Wehrle, Grant.
 W. C. Silverthorn, Marathon.
 J. M. Bingham, Chippewa.
 A. Finkelnburg, Buffalo.

On Railroads.

Messrs. J. Rankin, Manitowoc.
 F. H. West, Milwaukee.
 D. A. McDonald, La Crosse.
 J. F. Beard, La Fayette.
 J. Bodden, Dodge.
 G. S. Houston, Kenosha.
 S. S. Fifield, Ashland.
 F. Leach, Winnebago.
 S. C. Carr, Rock.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. E. R. Blake, Ozaukee.
 F. Vogel, Milwaukee.
 E. N. White, Racine.
 N. D. Comstock, Trempealeau.
 C. Foster, Winnebago.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. T. S. Weeks, Fond du Lac.
 W. P. Peckham, Winnebago.
 J. Bodensstab, Sheboygan.
 J. L. Semmann, Milwaukee.
 C. R. Deniston, Green.

On Incorporations.

Messrs. J. B. Callis, Grant.
 C. Beckman, Jefferson.
 S. D. Hubbard, Sheboygan.
 D. R. Clements, Portage.
 H. S. Clapp, St. Croix.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. E. N. White, Racine.
 J. McIver, Milwaukee.
 W. Murphy, Marquette.
 D. L. Bancroft, Dodge.
 S. Hasey, Columbia.

On Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. T. Carmichael, Eau Claire.
 C. F. Bilss, Racine.
 J. Wolf, Sheboygan.
 D. R. Clements, Portage.
 C. H. Stowers, Waushara.

On Internal Improvements.

Messrs. A. W. Phelps, Milwaukee.
 D. A. Reed, Door.
 H. Clasen, Waukesha.
 W. Burgit, Walworth.
 Eli Waste, Monroe.

On Militia.

Messrs. T. McCaul, Monroe.
 J. Bodensstab, Sheboygan.
 T. Carmichael, Eau Claire.
 J. H. Persons, Pierce.
 Mark Douglas, Jackson.

On Agriculture.

Messrs. A. Kellogg, Jefferson.
 J. Johnson, Dane.
 J. Dunn, Jr., Dodge.
 A. Barliss, Rock.
 F. A. Buckbee, Walworth.

On Town and County Organization.

Messrs. B. F. Carter, Calumet.
 J. Riordan, Washington.
 B. S. Lorigan, Manitowoc.
 W. Robinson, Iowa.
 A. Henderson, Rock.

On Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. W. H. Hardy, Waukesha.
 M. Johnson, Dane.
 P. Hobbins, Brown.
 R. Glenn, Grant.
 W. Frazier, Vernon.

On State Lands.

Messrs. D. Whitton, Fond du Lac.
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 C. Caldwell, Waupaca.
 C. A. Cady, Adams.

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 W. Robinson, Iowa.
 S. M. Knox, Green Lake.

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Messrs. W. H. Bartran, Brown.
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 W. P. Peckham, Winnebago.
 J. L. Semmann, Walworth.
 H. S. Clapp, St. Croix.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. S. D. Hubbard, Sheboygan.
 A. Zimmermann, Ozaukee.

On Legislative Expenditures—con.

J. McGrath, Milwaukee.
 D. E. Welch, Sauk.
 M. Osborne, Rock.

On Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. D. C. Gowdey, Dodge.
 P. Porth, Milwaukee.
 J. Hamilton, Milwaukee.
 E. Eno, Vernon.
 D. L. Plummer, Pepin.

On Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. H. W. Sawyer, Washington.
 D. A. McDonald, La Crosse.
 W. H. Evans, Crawford.
 F. M. Smith, Richland.
 H. M. Royce, Oconto.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Senators Francis Little, Iowa.
 R. McCurdy, Winnebago.
 John A. Rice, Waukesha.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. G. N. Richmond, Outagamie.
 W. H. Evans, Crawford.
 D. H. Richards, Milwaukee.
 E. R. Blake, Ozaukee.
 C. Foster, Winnebago.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Senators Fran. Campbell, La Fayette.
 R. C. Field, Trempealeau.
 S. C. Burchard, Dodge.

Messrs. P. Dunning, Dane.
 F. Vogel, Milwaukee.
 M. L. Martin, Brown.
 A. Finkelnburg, Buffalo.
 J. T. Kingston, Juneau.

On Local Legislation.

Senators J. B. Quimby, Sauk.
 O. H. Schmidt, Manitowoc.

Messrs. C. H. Larkin, Milwaukee.
 A. H. Lehmann, Dodge.
 T. McCaul, Monroe.
 E. J. Boomer, Dodge.
 L. E. Darling, Outagamie.

On Printing.

Senators M. H. McCord, Shawano.
 J. M. Read, Kewaunee.

Messrs. J. Hamilton, Milwaukee.
 D. C. Gowdey, Dodge.
 S. S. Fifield, Ashland.

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